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N OIL. Official Inspectors

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VOLUME XXXIX.

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e and Journal of June 24 and 25. PROPOSALS.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH IS, 1879.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 m. on the 21st day of April, 1879, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place complete four mail elevators to run from basement to principal floor, two passenger and one freight dievator from basement to attic story of the United States Castom House and Post-Office at Chicago, Ill.. in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which and any additional information may be had on application at this office or the office of the Superintendent.

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Acting Supervising Architect,

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The Tobey Furniture Company furnished a large portion of the chamber sets and other furniture of the Palmer House, which, after few years ase, have given entire satisfaction, and I believe that no more durable furniture was ever made.

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WASHINGTON.

Democratic Political Programme as Finally Agreed Upon.

Adherence to the Scheme Defeated at the Last Session:

Leaving Only the Merest Remnant of the Old Election Laws.

Work of the Southern Fraud-Artists. All Signs Point to Warm

Which Will Not Interfere with the

Work Soon in Both Houses. The Proposed Repeal Clauses

the Bitter End. And if Adopted Will Be Met

Likely to Be Fought to

by a Presidential Veto.

Hearing in the First Batch Cases in the United States Supreme Court. Numerous Precedents Quoted in Favor

of the Granting of Immunity.

DEMOCRATIC AGREEMENT.

THE PROGRAMME LAID OUT.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—The Joint Committee of the Democratic caucus held a long meeting this afternoon and completed the report, which it will submit to the joint caucus to-morrow evening. Senator Sauls-bury presided in the absence of Senator Thur-man, who is sick, and Senators Lamar and Voorhees, members of the Committee who have not attended previous meetings, were present and participated in the discussion The Committee will recommend that the Army Appropriation bill be introduced exactly as it was passed by House in the last Congress, and the Democrats stand together to put it through in that shape. The only provision of this bill proposed by Mr. Hewitt forbidding the use of troops at the polls on any election-day, or their not likely to be much controversy, as the Re-publicans do not consider it a matter of much

importance.

In reporting the Legislative bill the Committee will recommend that the sections providing a new way of drawing jurors, repealing the test-oath for jurors, and repealing the Federal Elec-

BE ALL RETAINED. but that the provision in regard to the last be so modified as to allow two Supervisors, represent-ingithe different political parties, to be appointed for each poll, but leaving them without any

No affirmative legislation not embodied in the bills in the last Congress will be recommended, as some of the Democrats who have been look-ing up precedents think their position will be tronger if they propose no new laws. They sa that no President ever vetoed a bill that SIMPLY REPEALED STATUTES.

The Democratic Senators will hold a caucus to-morrow afternoon, and the Democrate of oth Houses will meet in the evening. The Caucus Committee will report its inability to agree whether there should be general legislaion at this extra session of Congress or not. The joint caucus to-morrow night will be one of the most interesting meetings of the kind ately held at the Capital. The Democrats are greatly divided as to the character of the polit ical legislation that shall be undertaken, and also as to the method of procedure, and con-siderable excitement has been manifested tolay by partisans of rival plans. The discussion n the caucus is likely, therefore, to

and its outcome cannot be predicted. Both of the appropriation bills, after they are reported in the House, will have to be considered in Committee of the Whole, under the five-minutes rule, when they will be open to all sorts of amendments. There will be a heavy strain upon the Democrats to keep their slim majority constantly in the House, for the tem-porary absence of two or three of their memers may result in defeating all their caucus ar-

AN OFFSET. In view of the probability of the repeal of Sec. 2.002 of the Revised Statutes, providing for the use of troops at the polls under certain condi-tions, it is understood that the Republicans will submit an amendment making it a criminal offense, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any citizen to be found bearing arms, or to have arms concealed on their persons, at or near the polls where an election is being held for a Federal officer.

THE MEETING.
To the Western Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—The two com ittees appointed last week by the Democrati ancuses of the House and Senate held an joint meeting this afternoon, and reached a final agreement concerning both the general nature and precise form of their recommendations for political legislation during the present session. They will recommend that the repeal law authorizing the presence of troops at the polis be effected by incorporating in the Army Appropriation bill a copy of the clause agreed to by the House of Representatives at the last session; that the jurors' test-oath will be likewise simply abolished by the insertion of a repealing clause in the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, and that the provisions then incorporated by the House in the same bill amendatory of the law in regard to the mode of impaneling jurors be substantially readopted by the dominant party of this session.

IN ADDITION

to the two last-named clauses, there will be recommended for incorporation into the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill (immediately following the appropriation for the expenses of the courts) a series of clauses the effect of which, if enacted, will be to repeal the existing authority for the appointing of Chief

fect of which, if enacted, will be to repeal the existing authority for the appointing of Chief Supervisors and Deouty-Marshals for elections, and to restrict the functions and power of the two Supervisors of different politics, whose sppointment in the present manner will continue to be authorized, to those of witnesses and challengers only. It will also be provided that these Supervisors must be residents and duly qualified voters in the precincts where they are to serve. The jurisdiction of the Federal Courts to punish such frauds in elections for Representatives to Congress as may be reported by the Supervisors or other citizens is not to be interfered with, nor will the caucus be advised to disturb in any manner the existing law known as the Enforce-

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ment act, relative to suffrage and other civil rights.

The recommendations above outlined will be reported to the joint caucus of the Democratic members of the two Houses to morrow even-

ng.
A separate carious of Democratic Senators will probably be held to-morrow afternoon after an early adjournment of the Senate.

WARMING UP.

DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTIONARY SCHEMES EX

POSED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—In the Senate Mr. Hoar made a scholarly speech on the revolutionary character of the contemplated

legislation of the Democrats. The argument showed the same general line as that laid down in the speech of Senator Stanley Matthews in

the closing hours of the last Cougress. Mr

Hoar is understood to be as near to the Presi-

dent now as any other Senator. Senator Matthews was supposed to reflect in his speech the opinions of the President upon the subject at that time. If Mr. Hoar in his argument to-

day also reflects the opinions of the President after the lapse of a month, and when the views

of the Democratic leaders have become more clearly known, it is impossible to see how the

Mr. Hoar to-day,
BY HISTORICAL PRECEDENTS,

Democrats can expect that the President will

showed that the arguments of Senator Thurman to prove that the Senate is only an American

House of Lords is a specious one, even if Thur

man's position had been true. Mr. Hoar dem-onstrated that at no time since 1658 had any-

body ventured in England to threaten to stor

supplies as a means of coercing a co-ordinate branch of the Government. In our own my

the first attempt was made in the United States

by attaching a tariff bill to an appropriation

ent Senator, Stephen A. Douglas, and many other great Democratic authorities resisted the

attempt as detiance of the rights of the Senate

AN INROAD UPON THE CONSTITUTION

Mr. Hoar's speech will furnish additional texts for the debate which is certain to ensue in the Senate as soon as the great contest begins. Beck tried to stop any further debate by moving to table the resolution, but, pend-

ing protests against this attempt to introduce

a gag-law in the Senate, an adjournment took

The House held a session of half an bour

and adjourned. It is not possible yet to or

every day. In a filibustering contest, which would be one of the earliest results of a dead-lock, the Democrats would

ALL THAT WOULD BE REQUIRED

A FEW FACTS

WHICH ARE VERY DISTASTEFUL TO THE DENOC

came from officeholders, who gave 50 per cent more than they were asked to give, thus show-

ing that it was voluntary. There has never been a campaign so little open to the criticism of raising money by arbitrary assessments. Secre-tary Gorham will show all of his disbursements

The Southern Congressmen are very much surprised to find, as they do from the figures reported by Secretary Sherman, that the total amount expended in the entire South for the pay of Marshals at the late elec-

the pay of Marshals at the late elec-tions was less than \$5,000. The large expenditure in New York City is calling their attention to the point that many Republicus have made from the first, that this whole movement to repeal the Election laws is one mainly devised for the purpose of

arrying New York. This gives a Tilden coloring to the whole affair which is far from pleas-

ing to the large element from the South. Besides this, few of the Southern members are much disturbed by the idea that they may have

to endure Supervisors and Marshals at the next election at the South, since they regard the re-sults of the coming campaign as virtually re-corded in advance. The only care in this quar-ter does not relate to carrying the election, but to the wish to avoid the small annoyance of

SHUT OUT.

DEMOCRATIC PLAN TO RETAIN A WORKING MAJORITY IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March \$5.—The Demo-

crats of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections opened their campaign for increasing the Senate majority to-day by voting solidly to shut out Bell, of New Hampshire,

appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy arising from the expiration of the term of Wadleigh. There are nine precedents, all coming down from good old Democratic days, for seating Bell, but, in view of the narrowness of the

ing Bell, but, in view of the narrowness of the working majority for the kind of contests over the revolutionary legislation in contemplation, this Committee will increase the Senate majority as rapidly as possible, and by all the means in its power. Mr. Saulsbury, who amounced on the floor that it was time for the Republicans to understand once for all they were in the minority, will prepare the report.

with great pleasure.

The next case considered will be that of Senator

THE FIRST BATCH.

CHARLEY REED'S ARGUMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—There was an animated discussion of the first-batch cases in the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Reed concluded his argument in behalf of the first batch. In answer to the assertion made by Judge Clifford that there was no authority to Judge Clifford that there was no authority to be found in any law in the English language that a District-Attorney had power or authority to grant immunity to an accomplice who had turned State's evidence and became a witness for the Government, Mr. Reed referred the Court to Bishop's Criminal Procedure, Vol. 1, Sec. 1,076; 5 Humphrey, page 9-10; Pickering, page 498, and the following remarks by Daniel. Webster in that case on page 486:

In our practice the moment an accomplice is permitted by the Attorney-General to make a disclosure, he is safe; he is beyond hope or fear; his security is as complete as if he had received a pardon. The only thing which can brink him into jeopardy is a departure from the truth. jeopardy is a departure from the truth.

Mr. Reed also referred to Volt 14, of the opinions of the Attorney-General, page 511, which authorities, he insisted, conclusively

showed that which had grown up from well-settled practice that a District-Attorney had the right to accept the evidence of an accomplice, and to make an agreement with him that he should not be prosecuted if he testified fully and fairly.

Mr. Reed also referred to numerous authorities became the statement of the second of the second

Mr. Reed also referred to numerous authorities showing that proceedings to recover penalties and forfeited property were essentially criminal cases, although civil in form. He discussed the question of the power of the Court to protect an accomplice who had testified fully and fairly, sithough the President had refused to grant him a pardon.

Mr. Reed maintained that the Court had power, even if the Executive refused to pardon,

to protect an accomplice by ordering the cause

to protect an accomplice by ordering the cause dismissed, or by an order perpetually stopping the prosecution. This point he illustrated by stating that it being conceded that the President had refused to pardon, if the Court in this case should decide that the agreement

WAS NOT A GOOD DEFENSE, then it would destroy the use which is made of accomplices, and would prevent the discovery and breaking up of conspiracies generally, because no accomplice would, after such a decision was promulgated, ever be willing to trust to the whims or caprice of the Executive.

After Mr. Reed had concluded, the Attorney-General addressed the Court. He took the ground that the agreement made by the District-Attorney with these accomplices was not a good defense, and claimed that only a pardon of the President would be a good defense.

Justice Field asked Judge Devens if he should happen to be on the Bench and a case was tried before him where an accomplice was used by

and it almost impossible to maintain themselves. The Republican minority, aided by the Greenbackers in a contest of this kind, could divide into reliefs, as it would not be necessary to have more than forty members present at one time. That number would be the Government prosecutor, and he believed that his testimony was fully and fairly given, and the Executive refused to pardon him, whether he (Devens) would allow the District be sleeping, but every Democrat, would be obliged to be in his place at each vote Attorney to secure a sentence, and whether he Attorney to secure a sentence, and whether he would impose a sentence, or whether, on the contrary, he would not refuse to pass sentence. Judge Field stated that the reason he asked this question was, because he had a similar question before him once, refused to pass sentence, and dismissed the case.

Mr. Reed is quite hopeful to-night, and thinks the majority of the Court will sustain the first batch. and could have no opportunity for rest.

For this reason conservative Democratic leaders have been endeavoring to devise a plan which would be acceptable to the Greenbackers and to moderate Republicans. In this they are likely to be unsuccessful. There are no Republicans who do not look upon the

OLIVER --- CAMERON.

are no Republicans who do not look upon the attempt to repeal the Supervisor law as an assault upon the purity of the ballot, and in this they feel certain that they are to be sustained by the President.

A dead-lock appears inevitable. The result it is impossible to forecast, and it is expected that BAD FOR THE WIDOW.

Special Disputes to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—The Oliver-Cameron trial to-day was much less sensational.

Attorney Ridule's testimony was concluded.

He protested that when first asked to be counsel by the Widow Oliver he would have refused had will obtain control in the joint caucus, and that a contest between the Legislative branch of the Government and the Executive will soon begin. he supposed that a mythical baby was to be used to extort money. That the baby was mythical he appeared to have no doubt. One THE GREENBACKERS.

The decision of the Greenbackers to stand together and oppose attaching the proposed pomythical he appeared to have no doubter reason why be thought the baby was mythical was this: "A morning or two afterwards he found on his table some cut flowers. Hearing a noise in the next room he looked up and saw Mrs. Oliver at the door of the chartened back a little, and pulled gether and oppose attaching the proposed political legislation to the appropriation bills has introduced an element into the pending contest which the Democrats had not contemplated. If this decision is adhered to it will give the Democrats but two majority for the measure in question, their entire vote being but 145, including the Speaker. In this view of the case, an all-summer fight with the Administration is much easier talked about than carried on. The Republicans are preparing to contest the Democratic advance on the laws for honest elections at every step, both by exhaustive debate, which they can easily force, and by all the parliamentary weapons at their control. There is no disposition to yield anything, and the proposed bills will only reach the President when all means of contesting them have been exhausted, first by the Republicans of the House, and afterwards by those of the Senate. ing a boise in the next room he looked up and saw Mrs. Oliver at the door of the room. She stepped back a little, and pulled the door in front of her person. Witness was amazed. She was very large. She was flushed, and told witness she had came to thank him and to bring him flowers. Witness had always treated her respectfully. One rule governed him about women. To him they were all chaste. He neither bargained for money nor favors. Next day he met her on Seventh street, tripping along quite as alender as she had been the previous summer."

Dr. Bliss, her attending physician, being compeiled by the Court to testify, said he saw a evidence to bear out her statements as to he physical condition, or that she had and a child.

Mr. Cameron appears to have employed Joseph Benner, a detective of the Michigan Southern & Lake Shore Road, to assist him in the soft, and it was through him that a copy of the pretended letter from Simos Cameron, in which an offer of marriage was made, was obtained.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—The feature of the Oliver-Cameron case to-day was the testimony of several witnesses acquainted with Cameron's handwriting to the effect that some of the letters Mrs. Oliver claims were written by Cameron are forgeries.

WHICH ARE VERY DISTASTREUL TO THE DEMOCRACY.

Recial Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—Senator

Wallace has conceived a brilliant idea that he
can use the Fraud Committee to effect the disgraceful attempts of the Democrats to use
money to buy Electoral votes, as shown by the
cipher dispatches, by bringing out the uses to
which the Republican Congressional Committee
applied their funds. With this purpose he has
summoned Mr. Gorham, ex-Secretary of the
Senate, to appear to-morrow, and has taken
pains to give the press general notice of
what he intends. He and his Democratic
friends will probably be much suprised
at what they learn. The total amount
collected was \$104,000. Of this, \$91,000
came from officeholders, who gave 50 per cent

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE B. F. ALLEN CASE.

Special Depatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 25.—It is impo washington, D. C. March 25.—It is impossible to obtain any information to-night as to the reasons why the B. F. Allen case has again been postponed. Assistant-Solicitor Robinson, upon being asked for the reasons stated that the postponement was ordered by Solicitor Raynor, who alone could explain the reasons for it. Upon application at Raynor's residence, it is found that he is confined to his bed by filit is found that he is confined to his bed by illness, and not permitted to see any one. It
is known, however, that Solicitor Raynor,
throughout this entire case, has been
friendly disposed towards Mr. Allen,
and it is possible that the
same reasons which have caused previous postponements were active this time, and the reasons hitherto have been the pressure of political influences and personal friendship, coupled with statements from attorneys that for various reasons the case should not be immediately proceeded with.

proceeded with.

THE GREENBACKERS

are preparing a wonderful financial measure, which they intend to present in the House at the earliest possible opportunity should Congress decide to proceed with general legislation. The bill provides for the retirement of the entire circulation of the National banks, and the replacement of this with United States notes, which are to be a full legal-tender for all replacement of this with United States notes, which are to be a full legal-tender for all debts, public and private The Secretary of the Treasury is to be required to cancel National bank notes, pay the expenses of the Government, and purchase gold and silver pullion as a means of putting this new money into circulation. The surplus coin in the Treasury is to be used to purchase and cancel United States bonds. The bill also provides for the free and equal coloage of gold and silver of the present standard weight and fineness. A new gold piece called the quinteagle is to be coined, and subsidiary silver coins are to be full weight, and to be a full legal tender for any amount. The amount of the new currency to be issued is to be the same as the amount of National-bank currency now authorized by law.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day it was decided to call the attention of the British Government to the report that Sitting Bull, now on the territory of the Dominion of Canada, proposes arrid upon the United States settlements. Under our treaties and an agreement reached by the Joint Commission of the two Governments which visited Sitting Bull's camp in 1877, it was agreed between these representatives of the two Governments that Sitting Bull'should be regarded and treat-

Keokuk, Lee County. FRANK ALLYN. Keosauqua, Van Buren County. CHARLES BALDWIN. Madam Fey's Improved CORSET FF For Health, Comfort, and Elegance of Form, it has no rival, and is really the most perfect Skirt-Supporting Corset made. For sale by all leading dealers. Manufactured by

COOK'S EUROPEAN TOURS. Mesers. THOS. COOK & SON, originators of the world-renowned Tourist and Excursion System, established 1841, have arranged a series of Special Personally-Conducted Parties LOWEST RATES OF FARE EVER YET ADVERTISED

STATE & MONROE-STS..

Admission Examinations at Chicago, 1879.

General Transatiantic Company.

Lewen New York and Havre. Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton st.

ABRADOR, Sanglier. Wednesday, April 2, 1:30 p.m.

MERIQUE, Deiord... Wednesday, April 3, 1:30 p.m.

MERIQUE, Deiord... Wednesday, April 30, 12 noon PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine): 70 HAVIE-First Cabin. \$30; second Cabin, \$35; mird Cabin, \$35.

Ricerage, 236, including wine, bedding, and utensils. Steamers. Perierc. "Ville de Paris." "St. Lauman, "Genet Carry steerage passengers.

Caecks drawn of Credit Lyonals of Paris in a mount to air. on June 26, 27, and 28, organisms stea.
On June 28, 27, and 28, organisms stea.
These examinations, which are identical with those id in Cambridge, are free to sil who intent to enter a bove departments of the University, and open to hers upon payment of a fee of \$10.
Persons who propose to pass these examinations are quested to inform the Sceretary of Harvard University.
Cambridge, Mass., of their purpose before June 18, d to address him for further information.
The Admission Examinations of the University will held at Chicago each year on the three days follows the last Wednesday in June.
The precise place in this city at which the examinance will be held will be announced in the Ohicago, isome and 25.

DROPOSALS FOR ELEVA-

DENTISTRY.

M'CHESNEY BROTHERS' Dental Institute, clark and Randoiph-sta. Full Sot. finest and best, nated, \$8. Gold Plate, finest and best, warranted experienced care and skill in Filling, '5 rates. TO RENT.

One-half of second floor (45x125 feet) in building or of Fifth-av. and Monroe-st., well lighted, and fished with heating, elevating, and vault. Also love. Apply at Office in building. TO RENT

The five-story and basement store, 179 and 181 Ran-dolph st. (now occupied by John Alston & Co.), 40x165 feet; has two fire-proof Vaults, etc. Possession May L. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 Lazalle-st. FAIRBANKS'

SCALES

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.-Mr. Davis to oduced a joint resolution for a special com-ittee to consider the best means of promoting

The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treas-ury in answer to Mr. Wallace's resolution call-ing for information in regard to fees paid Deputy Marshals in electrons in October and Novem-

Mr. Kernan presented a memorial from the copie of New York asking for an appropria-

of Gen. Herkimer.

Mr. Johnson (Va.) presented a letter from the Committee on Agriculture asking for an appropriation of \$50,000 to pay inspectors at different points in reference to the introduction of

ent points in reference to the introduction of cattlessiscase.

Mr. Grover—A bill to reimburse citizens of Oregon for moners expended in defending the fronter against attacks by Indians.

At 10 o'clock Mr. Hoar called up his resolution deciaring the failure of one House to pass the appropriation bills, except upon condition of repeal of the existing laws, is revolutionary, and took the floor for a speech.

Mr. Hoar took the ground that there is no historical precedent for the refusal of the House to grant supplies except upon the conditions it has fixed. The notion that English history firmishes warrants for this action was a mistake. He went back into English history and made numerous citations.

Mr. Hoar spoke at length, deprecating in emphatis terms the course of legislation thus prefigured, and saving that the dominant power sought to effect by a simple process what could be done only by a change of the Constitution of the United States, altering the present relations of the three departments of the Government.

Mr. Beck criticised Mr. Hoar's speech as an indeavor to induce the President to veto what, if passed, would be constitutional law. He alleged that this matter has been thrown forward by the Republicans simply to fortify the President's courage, and help him carry out the indecent threat that he would veto legislation that had not yet come to him.

In the absence of the gentleman having this whole matter in charge, he moved to lay Mr. Hoar's resolution on the table.

Pending the motion, Mr. Wallace moved to adjourn. The yeas and nays were called, and the vote resulted—yeas, 37; nays, 28,—a strict party vote.

Adjourned.

Messrs. Harris and Cox asked leave to intro-duce resolutions, but Mr. Conger stated that he would object to the introduction of anything anless it had reference to the appropriation Adjourned-yeas, 139; nays, 111.

POLITICAL.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., March 25.—The Hamilto inty Grand Jury, which is a Democratic y, has examined all the genuine signers of memorial and affidavits charging Congress-Butterworth and Young with fraud, and will report to-morrow. Information gathered outside of the Grand Jury room is to the effect that not a particle of evidence was found on which to base the charges which Mr. McMahon introduced into the House. The memorialists, without exception, testified either that they signed the document without knowing its contents, or that they depended on the statements made in the affida-vits for proof of the charges to which they afe vits for proof of the charges to which the action and their signatures. Of the signers of these still avits the Deputy Sheriffs were able to find ten, and not one of them knew of the corrupt use of money by either Butterworth or Young. Nearly all testified that the affidavits which went on to Washington were not the affidavits they signed. The contents had been altered and added to until they could scarcely recognize the statements as their own. Thomas Shay, the person who managed the conspiracy, and went to Washington. on to Washington with the papers, was forced to confess that he had no definite knowledge of Republican fraids. The result of the examination of witnesses is to put the Democratic party leaders in the light of charging the gravest crimes upon the Cincinnati Representatives in Congress without even so much as a respectable street-rumor to base them upon. It is thought to-night, that the Grand Jury will indict the signers of the memorial for criminal libel. At any rate, they will censure them in their report. The offense of which Messrs. Long, Foliett, Bradstreet, and others are guilty is clearly covered by the statute of criminal libel.

Revial Disputch to The Tribuna. KENOSHA, Wis., March 25.—The Republicans House this afternoon, and made the following nominations for city officers: Mavor, F. Robinton; Treasurer, R. Sutherland; City Clerk, D. Benedict; Marshal, J. Harkins; Assessor, H. McDermott; Justice of the Peace, J. Stebbirs.

. LOUISIANA. NEW ORLEANS, March 25.-Ninety-four Democrats, thirty-three Republicans, and seven Fusionists and Nationals were elected delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

Special Dinesteh to Tre Tribune.

*Ann Annon, Mich., March 25.—Republican, Democratic, and National Conventions were seld here to-day to nominate a Judge for the new Judicial Circuit, composed of Mouroe and Washtenaw Countles, and just created by act of the Legislature. The Nationals and Demo-crats could not effect a coalition, as the Demo-crats declined to unite on any but a Demo-crats declined to unite on any but a Demo-cratic nomination, thereby repudiating the bastard combination on the State ticket, the nominees of which are nearly all Greenbackers. The pominations by the three Judicial Conventions to-day were as follows: Republican, S. L. Grosvenor, of Mouroe; Democratic, Gov. Morris, of Monroe; National, R. E. Frazer, of Ann Arbor.

Arbor, Special Dispatch to 1.10 Tribune,
JANESVILLE, Wis., March 25.—The Republicans nominated the following gentlemen this evening as Aldermen: First Ward, H. S. Woodruff; Second, A. C. Bates; Third, George Barnes; Fourth, Sam Cobb; Fifth, N. Fredericks.

FIRES.

AT WHITEWATER, WIS.

Special Dimental to The Tribune.

WHITEWATER, Wis., March 25. A frame store belonging to F. B. Hall, on First street, and occupied by William Foote, caught fire about 9 o'clock this evening. Qur Holly Water-Works were soon sending in two good streams, and the fire was specilly extinguished. The loss to building and furniture is not very heavy, and is covered by insurance in the Hartford. During the fire Mr. Dewolf, one of the Fire Company officers, fell from a ladder a distance of twelve feet and received severe cuts and bruises about the face and head, but is thought to have escaped serious injury.

CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 391 at 12:30 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire upon the roof of a two-story frame house, No. 294 North Centre avenue, owned by Vicos Skotif, and occupied as a tenement by four families. Cause, sparks from the chimney falling upon the roof. Damage triffing.

age trifling.

The slarm from Box 384 at 7:45 last evening was caused by the burning out of a chimney in the three-story brick building No. 298 Futton street, owned by John Carlin, and occupied by different families. No damage.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Stratton & Storms' tobacco and cigar factory, on Pearl street, has burned. Loss, \$75,000. The losses of other socupants make a rotal of over \$100,000.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 25.—The Regenta
journed to-night after discharging the counsel
the University suit, and deciding not to incur
agreement of an arreal to the Supreme Court

FOREIGN.

Floods Still Threatening Destruction in Portions of Hungary.

The Remnant of Szegedin in Danger of Being Swept

Turkish Protest Against the Expulsion of Mohammedans • from Roumelia.

Attempt to Assassinate the Chief of the Gendarmerie in St Petersburg.

Departure of Queen Victoria on Her Continental Tour.

Weekly Beview of the English Breadstuffs Markets

HUNGARY.

PRITH, March 25.—Tittel will sourcely cape a terrible disaster. The water from the Thiess is breaking over the dykes, and the soldiers and laborers engaged in strength-ening them are exhausted. Other places are

SZEGEDIN. PESTH, March 25.—The water at Szegedin s again rising. If the rise continues there will be little chance of saving the few re-

PESTH, March 25.—There is not a single

oost at Devaoanya, and great loss of life is vertain if the flood increases.

Vienna, March 25.—Renewed floods in Hungary have covered 12,000 acres of land which had already been sown, and the lives

of 12,000 people are endangered. TURKEY.

THE BERLIN TREATY. LONDON, March 25.-In the Hou Lords, the Marquis of Salisbury said that, if the Treaty of Berlin was not complied with, and the Sultan thought that the pres ence of the British fleet in the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea would tend to secure compliance, the Sultan was authorized to ask assistance from his allies, but the British Government did not contemplate any such contingency.

Constantinople, March 25.-The Porte has protested against the systematic expulsion of Mohammedans from Eastern Rou-

ORDERED TO GREECE. CONSTANTINOPLE, March 25 .- A Turkish man-of-war has been ordered to Greece Several others are in readiness to follow.

FRANCE.

DE CASSAGNAC'S OPINION. Paris, March 25.—Paul De Cassagnac justifies his vote favoring the return of the Chambers to Paris on the ground that the return will be a deliberate act of suicide on the part of the Republic.

DESTITUTION. Twenty-nine thousand spinners and weavers have sent a deputation to Paris to repre sent to the Government the destituti consequence of the reduction of wages, and, in some cases, the complete stoppage

THE AMNESTIED COMMUNISTS. Paris, March 25.—In the Chamber of Deputies Minister Lepere asked for a credit

of 300,000 fr. to defray the traveling expense of the amnestied Communists. The Munic cipality has decided to maintain its resolution granting 100,000 francs to the Radical Com mittee for the relief of the Communists.

LONDON, March 25.—The Daily Telegraphs' Vienna correspondent says intelligence has been received from Janina that Mukhtar Pasha has quitted Previsa.

Turkey will take the necessary me for the defense of Epirus and Thessaly. Mukhtar Pasha has asked for 40,000 men and 100 cannon for the fortification of the yar

NIHILISM. MORE ASSASSINATIONS.

By Cable to New York Herald. London, March 25. - Yesterday afternoon as Gen. Von Drentelin, Chief of the Gendarmerie, was driving along the Neva Quay, St. Petersburg, a man on horseback fired twice into his carriage window. The General was not hurt. The assassin rode a short distance and then, leaving his horse, escaped in sleigh. The attempt on the life of Gen Von Drentelin has caused the greatest excitement in Government circles. The Nihilists are charged with being the instigators of the erime. The placards recently found on the walls of Moscow and other principal cities leave no doubt that the revolutionary element is becoming desperate. The Standard's Berlin dispatch says upward of 100 arrests have been made in Moscow in consequence of the assassination of a Government spy.

- GREAT BRITAIN.

COLD WEATHER.

By Cable to New York Herald.

LONDON, March 25.—The weather was very cold all over the islands yesterday, and a bitter wintry wind is blowing, accompanied by driving snow showers. Local reports from all over the United Kingdom comment on the severity of the storm. In Scotland the weather has been exceedingly severe, Edinburg and Dundee being almost buried in snow. On the west coast of England snow is falling, and the wind is fresh. The past few days have been the coldest experienced in this

PARLIAMENT. To the Western Associated Press.

London, March 25.—Parliament adjourn on the 8th of April over the Easter holidays. SILVER.

The rise in silver yesterday was owing to the Austrian purchases. NO DIVIDEND. Heavy losses prevent the Oriental Bank Corporation from paying a further dividend for 1878. Its losses absorb nearly the whole

DENIED.

Mario's family deny his insanity.

SNOWING.

LIVERPOOL, March 25.—The weather here is very cold, and snowing.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT.

LONDON, March 25.—The Queen left to-day for the Continent.

NEW CABLE LONDON, March 25.—A submarine cable is

LONDON, March 25.—In the Hou to-night, Lord Lansdowne's motion of cen sure in regard to the Zulu war was rejected-

156 to 61.

In the debate previous to the vote, Sir Bartle Frere was sharply attacked, and his recall advised. Lord Beaconsfield stated that Sir Bartle Frere had been placed in office principally to carry out the policy of a con-federation such as had been successful in Canada, and which was more opposed to an-nexation, the tendency to which Lord Beac-

REMONETIZATION.

LIVERPOOL, March 25.—The Council of the Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution in favor of international agreement for the remonetization of silver.

FOREIGN GRAIN TRADE.

weekly Review. press says: Offerings of home-grown wheat at Mark Lane have been moderate. Fine dry lots found buyers at last week's prices, but the increased strength on the trade recently reported has been with difficulty maintained. Indeed, for the moment the upward tendency of prices has received a decided cheek. In secondary qualities there has been little or no business. The week's importations of foreign wheat into London were again moderate, last Monday's list showing the arrivals of 26,000 quarters, while the subsequent supply up to Friday did not exceed 32,000 quarters. The requirements of the country have been very light, and as millers appear for the present to be fairly stocked, or at any rate unwilling to follow an advance in prices, last week's improvement has been lost. As regard the American varieties, the leading feature of the present season is the unusually low point to which maize has fallen, and, in spite of the reduced prices maintained for a moment, there has been no sign of a revived demand, as the consumption is still far below

the average. BARLEY HAS BEEN NEGLECTED. There has been little inquiry, either for malt-

ing or grinding.

Oats have been depressed, notwithstanding the moderate supplies, and concessions have been willingly offered. Sales of English wheat last week, 50,341 quarters at 40s 8d, against 31,151 quarters at

48s 11d the corresponding period previous year. Imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending March 15 were 814,677 cwts of wheat, and 143,607 cwts of flour.

MEXICO.

THE SONORA REVOLUTION. SAN Dizgo, March 25.-The Union's special from Tucson to-day says a letter dated Altar, Sonora, March 23, says: "The revolution seems to be at an end. Two couriers arrived to-day from Magdalena with a communication from Gen. Altimarine, directed to the Municipal President of Cucurpes, advising him of the disbanding of the forces under Mariscal, and the peaceful rec-ognition of the Serna Government. Another prier arrived late from Palma, with a comunication from Gen. Serna to Gen. Lezargo, notifying him that on the following day he (Serna) would enter Hermosillo with 600 Nationals and 300 volunteer troops. The Federal troops aided Serna, which proves that President Diaz favored Serna's revolution against the lawful Government of So-

RUSSIA.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION. Sr. Peressuso, March 25,-This efter-Gendarmerie, was driving along the Neuva quay, a man on horseback fired twice into his carriage-window. The General was not hurt. The would-be assassin rode a short distance, then leaving his horse escaped.

ARRESTS. BERLIN, March 25.—Upwards of 100 arrests have been made in Moscow in consequence of the assassination of the Government spy.

ALSACE-LORHAINE. BERLIN, March 25.-Field Marshal Maneufel is mentioned as the probable Governor of Alsace-Lorraine when autonomy is

The Reichstag voted 1,830,000 marks for graph. A PACIFIC POLICY.

Berlin, March 25.—The Emperor William, in his replies to the congratulations at the receptions held on his birthday, laid special stress on his desire to continue a pacific

AFGHANISTAN. BRITISH VICTORY.

LAHORE, March 25.—Gen. Tytler yester lay defeated 3,000 of the enemy near Peshbolak. The enemy lost 200 men; the British oss was trifling. The Bengal Lancers made brilliant charge.

ROME. THE KULTURKAMPP.

BERLIN, March 25. - The Vatican has submitted proposals for the settlement of the Kulturkampf question, based on the advice of a German ecclesiastic of moderate views.

Tariff Deputations—Railway Bridges—Regu-lation of the Stock-Brokers—Indecen-Performances—A Brutal Woman—The Eastwood Forgery Case.

Eastwood Forgery Case.

Special Disocials to The Tribune.
OTTAWA, March 25.—Messrs. Conrad Baker & Co., of Benton, Mon., have been awarded the contract for furnishing the Northwest Mounted-Police force with supplies for the ensuing year.

A deputation consisting of Messrs. Edward McGillivray, C. T. Bate, R. W. Crunce, and Uharles Brennan waited on the Finance Minister to-day relative to the mode of charging the duty on pork by opening every tenth barriel, taking the average of those weighed, and charging one cent per barrel with 20 per cent ad valorem. The deputation did not object to \$2 specific duty on each barrel to save the trouble and expense of weighing any porthe trouble and expense of weighing any por-tion of it. They explained the inconvenience of the present system of weighing, and the Finance Minis ter agreed to consider the application. It is now regarded as settled that the duty will be \$2.20 per barrel.

would not accent bail.

Special Physical to The Pribuna

Woodbrook, Out., March 23.—What is known as the Eastwood foregry case has just been decided at the Assizes here. The prisoner is a young lady named Lizzie Begley, better known in this town as the \$18,000 heiress. The amount notes she is alleged to have forged exceeds \$1,000. The defense setup the plea of insanity. A number of witnesses testified to receiving notes from her to be cashed. The notes appeared perfectly good, and in some instances were casted. The alleged makers of the notes testified that they did not make them, and knew nothing of such notes until they were presented for payment. In one-instance, she offered the note of Mr. Virtue for \$500 at the bank; but the manager required it to be indorsed. After a few minutes absence she returned with Mr. Rinssell, a near neighbor, and he, supposing the note to be good, indorsed it, and in the end had to pay \$500. The trial lasted all day. The jury, after being out two bours, returned with a verdict of "Not guilty on the ground of insanity."

Montana, March 25.—The Canada Institute held a meeting and adopted a besition to the Finance Minister positing out the injury that was likely to be done to the cause of education and science by the tax which by the new tariff is imposed on books. The prayer of the betition was that this night duty should be decreased, and that instead of placing obstractions of this kind in the way to acquirement of knowledge, the Government should rather facilitate the introduction of scientific works.

Otta W. March 26.—Regulations for the Medourne Institute of lasting obstractions of this kind in the way to acquirement of knowledge, the Government should rather have the solid private of the contract of Martine and Fishery Commission. This is looked upon as a semdalous job, inasmuch as the information furnished by Mr. Clark was ulterly valueless and was rejected by the British Arent, and bether used in direct or cross examination nor in connsel's argument. The correspondence sho is now regarded as settled that the duty will be \$2.20 per barrel.

Assectat Dissected to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, March 25.—The long-pending arbitration between the Quebec Government and Mrs. Scott, of Huil, relating to the land expropriated by the Government for right-of-way and station-guard, containing about sixteen acres, has been brought to a close. The arbitrators have awarded the proprietress the sum of \$25,000, with about four and a half years' interest, amounting together to nearly \$38,000.

Every day is a field-day for deputations. The tide shows no prospect of turning. The corridors of the Finance Department are alive with deputations from morning till night. One-half motest against the tariff, and the remainder seek more plunder.

An act, introduced by the Minister of Public Works, for the amendment of the Railway act of 1874 as regards failway bridges, and bridges

over canale and rivers, provides that, in all bridges hereafter to be created over railways, there shall be seven feet clear of space between the lower beams of the bridge and the top of the blakest freight-cars; and any railway company adopting higher cars than those in use at the time of building any bridge under this act shall be compelled to raise such bridge at their own cost and charges. It is also provided that no railway shall be allowed to pass over any navigable river or canal without having first built such proper flooring under and on both sides of the track as shall be deemed sufficient by the Minister of Public Works to prevent anything falling from the railway into such river or canal, upon boats or vessels navigating it.

Mr. Girourd introduced a bill to regulate stock-brokers, and to suppress rambling in stocks. The purport of the bill is to introduce into this country the same regulations which prevail on the Continent of Europe, and to a certain extent in Great Britain. It is provided that every stock-broker shall be licensed by the Board of Trade in the locality where he carries on business; and all contracts, either for sales or purchases of stocks, made by brokkers not so licensed, shall be null and void. The broker must also deliver immediately to his client the name of the party with whom he has made the transaction. A merchandise-broker in every case discloses the name of the principal, and there is a stronger reason why the same regulations should be applied to stock-brokers. The bill further provides that no stock-broker with purchaser or seller. A stock-broker who becomes insolvent cannot continue stock-broker for discharge from his creditors. In Montrael a stock-broker had failed with liabilities of nearly \$2,000,000, and, although he had not obtained if discharge from his creditors. He continued stock-operations, to the detriment of the holders of stocks. The bill also provides a penalty of \$1,000 for each offense.

Montrael March 25.—Mr. Drummond, of

Montreal Sugar Refinery, has made arrangements with the Water Committee for a supply of water at a reduced rate until the canal opens. He states that 250 men will be at once employed in the refinery.

In view of the repeated complaints made against the actors who are now nightly playing at the Gosford Street. Theatre (Fanchou's Parisian Folly Company), the City Council has passed the following by-law: "If any person shall appear in a theatre, academy, or place of public resort in this city, in an indecent or lewd dress, or shall exhibit, or perform, or take part in any indecent, immoral, or lewd play or representation, such person shall be liable to an imprisonment the term of which shall be fixed at the discretion of the Recorder's Court, but not for a shorter period than two calendar months."

The High Constable arrested Sophie Bissonette, the keeper, or "Directices," as she calls herself, of the notorious Hospice St. Bathelda, situated on Vitre street. She was a short time ago fined \$100 for cutting off the hair of a woman who at the time was an inmate of her asylum. She was also arrested for keeping a house of ill-fame. It appears that, a considerable while ago, two soung girls, named Marie Louise Leville and Delims Landry, took up their residence with her, paying her \$2 a week board. They left,—one on the lith, and the other on the 14th inst.; and it is upon the strength of their depositions that Bissonette was arrested. These girls were so shocked at what they had witnessed curring their stay in the asylum that they resolved to inform the authorities of it; and the following is the substance of the deposition of the former, which is corroborated by the other. During the time they remained in the place, two girls, each 13 years of age, resided with the Drisoner. Their names were Emmis Morais and Marie — the last of whom, according to the defendant herself, had been left lying on the doorstep when only 4 months old. These delidren were very hadly treated by the woman Bissonette; and it was to the deponent's

send for priests regularly to contess the times.
As soon as they were gone, she would abuse and beat the poor children. When brought before Mr. Dugas, the woman, through her lawyer, Mr. A. P. Globensky, wanted to be admitted to ball. His Honor asked ber, in return, if she could produce the two young girls mentioned in the depositions, to which she replied that they had been placed somewhere, but she did not know where. Mr. Dugas replied that is that case she would have to go to jail, as he would not accept bail.

UNFORTUNATE HICKMAN. longing to the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad Company burned here this morning. About 1:30 o'clock Mr. Douglass, clerk, and Mr. Comstock, telegraph operator, were awakened by smoke, and found the whole boat in flames. With wonderful presence of mind they ran across the roof, dropped to the lower deck, and waiked on a spar to the land, saving nothing but their night-clothes. These gentlemen then tried to assist Watchman James May, West Campbell, and two unknown men who were waiting for a boat. Their efforts were too late. The persons on board perished in the flames. One body was found, and is supposed to be that of May. The wreck, burning its fastening, drifted away with the other corpose. The origin of the fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The boat and a small amount of freight is a total loss. The fire was kept from spreading to neighboring warehouses by the efforts of the citizens.

A WOULD-BE ASSASSIN.

Special Dissotch to The Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 25.—About 6 o'clock this afternoon Mrs. Julia A. Hosford, accompanied by ner attorney, called on Mr. Charles E. Hosford, a prominent citizen here, from whom she was divorced several years since. from whom she was divorced several years since. He was at his office, and the object of her visit was to see about some matters yet in controversy between them. In the course of the interview he asserted that some remark she made was faise, when she suddenly drew a revolver from her bosom, and, before she could be stopped, fired at him, very narrowly missing him. Other parties present seized her, and prevented her firing a second shot, and she was removed and placed in arrest. She is of very vindictive nature and quite desperate. Mr. Hosford is married to a very wealthy woman, and regarded as an excellent gentleman. The affair created much talk here.

MILWAUKEE, March 25.—During last night a safe in the store of Morehead, Meacham & Co., general commission merchants, No. 232 East Water street, was blown open by burglars and Water street, was blown open by burglars and robbed of a small sum of money. The job was executed in a manner that constitutes the operators skilled cracksmen in the eyes of the police. A few nights ago the safe in the oil store of Eisted & Wadham, a square below, was entered and robbed, it is supposed by the same parties. The detectives have thus far failed to secure any clew to the cracksmen.

WOULDN'T TAKE A JOKE.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., March 25.—A young
man named Frank Barnard was instantly killed
in Sidney, Ia., on Monday evening, by a friend
named Wilber Howell. The former entered a named where the latter sat, and, in a friendly manner, struck him on the leg, when the other jumped up and struck Barnard on the head with his chair, fracturing the skull. Death re-sulted in a few hours.

St. Louis, March 25.—A Brockfield, Mo., dispatch says: John B. Morse, Master Mechanic Master Mechanic of the Wabash Railway, formerly Master Mechanic of the Wabash Railway at Fort Wayne, Ind., died to-day of nervous prostra-tion, caused by intense pain from a sprained

HANGED.

TUNSTREL'S STATION, Va., March 25.—Patrick Smith and Julius Christian (negroes), convicted of the murper of John C. Lacy (white), on the 17th of January last, were hanged to-day at New Kent Court-House. Two thousand people were present, including a number of colored women.

\$80,000 bail.

Randolph of Roanoke.

John Randolph of Roanoke was a descendant of Pocahonta. His genealogical record, as given by himself, is published in the Wilming.

CRIMINAL NEWS

Continuation of the Examination of Bill Young at Luray, Mo.

The Mas Accused of an Awful Crime Making a Better Showing.

Two Negroes Hanged for Murder at New Kent Court-House, Va.

A Divorced Wife at Terre Haute, Ind., Attempts to Kill Her Former

BILL YOUNG. Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

KNOKUK, Ia., March 25.—Increased inter-Knorux, Ia., March 25.—Increased interest was shown in the preliminary examination of Bill Young for the murder of the Spencer family at Luray, Mo., to day. James Graham testified, in behalf of the defense, that Laura Spencer told him that, if Young ever said anything about her, she would do or swear to anything against him, and would have her revenge if she had to take it when he was asleep. In May, 1877, he saw Laura and Young occupy the same bed. Butler testified that he was clerk of Young's sais in October, 1877, and that it amounted to \$1,800. The object of this man's testimony was to explain away the remark of Young that he had to raise \$1,000, and that he knew where he was going to get it. Mrs. Coffin testified that Laura Sprouse said she would kill Hamilton Lancaster if he struck Young, when the two quarreled at Luray; also that Laura was jealous of two women, and see them. Young told witness' son Mike to swear to the truth. Mike told Young that he had made a statement before 'Squire Wilson, but they threatened to cut his throat if he did not tell something, and he was so badly frightened he did not know what he did tell. They wanted him to swear the same as Elmer King. Ells Rowe, 18 years old, testified that Laura Sprouse was jealous of her, and at one time, when she was at Young's last summer, Laura knocked her down with a stick of wood, pounded her, and pulled nearly all the hair out of her head. Other witnesses swore that Laura had said Young was at home the night of the murder. The defense gave notice that they will want Laura Sprouse on the stand again. They will probably get through with their testimony to-morrow. Thus far no attempt has been made by Young to prove an alibi, the whole defense being directed toward breaking down Laura Sprouse's testimony.

INCENDIARY STRIKERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PITTSBURG, Pa., March 25.—An fuce fire at Sharpsburg this morning destroyed four brick dwellings and a stable connected with the National Hotel, the latter owned by Grant & Aull, of Philadelphia. The hotel parrowly es-caped. The general belief is the fire was the work of some of the striking miners who are scouring the country in search of food. The loss is estimated at \$6,000.

scouring the country in search of food. The loss is estimated at \$6,000.

Yesterday the engine of a coal train on the Castle Shannon Railroad was thrown from the track at Banksville, and this morning the engine of a passenger train was ditched near the same place. This was undoubtedly the work of the strikers, who are encamped in large numbers along the line of that road. These attempts to destroy life, together with frequent fires in different parts of the country, have caused widespread alarm in the community, and vigilance committees are talked of.

The Monongahela strikers, numbering over 1,000, are still encamped near Elizabeth. Sheriff Hunter sent up an additional forces of Deputy Sheriffs to-day to watch proceedings. The situation is extremely critical, and nothing but firmness on the part of the authorities can prevent serious trouble. The movements and purposes of the strikers are kept as secret as possible.

HICKMAN, Ky., March 25.—A wharf-boat be-

MURDERERS ARRESTED. NEW YORK, March 25.—Two seamen arrived to-day from Rio Janeiro, charge with the mur-der of Capt. Bartiett.

PRATT.

READING, Mass., March 25.—Nathan Pratt, the defaulting bank Treasurer, was held in

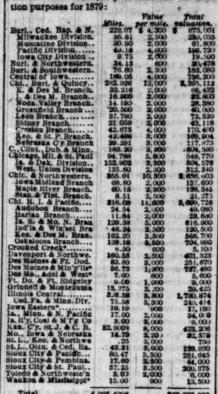
ton (N. C.) Star, and reads as fo son, John Bolling, one of whose daughters mar-ried Richard Kandolph of Curles, whose youngest son, John Randolph of Roanoks, mar-ried Frances Bland. Your humble servant is one of the only surviving Issue of that marriage, and sixth in descent from Pocahontas."

RAILROADS.

IOWA RAILROAD MATTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 25.—The State Execu tive Council have made the following assess ment of railroad property in this State f



Narrow gauge. The Council also assessed a penalty against the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs of 30 per cent, amounting to \$10,400, for failure to make returns according to law. In fart, the make returns according to law. In law, the Company has made no return since the law was enacted, but have treated it with silent contempt. The Council propose to make them pay for their contemptuous dignity. It may be, when the Chicago, Burlington & Quiney get through with them in a new arrangement for running extra trains and additional sleepers up and down both sides of them, and across the middle, they will get down from their high horse.

The Council have also assessed the value of Pullman Company sleeping and dining cars used in this State, the rate being fixed according to the miles to the middle, they mile to the middle, they middle, they middle the middle, they middle the middle, they middle the middle, they middle the middle

ing to the miles tun:
Chicago, Burlington & Quiney......
Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque & Minnesota,
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul
Central of Iowa...
Burlington, Cenar Rapids & Northern....
St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern

ing to the miles run:

Island are decidedly favorable to this project. By looking at the map it will be seen that the Chicago. Burlington & Quincy, with their branch from Chariton to Indianola, and from Creston to Greenfield, are bucking up well into the terminary of the Chicago & Rock Island, and the

Chicago. Burlington & Quincy, with their branch from Chariton to Indianola, and from Creston to Greenfield, are bucking up well into the territory of the Chicago & Rock Island, and the latter evidently doo't like it. It therefore seems feasible and natural that the Chicago & Rock Island should seek to protect itself by extending its Winterset branch westward, probably to Villisca. For some time past the people of Cass County have been urging the necessity of building a road southward to connect with this Villisca Road near Mt. Ætna, but they have now switched off to the St. Louis & Council Bluffs Road, and are negotiating with that Company to build a branch from a point where their road crosses the Nodaway River up the river to Clarinda, thence to Red Oak and Atlantic. The distance is about sixty mies. Atlantic is fity-six miles east of Council Bluffs, and eighty miles west of this city. This road would be nearly an afr-line, and prove a rich territory for a St. Louis road. But the Chicago & Rock Island will make a fight for it beiore they surrender it, as it rightfully belongs to them. It is quite certain a road will be pushed through there soon, as the Chicago. Burlington & Quincy have got an eye on it, and the Chicago & Rock Island will hardly be disposed to permit that Company to run more than half a dozen more branches into their territory south and west of this city.

Iowa City is just now in a persolitation over the possibility of being fenced in with railroads at an unpleasant distance from her doors. It is well known the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northwestern desire to reach the rich coal-fields in Mahaska County. This can be done by extending its Muscatine Division west from Riverside. The Directory of the road are in favor of going directly west from Riverside. At Nichols, 12 miles east of Riverside, the Muscatine Division county in the south line of Johnson County, or by extending its Iowa City branch from Iowa City southwest to Riverside. The Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul are also contemplating an

thus put the Company in precisely the condition they now are at that point, and ready to go west.

It looks very much on the maps as though the Kansas City, St. Jo & Council Bluffs road was passing between the upper and nether millstones, as it were. The new St. Louis Road to Council Bluffs will run very close alongside of it from Chilicothe, and will take the cream of its traffic, as it is not very popular with the people, anyhow. It is binted the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy propose to run its Chester Branch southwest to St. Joe, which if carried out the Kansas City might as well back its locomotives into the round-bouse. It would not ears the oil to grease the axies. In view of this prospective squeezing, it is reported the Company are anxions to sellout, and that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy will probably become the owner within sixty days. With this line in its control the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy would be in direct connection with the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe Road, and the goose would hang high.

ERIE'S NEW LINE INFO ST. LOUIS.

Medical Dispaich to The Pribune.

PHILADRIPHIA, March 25.—It does not seem to have been generally noticed that with the lease of the Atlantic & Great Western the New York, Lake Erie & Western, will get a through line into St. Louis of its own. The profit on every mile of track will go into its Treasury, indirectly if not directly. The Indianapolis & St. Louis extends from Indianapolis to Terre Haute, 71.84 miles, and leases the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute, thus forming a through line from the Capital of Indiana. It was chartered in 1867 and opened in 1870. It has a capital stock of only \$600,000, one-ball of which is owned by the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Onland, since leased to the Pennsylvania, and one-

half by the Cleveland, Columbus which also holds \$750,000 mortgage bonds (the total ing two millions); half second-mortgage bonds, of which

outstanding, and \$249,000 of its half-million of equipment bonds. The Fennsylvania, as lessed of the Fort Wayne Road, also owns \$440,000 its first-mortgage bonds and \$249,000 of the equipment bonds. Thus, it appears that two Companies, besides owning all the steril took almost the whole issue of bonds of a sorts. Now the Eric is soon to enter into passession of the Atlantic & Great Western blease, which will give it control of all its assess. Among those assets are \$11,982,757 stock of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapoli Railroad Company, of which the total amoun outstanding is only \$14,991,800. Thus the allantic & Great Western is virtually a owner of the latter road, and when a Lake Eric & Western gets control of C., C., C. & I., and through that as equal having the Pennsylvania in the Indianapolis St. Louis. Then for the first time will the Alantic & Great Western be able to make use its proprietary line. The Eric will the be eabled to make all the profit that there is in the whole line from St. Louis and New York, as each of the titree roads will do better the when they were run independently of the outside in New York. How important this is of the C., C., C. & I. will be appreciated when it remembered that 80 per cent, of the frest teried over its line least year was through firsh Every one is familiar with the particulars of the suit pending against the companies runantein companies have been paying from 1000 to \$300,000 per annum in excess of the carning the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute leasure of this leased line, and in case the goes against them, it is very doubtful if the owners of the Indianapolis & St. Louis did not except by putting the road into bankrapter They would still hold possession by virus and reorganizing, especially since the Pennsy vania owns the Vandaia Line. This may arrive and reorganizing, especially since the Pennsy vania owns the Vandaia Line. This may explain also the low price of Indianapolis & St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute more the \$750,000, and, allowing the

DETROIT, Mich., March 25.—The app reliable statement that Vanderbilt has pos-ly decided on a tunnel for the Canada Son Railway under the Detroit River at Gross lat a few miles below this city, has stirred up bus ness men, and now, grasping at a straw, the are seeking to avert what is certain t prove to a considerable extent injurious to Detroit interests. Mayor Langdon last evening sent a dispatch to Vanderbilt saking if a bridge could be built here whether the city could be assured that there will be no tungel built at Gross Isle. To-day Vanderbilt replied. built at Gross Isle. To-day Vanderbilt replied that, if the right to build a bridge here could be obtained, it would probably influence those having control of the matter, but that he had no unthority to give the assurance asked for. Mr. Langdon to-day called the attention of the Board of Trade to the matter, and it was referred to the Directors, who will meet to-morrow in connection with the Merchanta' and Mannfacturers' Exchange, and consider what is best to be done. The opinion of those claiming to be well informed is, that it is now too late to prevent the construction of the Grosse isle tunnel, even if the bridge project can obtain the necessary support here.

PROSPECT OF A "CUT."

Br. Louis, March 25.—Reports in reliroad circles indicate that there will probably be a cut in passenger rates East in a day or two. It is charged that the Wabash has been paying commissions to "scalpers" for two mouths past, and other roads, particularly the Van-dalia, it is said, will inaugurate open war unless the Wabash withdraws its tickets in the scalp-

MACOUPIN COUNTY.

in the cases of the Chicago & Alton Road for \$50,000 damages against Zacharias Harris, Treas-urer of Macoupin County, was argued to-day, but was not sustained by the Court, and the PENNSYLVANIA ROAD.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., March 25.—The

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—The pre

Four car-loads of excursionists leave this city for Denver this morning via the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Union Pacific Railroads. The annual meeting of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad will be held at the Company's office in this city to-day. It is the general opinion that the present Board will be re-elected. The annual report has already been

elected. The annual report has already been made public.

The Chicago Railroad Association, consisting of the General Ticket and Passenger Agents of the roads centering in this city, held their regular monthly meeting at their office in Ashland Block yesterday. Beauth comparing and adjusting the regular spectrates, no business of importance was transacted. The war against the scalpers was a topic of conversation, and it was the general opinion that arrests should con-

the business.

Mr. H. H. Courcwright has resigned his position as Commercial Agent of the Southwestern Railroad Association. He will assume the position of General Western Agent of the Chicaro & Alton Railroad, with headquarters at Ranss City, and will have charge of all the Southwestern business of this road. A better man than Mr. Courtwright for the place could not have well been found. There is not a railroad man in the West who knows more about the Southwestern business than he does. Before he assumed the position of Commercial Agent of the Southwestern Railway Association he was General Agent at Ransas City for the St. Louis roads, and previous to that he was General Freight Agent of the Hanshold & St. Joe and St. Louis, Kanias City & Northern.

CASUALTIES

ASPHYXIA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., March 25.—Thomas Bond, a Constable living at Staunton, in this county, in attendance at the Circuit Court in this city, met with an untimely death at the Faine House by sufficient from coal gas. It is supposed that, on retiring to bed, not knowing the effects of gas, he blew it, out, and, being worm out, of gas, be blew it out, and, being worn out, soon fell asleep. The escaping as filled the room, and caused death by suffocation. Mr. Bond was about 60 years of age. He leaves a wife and three children. The Coroner's Jury brought in a verdict in accordance with the above.

A SAD MISTAKE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

FORT WATER, Ind., March 25.—Last George Snyder was walking about his bouse in his sleep, when his sister, supposing that he was a burglar, seized a large club and dealt him soy-cral terriffic blows over the nead, injuring him so severely that his recovery is very doubtful. Miss Snyder was rendered well-night insome by the discovery of her mistake.

ELEVATED RAILROAD ACCIDENT. NEW YORK, March 25.—By a collision on the New York Elevated Railroad at Forty-Second street, caused by a misplaced switch, four per-sons were injured, among them the wife of Prof. William Henry Prent, who had her collar-bone broken.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 25.—This afternoon about 3 o'clock, a young man named St. Clei McKerlin was placed in the First Street Statios upon a charge of being drunk and disorderly. His appearance indicated that he had been on a protracted spree. He was locked up, and nothing more was thought of it. About two hours after one of the officers went back into the lock. up and found McKerlin the ring from a cross piece by a handkerchief, and dead. He was cut down, and the Coroner soon after held an inquest upon his body. Deceased was about 8 wears old. Domestic infelictues are supposed to have been the cause of the rish act. He and his wife separated a short time ago. THE COL

Healy Slou at La

Discontented Partners

Record of Judgments, bate Busin

pany and the Chicago & A pany. The Healys, being filed a bill in the Circuit oss the slough, and to stead, a drawbridge. On ismissed for want of equappealed. The slough ru to the river, and the rai south of the confluence river. The Archer avenu etween the two bridges quired his title by pre-empi wards bought of the Canal & Chicago Railroad Compa the power, when necessary and of constructing its ro road crossed the slough until 1864, when it was i nent, immovable bridge w lough was a navigable unlawful obstruction. R grounds: First, because lawful obstruction and which complainants, as ri tained special and pecu ond, that the water-co ond, that the water-course in such a manner as not to usefulness, as required by Judge Bailer, in dispositive record showed no mate the water-course had not former usefulness, except as capability of being utilized gation, and the only que whether the alough was a None of the streams in the ble, in the common-law see

the evidence showed or to be considered navigable state it was a stream and drextent, and yet was also supply of water from the stocked with fish, had a hard from four to aix feet deep, condict of evidence as to twere witnesses who had be the stream since 1834, and above facts. The facts waten the along his the stream since 1834, and above facts. The facts water the along his contract of the stream since 1834, and above facts. water-course, even the been used for that purpo The public easement did

of the slongh betw and the river had and deepened, and also the complainants' premises, so il large vessels unloading, if ' moved. The condition on had been allowed to build stream should be restored so as not to interfere with so as not to interfere with therefore been broken, and a private and public nuisan a sufficient warrant for the tenance of the bridge only erected in accordance with ditions. The interests of seriously affected, and to such a nature as relief. The decree of would therefore be reven manded with directions to compelling the railroad of the permanent bridge nor restraining them from ere would in any way interfer fulness of the stream.

HOWLAND VS.

About six weeks ago Iss stable keeper on Twenty bill against his former Woolford. charging that the business had be false basis and showing, to buy out Woolford's shaftle basis and showing, to buy out Woolford's shaftle basis and showing, to buy out Woolford's shaftle basis and showing, the business had be false basis and showing the business had be false basis and showing the business had be false beat and showing the former therefore and settlement, charging ing to account for all mon and with keeping such important the former therefore and settlement, charging ing to account for all mon and with keeping such important the books as well as he could, substantially correct. He ever falled to account for that he owes Howland claims he never knew an \$800 before, but now by and to avoid litigation Howland with \$600 on an given by him in payment the business.

Derothea Schipper cot band John Schipper is in his earnings toward buyin of paying his grocery bil trip anchor and pilot her of future. future.

Frank Pesicke is living Mary, owing to her having whom she liked better.
back, but she said she like

Judge Blodgett's room morning with lawyers and the Court convene to cal They waited in vain, how the Marshai appeared an received a written order is adjourn court until to-mo Drummond also received Blodgett saying that he w trial of a case, and would to-night.

R. E. Jenkins was ye signee of Henry L. Han Bogue.

signee of Henry L. Han Bogue.
A final dividend of 12% in the case of John R. Sch An Assignee will be ct John Swenson.
The first dividend me Star Chemical Works is a Superior Court Clarinda Wright filed a Theodore H. and Catheri Holland, Catherine Boga bocker, trustee, to force

2,000 on Lot 2, Block 4, Park.
The Northwestern Fe distress-warrant again recover \$250 back ren

3

ROIT.

10 Tae Tribune.

25.—The apparentlyanderbilt has positivethe Canada Southern oft River at Grosse Isle, ity, has stirred up busisping at a straw, they able extent injurious layor Langdon last even-

here whether the city there will be no tunnel o-day Vanderbilt replied id a bridge here could be ably influence those hav-er, but that he had no auassurance asked for, led the attention of the matter, and it was rewho will mest to-morth the Merchants' and ge, and consider what is opinion of those claimed is, that it is now too struction of the Grosse bridge project can obort here. OF A "CUT."

25.—Reports in railroad here will probably be a es East in a day or two. bash has been paying lpers" for two mouths, particularly the Van-augurate open war unless, its tickets in the scalp

A COUNTY.

Ato The Tribune.

March 25.—The demurrer acago & Alton Rood for set Zacharias Harris, Treasnty, was argued to-day, I by the Court, and the ANIA ROAD. arch 25.—The present of the Pennsylvania Rail-

EMS. cursionists leave this city ing via the Chicago, Rock e Union Pacific Railroads. of the Chicago, Burlings will be held at the Com-

ity to-day. It is the gen-present Board will be re-report has already been d Association, consisting and Passenger Agents of this city, held their regulat their office in Asbland and comparing and adject-rates, no business of acted. The war against ic of conversation, and it is that arrests should conthe last scalper has quit

ht has resigned his posient of the Southwestern
He will assume the posin Agent of the Chicago
headquarters at Kansas
harge of all the Southhis road. A better man
for the place could not
d. There is not a
he West who knows
hwestern business than
assumed the position of
the Southwestern Railas General Agent at Kannis roads, and previous to
eight Agent of the Hanst. Louis, Kansas City &

LTIES

IYXIA.

Is to The Tribuns.

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Is the Tribuns.

It is county, in this county, in this county, in this county, in this county, in the there is an effects it, and, being worn out, the escaping gas filled the the by suffocation. Mr. ars of age. He leaves a con. The Coroner's jury in accordance with the

MISTAKE.

h to The Tribune.

March 25.—Last night March 25.—Last night lking about his house in er, supposing that he was e club and dealt him sever the head, injuring him covery is very doubtfullered weil-night insabe by stake.

ROAD ACCIDENT.
5.—By a collision on the ailroad at Forty-Second placed switch, four periong them the wife of rent, who had her collar-

h to The Tribune. irch 25.—This afterno g man named St. Clair the First Street Station drunk and disorderly. ed that he had been on a was locked up, and noth of it. About two hours of it. About two hours went back into the locking from a cross f, and dead. He was cut r soon after held an in-Deceased was about 85 infelicities are supposed of the rash act. He and crt time ago. THE COURTS.

The Healy Slough Vindicated at Last.

Discontented Partners in Business and in Wedlock.

Record of Judgments, New Suits, Probate Business, Etc.

One more opinion was filed yesterday in the Appellace Court, that in the case of Healy and others vs. The Joliet & Chicago Railroad Company and the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company and the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company. The Healys, being owners of

fled a bill in the Circuit Court against the above filed a bill in the Circuit Court against the above railroad companies to compet the removal of a permanent bridge constructed by the latter across the slough, and to make them build, instead, a drawbridge. On hearing the bill was dismissed for want of equity, and complainants appealed. The slough runs nearly due north to the river, and the railroad being the court of the river. into the river, and the railroad-bridge is 383 feet south of the confluence of the slough and the river. The Archer avenue cars cross the slough on a permanent bridge 285 feet south of the pairoad bridge, and the computanta' land lies between the two bridges on the east side of the slough. The ancestor of the complainants acquired his title by pre-emption in 1857, and afterards bought of the Canal Trustees. The Joliet & Chicago Railroad Company, by its charter, had the power, when necessary, to cross any water. and of constructing its road across such watercourse, provided it should restore the watercourse thus intersected to its former state, or in a sufficient manner not to have impaired its usefulness. As originally constructed, the road crossed the slough by a drawbridge until 1884, when it was removed, and a permanent, immovable bridge was built. The rights of the Chicago & Alton Road were obtained through having a percetual lease of the Joliet Road. The complainants insisted that Healy Slough was a navigable stream and a common highway to which the bridge in question was an unlawful obstruction. Relief was asked on two grounds: First, because the bridge was an unlawful obstruction and a public was an unlawful obstruction and a public was lawful obstruction and a public nuisance, by which complainants, as riparian proprietors, sustained special and peculiar damages; and, second, that the water-course was not so restored

ond, that the water-course was not so restored m such a manner as not to have impaired its usefulness, as required by the charter.

Judge Bailey, in disposing of the case, said the record showed no material respect in which the water-course had not been restored to its former usefulness, except so far as related to its canability of being utilized for purposes of navigation, and the only question, therefore, was whether the slough was a navigable stream. None of the streams in the State were navigable, in the common-law sense of the term, as note of them had any tide, an indispensable requisite according to the common-law defini-Note of the streams in the State were navigable, in the common-law sense of the term, as none of them had any tide, an indispensable requisite according to the common-law definition. The Supreme Court of the United States, however, had decided that the common-law doctrine of navigable streams had no applicability in this country, the test being whether a river was navigable in fact. Rivers were navigable in fact when they could be used as highways of commerce. The public had a right of way in every stream which was capable in its natural state and its ordinary volume of water of transporting, in a condition fit for market, the products of the forests or rivers, or of the illare of the soil, on its banks. Under such definition the Chicago River, to a point considerably above the Healy Slough, was a navigable stream, and had been the channel through which the commerce of the lakes reached the city. Whether the slough was navigable depended on its capabilities, in its natural state, of being utilized for purposes of transportation. That was a mere question of fact, but the evidence showed conclusively it was to be considered navigable. In its natural state it was a stream and drained a considerable extent, and yet was also a bayou, receiving a supply of water from the river. It was well stocked with fish, had a hard bottom, and was from four to six feet deep. There was some conflict of evidence as to the depth, but there were witnesses who had been acquasticed with the stream since 1834, and they testified to the above facts. The facts warranted the conclusion that the slough, therefore, was a navigable water-course, even though it had not actually been used for that purpose to any great extent. The public easement did not depend so much on the user as on the capability of being used. Since the building of the railroad that part of the slough between the railroad and the river had been widened and desirened, and also the part in front of the

of the slough between the railroad and the river had been widened and despened, and also the part in front of the complainants' premises, so it would accommodate large vessels unloading, if the bridge were removed. The condition on which the railroad had been allowed to build its bridge—that the stream should be restored to its former state, so as not to interfere with its usefulness—had therefore been broken, and the bridge was both a private and public nuisance. The charter was a sufficient warrant for the erection and maintenance of the bridge only when the bridge was erected in accordance with its terms and conditions. The interests of the complainants were seriously affected, and their damages were of such a nature as to entitle them to relief. The decree of the Court below would therefore be reversed and the case remanded with directions to have a decree entered compaling the railroad companies to remove the permanent bridge now over the river, and restraining them from erecting any other which would in any way interfere with the former usefulness of the stream.

HOWLAND VS. WOOLFORD.

About six weeks are Isaac Howland, a liverystable keeper on Twenty-second street, filed a
bill against his former partner, Richard B.
Woolford, charging that he had mismanaged
the business, and that a settlement of
the business had been made on a
false busis and showing, by which he agreed
to buy out Woolford's share of the business for
7,500. Since then he has had the firm-books
balanced, when it appeared that Woolford ewed
him over \$1,000. Howland proposed to settle
this for \$500, but Woolford refused to give it,
and the former therefore asked for an account
and settlement, charging his partner with failing to account for all moneys he had collected,
and with keeping such imperfect books that the
true state of affairs could not be known.
Woolford yesterday filed his answer, in which
he states that he never pretended to be an expert fookkeeper, and he says he kept the firm
books as well as he could, and thinks they are
substantially correct. He denies that he has
ever failed to account for money received or
that he owes Howland anything. He also
claims he never knew anything of the offer of
\$500 before, but now by way of compromise
and to avoid litigation he offers to credit
Howland with \$600 on any one of the notes
tiven by him in payment of his half interest in
the business.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES.

Dorothea Schipper compiains that her bushand John Schipper is in the habit of devoting his earnings toward buying bad whisky instead of paying his grocery bills, and she wants to trip anchor and pilot her own craft alone in the future.

Frank Pesicke is living apart from his wife Mary, owing to her having found another man whom she liked better. He asked her to come back, but she said she liked the other man better, and Frank says he can survive the loss.

Judge Blodgett's room was filled yesterday

Judge Blodgett's room was filled yesterday morning with lawyers and jurors waiting to have the Court convene to call the criminal docket. They waited in vain, however, and after a time the Marshai appeared and stated that he had received a written order from Judge Blodgett to adjourn court until to-morrow morning. Judge Drummond also received a letter from Judge Blodgett saying that he was still engaged in the trial of a case, and would not be through until to-night.

trial of a case, and would not be through that to-night.

R. E. Jenkins was yesterday appointed Assignee of Henry L. Hammond and Oswell A. Sogne.

A final dividend of 12½ per cent was declared in the case of John R. Schneidet.

An Assignee will be chosen this morning for John Swenson.

The first dividend meeting in the case of the Star Chemical Works is set for 2 p. m.

SUPPRIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

W. Rigdon, and a large number of others, to foreclose a trust-deed for \$2,800 on Lots 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, and 72 in Stone's Subdivision of the N. 1/4 and the S. E. 1/4 of Block 3 of Johnson & Lee's Subdivision of the S. W. 1/4 of Sec. 20, 39, 14.

& Lee's Subdivision of the S. 11.
39, 14.
Betty Schiller began a suit for \$8,000 against the Illinois Masonic Benevolent Society.
PROBATS COURT.
In the estate of Amos E. Seeley, letters of administration, de bonis non, were issued to Heaton Owsley, and bond of \$300,000 approved.
THE CALL. JUDGE DRUMMOND-Set cases and general busi-

JUDGE DRUMNOND—Set cases and general business.

THE APPELLATE COURT—62, Jenkins vs. Jenkins; 64, Solomons vs. Varley; 65, Carpenter vs. Felter; 68, Bragg vs. Gedoes; and 67, Buchanan vs. Goeinz. No case on hearing.

JUDGE GARY—545, 561, 577 to 584, 586 to 590, 592, 594, 595, 596, 597, 601, 603, 604, 606, 607, 608, 611 to 623 and 625, all injusive. A passed case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Assists Judge Gary. No. 535, Regan vs. Callaghan. on trial.

JUDGE Moore—27, 28, 30, 31. No. 28, Libby vs. Coolbaugh, on trial.

JUDGE Rooers—Closing arguments in set case 2, 336. Brandt vs. Gallup. No call of calendar. JUDGE Booth—Set case term No. 6, 456. Boett-cher vs. Tarson, and calendar Nos. 111, 113, 114, 115, 116. No case on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—214, and 220 to 228. No case on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—89, Great Western Telegraph Company vs. Reeve; and 764, Campe vs. Jackson.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—Nos. 51, 52, 279, 300, 301, 309, 313, 479, 502, 503, 515, 954, and 229.

JUDGE LOORIS—Nos. 6, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS.—Thomas M.
Beaty vs. William Raleigh, \$43.57.—Franklin
MacVeagh et al. vs. H. Fred Koeppe and Fred J.
Bandle, \$337.—C. D. Sherman, Receiver, etc.,
vs. James Fraser. \$546.59.

JUDGE GARY—Henry Gauler, vs. Henry Moeller,
\$12,21. \$12.21.
Circuit Court—Judge Boots—Carlton Drake
vs. John Lehy, \$240.—Catherine Widmer vs. John
L. Hoerber, \$1,647.
Judge McAllster—Philip Wickers et al. vs.
John Richardson; verdict \$29.50, and motion for
new trial.—T. J. O'Netl vs. John Beseler, \$38.80.

SPORTING NEWS.

BASE-BALL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BUTTALO, March 25.—The last day's session of

the National League was opened this morning by the signing of the schedule adopted last night and over which there was so much discussion The difficulty created by the refusal of the Cleveland and Buffalo Clubs to sign the schedule as originally prepared was a serious one, and for a time it looked as though the entire work would have to be done over again, in which case it is doubtful if a conclusion would ever have been reached. President Hulbert's good sense restored harmony, however, and everything is

lovely.

On coming to order this morning a long discussion ensued on the question of admission. The point raised by certain papers that the Syracuse, Buffalo, and Cleveland Clubs were in favor of a 25-cent tariff was found to have no existence in fact, and an amendment stating that hereafter the admission to League cham-ploaship games be fixed at 50 cents for every adult person was unanimously adopted.

Another important move was the signing o an agreement by all the clubs which provides that they nor any officer, member, or agent of their respective organizations shall contract with, employ, engage, or negotiate for any player in the employ of a League club during the season of 1879 for the season of 1880 prior to Nov. 1, 1879, unless the agreemen t of which this is part shall be rescinded at a special meeting of the League; provided, that any player regu-larly released by his club may then be employed by any other club. This agreement is to be operative on after the 1st of next April.

The question of salaries was then considered, and considerable argument ensued as to what kind of legislation, if any, would regulate the inequality now existing in regard to salaries, and enable clubs to engage players without suffering from the piracy of other clubs. The Worcester, Utica, and Manchester Clubs made application that the League rules relative to gnarantees be rescinded in their cases. The re-quest was refused.

The following additional umpires were elected

The following additional umpires were elected to fill vacancies created by resignations, and to meet the requirements of the Trov Club: Walter N. Thayer, Troy; James P. Kelly, Worcster; A. G. Pratt, Pittsburg: W. E. Stearns, Washington; Mr. Nickerson, Providence; Mr. Shepherd, Chicago; J. R. Brockway, Cincinnati. In the afternoon the principal topic of discussion was the various amendments to the

cussion was the various amendments to the constitution and playing rules, the following changes being made:

Art. 12, Sec. 3, was amended so that, in case eight or nine clubs belong to the League, each club shall play not more than twelve games with every other club. This change was rendered necessary by the fact that the schedule adopted Monday provided for twelve games.

Art. 14, Sec. 1, was the famous one relating to the presence on the field during a game of managers and scorers, and about which the friends of Harry Wright made such a fuss when it was though the had been legislated off the players' bench at the December meeting. As predicted in these dispatches, the vote vesterday was 6 to 2 against him, the rule now reading as follows:

No person shall be allowed upon any part of the field during the progress of the game in addition to the nine players on each side and the umpire, except such officers of the law as may be present in uniform to preserve the peace.

There was an animated debate over this section, as had been expected, and President Soden, of the Baston Club, had put his reunarks in writing, in order, he said, to avoid any of the harsh personalities that might arise during a heated discussion. His argument was in every respect an admirable and well-presented one, and when Rs reading had been finished the representatives of the other clubs spoke to the question. During the early part of the discussion Harry Wright left the room, but came back before the vote was taken. It was a solemn enough scene, and every man who voted to adopt the amendment did so from a sense of duty, and not because of any ill-feeling toward the Boston Club. President Hulbert had the deciding vote, and he cast it in the affirmative, Boston and Trov being the only ones to vote may. The position of Syracuse was not known, but Mr. Townsend voted aye like a man.

The Boston delegates, of course, feel a little sore over the result, but are inclined to take things philosophically.

Sec. 13 of Rule 4 was mended so that, as it now stands, a foul ball caught either on the fivor first bound puts out the striker. The rule originally read this way, and at the Clevefand meeting last December the foul-bound catch was abolished. The present amendment is one rescinding that action.

The same action was taken in regard to the striker being put out on the three-strikes, the first-bound catch being rendered effective.

Sec. 15 of the playing rules was amended so that in case a batted fair ball strike a base-runner he shall be declared out, and no base be run unless forced, and no run be scored.

Sec. 4 of Rule 6, which relates to the providing of umpires, so named within fifteen minutes before the hour appointed for the game, the vising club shall name the umpire.

Milwalker M

DR. DE KOVEN.

Memorial Services at Grace Episcopal Church.

Eloquent Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Locke.

The memorial service at Grace Episcopal Church last evening for the late Rev. James De Koven, D. D., Warden of Racine College, drew together a large congregation, made up of Epis-copalians from the three divisions of the city, and was, in all its parts, a most beautiful tribute to the memory of the deeply-loved and greatly esteemed churchman who so recently departed this life. Among the distinguished clergy who took part on this memorable occasion were the Rt.-Rev. Bishop McLaren, Canon Knowles, the Rev. Clinton Locke, the Rev. S. S. Harris, the Rev. E. Sullivan, the Rev. Arthur Ritchie, the Rev. H. G. Perry, and the Rev. Luther Pardee. The services were commenced when the pro-cession of clergy and choristers emerged from the door at the left of the chancel and sang the opening sentences from the burial service as it passed down the left and up the centre aisle to he chancel. The beautiful Twenty-third Psalm was then chanted, and was followed by the reading of the first lesson, which embraced a selection from Wisdom, v., 1-17. The lesson was followed by the singing of the anthem, "The Lord preserveth the souls of His Saints" (Ps., xcvii., 10, 11, 12). The second lesson was drawn from Rev., xxi., 1-8, the reading of drawn from Rev., xxi., 1-8, the reading of which was followed by the singing of the anthem, "What are these?" (Rev., vii., 13-17). The Apostles' Creed was then recited, and was followed by the collects, and the singing of Hymn 187:

For all the saints who from their labors rest.

The sermon, which followed, was appropriately pronounced by
THE REV. DR. LOCKE,

The sermon, which followed, was appropriately pronounced by

THE REV. DR. LOCKE,

who was a classmate of the late Dr. De Koven and one of his most attached friends. His text was drawn from Ps., i., 1: "Blessed is the man that hath not walked in the counsel of the ungodly, nor stood in the way of sinners, and hath not sat in the seat of the scornful."

Dr. Locke began by referring to Dr. De Koven as a knight, not of war, but of Jesus Christ, whose sword-point was love, whose courage was undaunted, whose face was ever towards the foe, and whose pure and stainless escutcheon bore the words, "Without fear and without reproach." The discourse about to be delivered was to be a calogy, for it could be nothing else. Before God he knew no fault in that perfect character. A search through the Scriptures could not disclose a more appropriate text than the one selected,—true to the letter as applied to the late James De Koven. He then passed on to consider Dr. De Koven's character as a preacher, dwelling upon his wonderfully impressive powers, his resistless tide of burning eloquence, called forth most notably fit the Wisconsin Convention. Although not a graceful orator, there was that burning power in all he said that made his preaching wonderfully effective. As a theologian. Dr. Locke knew of no one in the American Church now living who was his superior. On one point he had been sadly misunderstood: when it was thought that he desired to bring in the innovation of a series of genuflections in the observance of the Sacrament. This was farthest from his real thought. His theology was bold and fearless, though it never stood out, rasping all those who came in contact with it. Like Arnold, of Port Royal, he might well have said "I shall have eternity to rest in," for, with his untiring devotion to duty, he had little real rest here. His influence over the young was most powerful, and as a father the speaker thanked him for the interest taken in his own boy. In the spirit of love and an all-absorbing desire for the most caref

never happier than when before thealtar interceding with Christ for his flock. Without at fectation, he was full of simplicity, of meekness, and humlity, abasing himself before his God. The Church honored him with many of its high offices, and he performed his multifarious work better then many a Rector in his more limited explore.

offices, and he performed his multifarious work better then many a Rector in his more limited sphere.

As a Christian, he was an example peculiarly worthy of imitation. Sin attacked him, as it did every son of Adam, but he was enabled to trample upon it, to subdue it, by the grace of (iod. His purity was like some stainless flower which threw its perfume on the air,—a holy purity, to be respected like that of a young girl. He accepted, as he said, every turn of fortune as the will of God, and when a man could say this it betokened a very great advancement on the road towards God. His charity of soul was to be especially remembered. No man ever heard him use uncharitable language to his adversaries, and no man ever received with more tenderness their thorough reparation when they saw their mistake. No man ever heard him boast of his powers, his deeds, his honors, for with him aumility was a crowning virtue which he continually and constantly practiced.

"So, to finish," said Dr. Locke, "the picture of this holy man. You may say it has been painted by too partial a pencil,—that it is too flatering a likeness. It may be so, but it does not seem so to me. It seems merely the truth, to which hundreds can bear witness. I, for one, thank God with all my heart that such a man ever lived. We have had reason to think evil of humanity lately. There have been some awful falls, and to have this beautiful life brought out by faith in all its glory is like wine to a fainting soldier. It rearimates, encour-

man ever lived. We have had reason to think evil of humanity lately. There have been some awful falls, and to have this beautiful life brought out by faith in all its glory is like wine to a fainting solder. It reanimates, encourages, and kindles fresh hope. Still are there sums. Still does the love of Christ elevate and ennoble the souls of those who drink it in. He sleeps. Over his grave friend and foe have joined to do him honor. The Senate of a State not his own paid every homage. Bishops and clercy flocked in astonishing numbers from all parts of the land to take part in the sad funeral rites. Ministers of religious bodies around us rivaled us in eulogies on his life and character. His body sleeps, but his spirit, clad in the celestial form, mitred with that faming tongue of divine love which crowns the victor, is now employed in doing God's will in some grander field where God heeded such a worker. He sleeps, and we remain; and, as his memory glows within us, we bless God's Holv name for all his servants departed this life in His faith and fear, beseeching Him to give us grace so to follow their good examples that, with them, we may be partakers of His heavenly kingdom. Grant this, O Father, for Jesus Christ's sake, our only mediator and advocate."

After this noble eulogy, the large congregation joined with the clergy choristers in singing the well-known hymn, "Abide with me." Bishop McLaren's impressive voice was never more solemu and impressive than when it fell on the hushed assemblage in the prayer, "Our Father." The Collects and the "De Profundis" followed. The Bishop pronounced the benediction, and the services closed with the recessional to the hymn, "O, Paradise!"

Rosewood.

American Cobinet Maker.

Rosewood las always been considered an aristocratic wood. It is used for fine furniture and pianos by all civilized nations. We have no record of its first introduction into use, but it is fair to presume that it was soon after the discovery of South America, as old writers speak of rosewood-cabinets

An Assignee will be chosen this morning for John Swenson.

An Assignee will be chosen this morning for John Swenson.

The first dividend meeting in the case of the Star Chemical Works is set for 2 p. m.

Supraping GOURT in BRIEF.

Clarinda Wright filed a bill yesterday against Theodore H. and Catherine G. Bryant. Julia A. Holland, Catherine Bogart, and J. C. Knickerbecker, trustee, to foreclose a trust-deed for \$2,000 on Lot 2, Block 4, in the Town of Hyde Park.

The Northwestern Fertilizing Company filed a distress-warrant against Charles G. Morris to recover \$250 back rent of a lot on Ralston Streng.

Cleruit COURT.

Cornellus O'Leary, arrested on a charge of tobbery, filed a petition for habeas corpus, claiming that he can prove conclusively that he is inforested of the charge.

William S. Thomson filed a bill against Mary Miller, Alice R. and John G. Blaine, C.

The first dividend meeting in the case of the Golden, Redmond, and Goodman with the Worksters; Holbert with the Worcasters; Holbert with the Chicagos; Foley with the Rockfords; Foley

on his acuteness for bargains. It contains an acrid oil, which must be extracted by steaming or by long exposure to the air before it can be relied on to hold with glue. It has a pringent smell, and the men who work in it seem to imbibe the odor into their systems as no ablution will cradicate the smell by which the worker is distinguished from the worker in other woods. The dust arising from the sand-papering is not poisonous, although it gives a peculiarly ghastly expression to the workman's countenance.

countenance.

Rosewood, if well worked, is the most durable of all furniture wood, and after a century's use it can be polished to look as well as new. It is exceedingly strong and hard, and becomes more solid from age.

ST. LOUIS WICKEDNESS.

Career of a St. Louis Man Who Loads His Poor Friends Heavily with Policies of Life-Insurance—Their Mysterious Death, and the Struggle for the Money.

Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., March 24.—A party of

gentlemen have been here for a week past engaged in taking depositions before the Hon. J. A. Smith, Court Commissioner, in the case of Charles Bosse vs. the Union Mutual Life-Insur-Charles Bosse vs. the Union Mutual Life-Insur-ance Company of Maine, and two other compa-nies impicaded. The party consisted of Charles Bosse plaintiff, and his attorney, Ferd Gotts-chalk of St. Louis; and J. W. Pressy, Insurance Adjuster, of Boston; and his attorney, Ed W. Pattison, of St. Louis.

The case, which has been commenced in the St. Louis courts, is a peculiar one, and is tikely

St. Louis courts, is a peculiar one, and is likely to develop some peculiar St. Louis wickedness. It seems that one Frederick Bosse, a worthless. carousing farm-laborer, resided in the vicinity of Lake Geneva for five or six years, and finally removed to St. Louis at the request of his brother Charles, who was in comfortable cir-cumstances, and offered him employment. Soon after his arrival in Bridgetown, Charles Soon after his arrival in Bridgetown, Charles obtained insurance upon Fred's life for \$37,500 in four companies. Poor Fred led a life of constant peril after that date, some time in 1877, and finally died quite auddenly eight months subsequent to the placing of the insurance. The policies were drawn for Charles' benefit, and he immediately applied for the payment of them. One policy of \$7,500 in the Northwestern Mutual Life of Milwaukee, was settled by the Company turning over a valuable farm near

ern Mutual Life of Milwaukee, was settled by the Company turning over a valuable farm near St. Louis to Charles. The other companies offered to compromise for \$18,000, but Charles demanded the full \$30,000, and brought suit to recover.

It is alleged by the representatives of the insurance companies that deception was practiced in the medical examination of Frederick, and that death was not the result of natural causes, excessive alcoholism and poison being suggested. In order to obtain some evidence bearing upon the physical condition of the deceased while here, the party have been examining two dozen witnesses during the past week, the result of which shows that the man who died with \$37,500 upon his life was, during his five years' residence here, a miserable drunkard and, withal, badly diseased. In other words, the defense is believed to have made out a very strong case.

defense is believed to have made out a very strong case.

It is also alleged that this same man, Charles Bosse, a few years since had the life of his servant insured for \$20,000, and that the poor man soon after passed in his chips, and Charles drew the money for the policy. He also secured a large amount of insurance upon the life of an other employe a few months since, but the man became so startled by recent developments that he fled the country.

It is an interesting case, and promises to become somewhat celebrated.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY. Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 25.—The Regents of the University of Michigan met to-day and appointed Prof. Mark W. Harrington Professo ot Astronomy and Director of the Observatory, vice Prof. James C. Watson, resigned. Prof. Harrington is a comparatively young man, hav-ing graduated from the University in 1869. He has since been Assistant Professor of Natural History here, and served as Astronomer on the Alaska Expedition. Two years ago he received the appointment, upon Prof. Watson's recommendation, of Professor of Astronomy in the Imperial University of China, and Director of the Chinese Meteorological Survey, at a salary of \$4,000 per year, but resigned recently on ac-count of ill-health, and returned to this country. A resolution was introduced to day requiring all medical students to complete three full courses of nine months each prior to graduation. Two courses of nine months each are now required. Action was deferred till the June meeting of the Board, and, if the resolution is then adopted, the medical department of

the Michigan University will be placed at head of American colleges in requirements high standing necessary for graduation.

HYMENEAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Milwaukers, Wis., March 25.—The marriage of Miss Maggie Kern, daughter of J. B. A. Kern, Milwaukee's merchant miller, and Ferdinand Meinecke, son of Adolph Meinecke, the well-known willow-ware manufacturer, occurred at the residence of the parents of the bride, on Milwaukee street, at 11 o'clock to-day. This happy consummation of the vows made two years ago was witnessed only by the families and immediate friends of the couple, the Rev. William Geyer, pastor of Trinity Church, conducting the ceremony. A wedding breakfast was served by Conroy, and at 4 o'clock this afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Meinecke departed for a wedding-trip to Florida.

An Old Hunter.

Prince Bautniskoy, a celebrated hunter, once appointed by Nicholas Grand Huntsman of Russia, has just died. He was particularly fond of stalking the roebuck, and is said to have shot 5,500 of these animals and to have preserved all their horns in a museum. But, oddly enough, he never ate the flesh of the animal, and, as soon as he had shot one, he went away, leaving the gamekeeper to dispatch it,—he could not bear to witness its death. In this he resembles Lamartine, who once left a Royal hunt to which he was invited because he so suffered in seeing the death of a deer.

PERSONAL.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each addissonal line, 10 cents.

PERSONAL—VIOLA (?), FOURTEENTH-ST. AND Wabash-av.—Letter received too late to come on Monday to above place. Please let me know where a letter can reach you. Address Q 98, Tribune office.

RISCELLANEOUS.

A LAWYER; ADVICE FREE; WILL GAIN YOU something or charge nothing; persue matters confidential; money loaned on anything. C 8, Tribune.

A. LESTER'S DOLLAR HAT HOUSE, 103

A. Randolgo-st.—All the apring styles. E1; finess, \$1.25 to \$2; cost slik hat, \$3 and \$4; caps, 25c, 50c, 75c.

A GOODHICH, ATTOKNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEAR-

A. born-st., Chicago. Advice free; 14 years experience.

Dissolution of Copartnership has this day been disloved by mutual consent.

RUBENS. M. ZUCKERBERG.

WANTED—THE ACQUAINTANCE OF AN ELderly gentleman who will help me into business.

A TENTION HOUSE REPERS—SPRING OF 1879—
A TENTION HOUSE REPERS—SPRING OF 1879—
The Empire Parlor Bedwicad Company, 381 and 383
West Madison-et., are selling furniture, carpets, stoves, crockery, and all house on persistent and selling for the control of the cont

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST A BAY MARE, BLIND IN ONE EYE, AND Covered delivery wagon. A suitable reward for return to BREMICK'S Livery-Stable, Lake-st., between Sangamon and Morgan.

LOST-GENT'S GOLD LOCKET, CONTAINING photo. Finder will please return to C.P. MILLER, 394 Division-st., and received reward.

BAGKS.

BOOKS-CASH PAID FOR PRIVATE LIBRARIES or single volumes. Will buy books of all kinds in any quantity. CHAPIN'S, corner Madison and Dearborn-sta.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE-VERY CHEAP, GROCERY FIXTURES in store at exe Madison-et., consisting of petrigerator, counters, comice, shelving, drawers, and blan, all in good order. A. BLAKE, 635 Madison-et.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 offits per sersion. Each additional line, 10 cents. FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE No. 429
West Washington-st., near Ads.-8., at a bargain; house has three stories, basement, and cellar; thoroughly built, with all modern improvements; lot 23x170 ft.; house 25 by about 70 ft.; fursace, range and gas-fixtures included. Address WM. C. RE TNOLDS. 45 bearborn-st., thoom 8.
FOR SALE—OR RENT—SEVERAL HUNDHED I feet of dock propersy, fitted up complete with rail-road track, office, and planking, for immber justiness. For particulars inquire of GEO. P. DERICKSON, Ashindaws, south of Twenty-second-st., or R. E. MASON, 40 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—co FEET AT NORTHWEST CORNER Washington and Oakley-sta., with two-story frame louse, containing all modern conveniences; \$3,000; asy terms. H. FOTWIN, 63 washington-st. COR SALE—S67 PER POOT—LOT SEX228—WEST I from, on North Wells st., between Eugene and Menominee, one block south of entrance to Lincoin Park; this certainly is a bargain. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-si.

FOR SALE-\$3.000-171 CENTRE-ST., CORNER Dayton, splendid dwelling, every modern improvement, and lot. Six100. This property ought to sell at once. T. B. BOYD, Room 7: 179 Madison-st. Once. T. B. BOYD, ROOM 7: 779 Mastron-st.

POR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE ELEGANT 4.

Riory marble-front house, No. 306 Michigan-av., containing 14 rooms; has all modern incrovements, and will be sold at much less than its value in order to close out an extrasts. Inquire of JOHN L. WOODCOCK, Matteson House. FOR SALE—SEVERAL OF THE CHOICEST RESI-dences and lots, in the very best localities on the South Side. JOS. R. PUTNAM, 25 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—PARK-AV. PIRST CLASS I stone-front house, octagon front, two story and basement, with rear extression; house 25 feet wide, a model for convenience. Cost \$11,600. Price for a few days, \$6.500. \$1,500 down, balance three years. E. P. HOTCAIKISS, 144 Lassalle-st., toom 9.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—345 PARK-AV., A FINE OCTAGON DITCK house: 10 rooms; in good order. Apply to R. S. FLEMING, 151 Lincoln-st. TOR SALE—LARGE BRICK HOUSE, 22 FEET front; modern built; 120 Honore-st. at the crossing of Ogden-av., will take small clear piece for equity; also fine location marble-front on West Monroe-st., choice locality. Apply to UWNER, 701 West Monroe-st. Local colorable of the Commission o

COUNTY FIRST-SY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FINE 10-ROOM STONE
I front; furnact, gas-fixtures, stationary bowla
water-closets, cost-watir; good locality, near Lincoln
Park. CHARLES N HALE, 158 Randolph-st. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-AT OAK-PARK, A FIRST-CLASS
Fresidence, 11 rooms, large lot, shade, etc. Address
M. C. NILES, 34 Metropolitan Block.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. POR SALE—SEVERAL LARGE AND VALUABLE farms; three or four in this county. Call and get description. I. L. RER, 179 Washington-st., southwest corner Fifth-av.

POR SALE—OR WOULD MAKE A FAIR RX-change for improved property in Chicago—360 seres very rich farming land, with good improvements, at station 45 miles from Chicago; a number of acres could be sold for village lots. J. L. LEE, 176 Washington-st., southwest corner Fiftheav. FOR SALE-CHEAP FOR CASH-600 ACRES IN Southwestern Missouri, including part ownership of parts and saw-mill; also a good water-power. In-quire of E. C. CLARE, New Lebanon, N.Y.

TO RENT_BOUSES. West Side,
TO RENT-\$20 AND \$18 RESPECTIVELY-FINE
2-story and basement brick houses, 1020 and 1024
West Adams-st. Inquire of W. 616AY BhOWN, 1026
West Van Buren-st.. or Room 63, 17 South Clark-st. West Van Buren-st., or Room GS, 97 South Clark-st.

TO RENT-\$15 PER MONTH-FINE T WO-STONY
brick houses, 434 Irving-place and 40 Harvard-st., \$12,50;
2-story brick, 25 Grenshaw-st., \$12,50;
435 Western-av., \$8; \$1arge rooms over same. Induire
at 385 Western-av., \$8; \$1arge rooms over same. Induire
at 385 Western-av.

TO RENT-FROM MAY 1, NOS, 374 AND 378 WE ST
Jackson-st., two-story and basement brick; 10
rooms: all modern improvements, including gas-faxtures and furnace: first-class in every particular.

For particulars apply to owner at 383 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT-FURNISHED. A 10-ROOM BRICK house, with all modern improvements, together with barn: located near Monroe and Wood-sta.; price, \$50. Apply to CHAS. A. KERFOOT & CO., 55 East Washington-st. TO RENT-22 GROVELAND PARK, OPPOSITE University—Nice 2-story house modern improvements very convenient to steam and street cars. Owner, 127 Vincennes-av.

North Side. TO RENT-DWELLING HOUSES 330 AND 336 Huron st., corner Rush-st, as \$40 and 50 per month; desirable location. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., southwest corner Laku and Clark-st. TO RENT-2-STORY AND BASEMENT DWELL ings, 12 rooms each, 3 rooms deep, 284 and 20 Ohlo, corner of State-st. Inquire at 183 Superior-st. Ohio, corner of state-st. Inquire at 189 Superior-st.

TO RENT—A FRIEST-CLASS 3-STORY AND BASEment brick, 363 Ohio-st.; all modern improvements.
Inquire st 347 Ohio-st. after 6 p. m., or at 28 Chamber
of Commerce, D. F. BAXTEM.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 561, 563, EAST DIVISIONst., three story, octagon front, brick, south front,
modern improvements, \$40 per month. Apply to WILLIAM W. CLARK, 44 State-st., up stairs. TO RENT-APRIL 1, A VERY LIGHT, CO reniest flat, 6 rooms, bath, closel, etc., 3 lt. can near, 25 argument, 310 growth of the control of the co

TO RENT-\$25 PER MONTH-FINE 2-STORY AND basement frame house, 182 Thirty-second-st., in first-class order.

TO RENT-620 WABASH-AV., WILL BE PUT IN good order. OgDEN, SHELDON & CO., southwest corner Lake and Clark-sts. South Side.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT-IN KENWOOD, CORNER OF FORTYsixth-st and Woodlawn-av., two 2-story cottages
containing 6 and 7 rooms, with cellar and gas, lake and
soft water. C. B. DUPKE, corner of Clark and Sixteenth-st. teenth-st.

TO RENT-AT EVANSTON-BRICK HOUSE OF IT rooms, in a fine location; has not and cold water, bath-room, funce, speaking-tubes, gas, etc., with carriage-house. Wa. BLANCHARD, 242 south Water.

TO RENT-IN PRIVATE FAMILY, MICHIGANav.—Room for two gentlemen; bath, etc.; rent,
sipper month. Address & 57, Tribune office.

TO RENT-PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, NICELY
furnished and cared for, very cheap, at 78 East
van Buren-at.

This cellaneous
TO RENT-REVERAL FURNISHED AND UNPURnished houses in different parts of the city. J. R.
MILLIGAN, Room 4, 94 Dearborn-st.

TO BENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT-FIRST-CLASS STORE, 25X70 FEET, IN
Thompson Block, on West Madison-st., opposite
Carson & Pirle; business centre of the West Side; plate
glass from, and suitable for any first-class business;
from May 1. WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, 229 West
Madison-st.

TO RENT-STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 100
State-st.; possession at once. Apply to GEO.
NICHOLS, 146 Madison-st., Room 9.

TO RENT-FROM MAY 1. 220 FER MONTH, DRstrable stores in building northwest corner van
Buren and Sherman-sts. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st.,
in bank.

TO RENT-S30 PER MONTH-FINE STORES,
with rooms, in rear Nos. 516 West Madison-st. Inquire 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

TO RENT-14 SOUTH CLARK-ST., THREE-STOry and basement building; i will rent the estire
building to one tenant or the different floors separately.
Apply to THOMAS LONERGAN, SO CENT-2-X.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED TO RENT-IN GOOD LOCATION ON South Side, a house of sor lo rooms; rent sot to exceed \$50 per month. Prompt paying, permanent tenant. Address N 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT-IN SOME SUBURB, 1, 2, or 3 acres of land, with house of 6 or 7 rooms; state location and price. N 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT-BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, 3 or 4 good rooms for housekeeping in section between Harrison. Lake, Peorla-sta, and Westernay. Address O 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT-BY RESPONSIBLE PARTY, May 1, house and bear in first-class order; will pay \$50; no children. Address P 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT-B OR 7 FURNISHED OR party furnished rooms for light housekeeping in a good neighborhood, by respectable and prompt-paying tenant; would prefer a small house or part of a private residence on the North Side; best of references given and required; refit must be moderate. Address Q 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT-A FURNISHED HOUSE ON North Side, rent not to exceed \$50 per month. Address Q 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT-A FURNISHED HOUSE ON North Side, rent not to exceed \$50 per month. Address Q 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT-A FURNISHED HOUSE ON North Side, rent not to exceed \$50 per month. Address Q 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT-A FURNISHED HOUSE ON North Side, rent not to exceed \$50 per month. Address Q 19, Tribune office. wife, with one child. References. Addres Q 94, Tribune office.

W ANTED-TO RENT-MAY I, A SMALL HOUSE West Side. Address Q 12, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-ROOM BY GENT, IN pleasure family, where there are few boarders: east of Wood-st. Address Q 95, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE, from 8 to 10 rooms, wanted immediately by a family of four; references given: prompt pay; location North or south Side. Address, with full particulars, O 13, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOM, WITH Or without board, for man and wife, on the North Side, convenient to Clark-st., south of Chicago-av. Address Q 85, Tribune office.

CAST OFF CLOTHING. A BOUT GOING BACK IN THE SECOND-HAND clothing business, and being without stock, I am compelled to pay the highest cash price for cast-off ciothing, carpets, etc. hadies attended to by Mrs. J. UstLUER, one statement to by Mrs. J. USLUER, one state of the state of t CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AT I. GELDER'S, sea State-at. Orders by,mail promptly attended to.

STORAGE.

PIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 78, 78, AND 80.

East Van Buren-st.; established 1875; permanes and reliable; for rurniture and merchandise. Advances CTORAGE FOR MERCHANDISE, BUGGIES, FUR. Silture, etc.; cheapest and best in city. Advances 10 p. c. per annum. J. C. & G. PARRY, 160 W. Monroe

WANTED-MALE HELP. his column, three lines or less, 25 cents per is n. Back additional lins, 10 cents.

WANTED-BOOKKEEPER AND BUSINESS MANat 397 Archer-ay.

WANTED-BOOKKEEPER AND BUSINESS MANare for leading newspaper in city of 80,000, who
can furnish \$2,000 for six months. Address PUBLISHER, care C. A. Cook & Co., Chicago.

WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED BILL-MAKER;
must have a good knowledge of hardware, be a
rapid writer, correct in fagures, and well recommended;
ao other need apply. Q 88 Tribune office.

WANTED-20 GOOD CABINETMAKERS ACCUstomed to passenger-car work, and a few good wood machine hands. Can find steady employment at Ohio Falls Car Company, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

WANTED-EXPERIENCED MILLER, TO GRIND for starch; also, competent stone-dressers. Address WILLER, JAYNE & CO., Chicago F.-O.: WANTED-THREE SHEET-IRON WORKERS AND two coppersmiths at ED WARD SMEETH'S, corner Randolph and Deaplaines-ats. WANTED—B FIRST-CLASS COATMAKERS AND
2 pantamakers. 420 Archer-av., K. MULLER,
WANTED—TEN FIRST-CLASS BOILER-MAKERS
at 897 and 899 South Halsted-st. WANTED-TWO GOOD MACHINISTS FOR GEN eral work to go to Maskegon, Mich. Call at 20

WANTED-A FEW NAILERS ON CIGAR BOXES WANTED—A FEW NAILERS ON CIGAR BOXES only experienced hands. 240 North Franklin-st.

WANTED—SMART BOYS, 15 TO 17 YAKAS OF work cheap for privilege of learning trade wanted; give name, age, residence, and references. Q 90, Tribune office. WANTED-TO BOOKBINDERS-AN EXPERI-enced hand to run cutting machine. J. S. M'DONALD & CO., blank-book makers, 15s and 180 Clark-st.

WANTED-25 QUARRYMEN, \$1.50 PER DAY, free fare, at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Ran

WANTED-AT NEW EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 211 West Madison-st. (Room 4 Davy Block), male and female servants, with references, for all capacities.

Miscellaneous,

WANTED-BY IMPORTERS—TEA AGENTS, MEN
wand women, city and country, sell to families;
mall capital. Garden Tes Co., P. O. Boz 205, Chicago.

WANTE-ONE SALESMAN FOR EACH STATE;
salary 275 to \$100-per month and expenses. LA
BELLE MFG. Co., Ng Clark-8+, Chicago.

WANTED-A SMART, RELIABLE MAN, TO
learn our bulsiness and quality for a resgonsible
position; previous sewing-machine experience not essential, but good business qualifications indispensable.
Apply, after 10 a. m., to MANAGEE, 200 Wabsab-av. Apply, after 10 a. m., to MANAGER, 200 Wabash-av.

WANTED—ONE BOSS CANVASSER TO SELL
chespest and best clothes wringer in the world.

Price, \$1. Call at 120 Washington-st., Room 50.

WANTED—A TEACHER OR PROFESTIONAL
gentleman of good address to travel in the victaity for a very useful-aducational article: moderate pay
and traveling expenses. Address \$1.05, Tribune office.

WANTED—50 YOUNG MEN. APPLY AT STAGE
door of Haverit's Theatre at 10:30 this morning.

STEVE RICHARDSON. WANTED-A BOY THAT HAS, HAD EX perience in dental office. Apply at 70 State-at between 12 and 10 clock. T. N. IGLEHART. WANTED-MEN TO SELL NEW HOUSEHOLD grides, pass books, chromos, etc. Prices always the lowest. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 186

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. Domesics.

WANTED-A PROTESTANT GIRL. TO GO TO Austin, for general housework. Call at 245 West WANTED-A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girl to do general fhousework. Call for two days at 1402 Wabash av. WANTED-A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girl for general housework, at 1245 Michigan-av. Must have good reference. WANTED-TWO GIRLS-KITCHEN GIRL AND one to assist in dining-room work. No. 68 West

WANTED—BY DRESSMAKKE—A SEAMSTRESS With machine, at 19 Fourth-av.

Nursea.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL: BEST OF references required. Apply 635 West Adams-at.

WANTED-A GIRL, FROM 16 TO 20, TO TAKE care of children. Call at 1588 Prairie-av., near Thirty-fifth-st. WANTED—A NURSE FOR A DELICATE BABY: must have bust references: no young girls need apply; wages, \$3. 1204 Prairie-av.

Lanndresses.

WANTED-FRENCH LAUNDRY-TWO FIRSTclass frozers. Apply at No. 137 Fourth-av., or
404 Dearborn-st. Employment Agencies WANTED-50 GIRLS FOR PRIVATE AND boarding-houses and restaurants, and vessels, and boats. MRS. REISS, 307 State-st.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO UNDERSTANDS TAKing care of bathing-rooms and cleaning silverplate; must come well recommended. Apply at WHELAN'S barber-shop, southeast corner Clark and Washington-sts. WANTED-A GOOD LADY BARBER, APPLY, with references, so H. A. NEIMAN, Rush-

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 kan-

A NY SUM-\$50 TO \$500-TO LOAN ON FURNI-ture, planos, etc., without removal. G. H. WALKER, 194 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

A NY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, Pl-anoc, etc., without removal, at lowest rates. C. B. WILSON, 95 Dearborn-st., Room 11. A NY AMOUNTS LOANED ON FURNITURE AND planos without removal, or other good securities. 13 Dearborn-st. Room 18.

A DYANCES MADE ON FURNITURE WITHOUT removal: planos, warehouse receipts, machinely, etc. W. H. KING, 80 East Madison-st., Room 9.

etc. W. H. KING, 89 East Madison-st., Room 9.

CASH PAID FOR O.LD GOLD AND SILVER Money to toan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLD-SMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 49 East Madison-st. Established 1885.

I OFFER THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE SECURItles: Keckuk, Muscatine, Quincy, and Dubuque City Bonds—Atchison City, Kan.
Lee, Warren, and Montgomery Counties, Iowa.
Desirable 10 per cent school bonds.
Loans on first-class eccurities.

W. O. COLR, 105 Washington-st.

M. O. COLE, 105 Washington a.

MONRY LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS,
machinery, warchouse receipts, and any good collaterals. 127 Rast Adams-st., first floor.

MONRY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, WAREHOUSE
receipts, machinery, and other good collaterals.
JAMES B. STOREY, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 24. MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, lewelry, and other good collaterals. J. J. OWEN, Private Ranker, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

change for currency at the counting-room of the Tribune.

SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of Tribune Company.

PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED farms in Illinois. DEAN & PAINE, State Agents Northwestern Mutual Life-Insurance Company, northeast corner Randoipff and Dearborn-sts.

\$1.000 TO \$2,500 TO LOAN AT 8 PER CENT BOFF, 14 Resper Block.

\$2.000 amounts to loan on improved Chicago real estate at lowest rates. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

\$25.000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED FARMS BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CHANCE FOR THE RIGHT PARTY, WITH \$3,000

BUSINESS OHANCES.

A CHANCE FOR THE RIGHT PARTY, WITH \$3,000 A cash to buy a had interest in the leading paper in a place of 60,000. Address Publisher, care C.A. COOK & CO., Chicago.

FOR SALE—HARDWARE STOCK. FIXTURES, and good will of one of the best retail stores on the South Side. Established twelve years, and doing good business. Apply at 1461 State-st.

FLOURING MILL FOR SALE—STEAM POWER, four runs of stone, main building (frame) 30260, 24 stories, with brick basement, brick surgine-room, 2023); building and machinery new; new process, complete in all respects; located in a Sourishing town in Western lows, at junction of three railroads; their chap; doing a good business; will sell half interest or whofe. Address MAYNE & REY, Council Bluffs, ia.

FOR SALE—SALOON AND RESTAUEANT; A good location, opposite West Side Market. 134 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF DRY GOODS, BOUTS AND shoes; will invoice \$4,500; will give long time on good security. Address Box SSS, Amboy, Ill.

WANTED—PARTY WITH CAPITAL OF \$10,000 W to \$15,000, to commence a produce commission business with Boston. For interview siddress O. 16, Tribune office.

Chicago, and the cheapest. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

ONE SPAN MATCHED DARK GRAY NORMAN horses, 5 years old; very blocky and good style; weight, 2,500 pounds; warranted sound; trial given; will sell cheap; six other horses fit for all use. Ten sets farm harmes, nearly new; seven sois express harness; four cets baggy harbess; all are first-class, and must be sold this week and pay advances. H. C. WALKER, 249 State-st.

VANTED—TOP-BUGGY OR PHAETON; MUST be good and cheap; will pay cash. State where to be seen. Address N 54, Tribuue office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND ENGINES AND BOIlers, nearly as good as new; One 5 and one 5 horse power, mounted on wheels. One 55 and one 25 horse power, mounted on wheels, new portables, 4 to 40 horse power.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per in pertion. Each additional line, 10 cents

Book keepers, Cherks, &c.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MARRIED
D man in the dry-goods or clothing business; 8 years'
experience, and best of reference given. Address M
4, Tribune office. os, rhonne omice.

Situation wanted—to RETAIL BOOT AND
Shoe dealers—by (American) young man of good
habito to the salesman has had thorough separience in leaster; good gity references. Address Q87.
Tribuneacher. Tribune office.

STUATION WANTED—DON'T READ THIS UNless you want a competent bookkeeper and office
man of 10 years' experience, who will work for \$600a
year; refer to Farrington & Sohmal, or McAuley, Dyke
à Co. Address Q 84, Tribune office. CITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN WHO has 5 years experience in retail grocery business; also 4 years in retail book and stationery stores; best of references and reason for changing. Address W 6, Fribune office.

Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUTH IT YEARS OF age desires to learn the retail drug trade. Address Q 88, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COLORED OF a min cook: want to take charge of a house in summer. Address Q 83, Tribune office.

Coach mem, Tenmsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY youngman (English) well used to the care of horses and carriages; good references. K 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE CARE OF horses. Address N 64, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; BEST OF reference; or as porter in a store. Address Q 9.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD COOK: NO objection to the country. Call at 691 State-at., up-Stairs.

CITUATIONS WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILT.

by two Scotch girls; one to cook and laundry, the other to do second work. References given. Address 1473 Shurtleff.av.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE of the cook work in a private family. Good references given. Call at 228 South Park, av. SITUATION WANTTD-BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL CITUATIONS WANTED BY TWO GOOD GIRLS, O one as second girl and one as cook. Please call at 94 Welland-si, near Lincoln Park. SITUATION WANTED-BY A CANADIAN GIRL to do second work in a private family; reference.
Please call at 416 Wabash-av. SITUATION WANTED-TO DO SECOND WORLD and take care of children. Can at 108 West Pit teenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE, work in a private family. Call for two days at No. 154 East Eric-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework or second work in a private family or boarding-house. Call at 184 South bepplainer-st.

private family or boarding-house. Call at 184 South Despiaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, washe and fron in a private family. Call, for three days, at 377 Sedigwick-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and fron or do general housework in a small family. Address Q 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL for general housework. Apply, for two days, at 1238 State-st., down-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and fron in a private family. Call at 191 Twenty-ninth-st., or address Q 37, Tribune of-fice. No cards. CITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS MEAT and pastry cook in a hotel or boarding house. 691 CITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL O with heat of references in a private family on South Side, as second girl or to do general horsework. Call at 175 Twenty-second-si at 175 Twenty second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—RY A RESPECTABLE
Woman; good rook, first-class washer and froner.
Please call for two days at 98 Twenty-ninth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIBL
to cook, wash, and iron is a private family. Call
at 114 Cottage Grove-av., Room 5; references. SITUATION WANTED-GENERAL HOUSEWORK. SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO kitchen work where there is a second girl kept. Good reference. Please call at 777 Indiana-av.

Good reference. Please call at 777 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL.

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SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.
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Dearborn street, corner of Monroe.

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Rorth Clark street, corner Kinzle. Dissolving Pantramic Views. Versatiles. St. Cloud, Exposition. Academy of Music.

Hershey Music Hall.

Madison street, opposite McVicker's Theatre. Lecture by Theodore Tilten. Subject: "Heart's Ease; A Plain Talk on Hard Times."

HESPERIA LODGE, No. 411, A. F. and A. M. -The re nereby neitified to attend a Regular of their Lodge, to be held this (Wedne farch 28, at 8 o'cliecky for important s. Visiting brethren are cordially inv Communication will also be convened a evening for work, and for buildness as same evening for work, and for business as punder Art. XXII., Sec. 1, Part Second, G. S. CHAS. H. BRENAN, W. M. CHAS, H. BRADLEY, Se

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1879.

Several bills were passed by the Illinoi House yesterday, among them House bill 85, which repeals the act of April 10, 1875, relative to the appointment and removal of city officers, and enlarging the powers and duties of Mayors, including the power to veto single items in an appropriation ordinance.

An eloquent and heartfelt tribute to the memory of the late Dr. DE Koven was last evening delivered by the Rev. CLINTON Locks in connection with the memoria services at Grace Church. The present and participation of the Episcopal clergy and laity of Chicago in large numbers was nial of the great affection and esteem in which Dr. DE Koven was held by the Church of this city.

A decision was yesterday rendered at the long the spoils; he will sweep away the pres Supreme Court in the Healy-Slough case, in which that odorous and historic body of water and filth is held to be a navigable stream, and the railroad company whose line crosses it will be required to build a drawbridge which shall allow the passage of ves-Such will be the result, provided the decree of the Appellate Court is affirmed by Supreme Court, but in the meantime the

The case of the "first batch" was yester. day argued before the United States Supreme Court by Mr. CHARLES H. REED for the Chicago whisky men and by Attorney-General DEVENS for the Government. The decision of the Court seems to turn on the question whether a District-Attorney has the authorty and the power to grant immunity to an accomplice who has turned State's evidence, Mr. Resp maintaining the affirmative and Judge DEVENS the negative. An expression by Justice FIELD in the course of argument would indicate that he holds in favor of affirming such power to grant immunity, while Justice CLIFFORD holds the

The Chicago wessel-owners and agents have remodeled their organization so as to conform to the plan devised at the recent Convention at Cleveland of the Inland Ves-sel-Owners' Association of the Western Lazes, the local body to be known as the Vessel-Owners' and Agents' Board of Chicago. Officers were elected yesterday, and a Board of Directors chosen who are to meet at by water from the port of Chicago and such other ports as shall be placed unde their control. The organization contemplates united action among owners of ves sels such as shall insure remunerative rates in the shipment of grain over the Western

The Republicans in the Senate are evidently making thorough preparation for their share in the stubborn contest certain to be fought in connection with the attemp of the Democrats to force general legislation by attaching it to appropriation bills. The speech of Mr. Hoan yesterday was a most able and convincing argument against the plan of coercion adopted by the majority, which he characterized as revolutionary and unconsti-tutional, and in support of this charge cited the views of JAMES A. BAYARD, father of the present Senator from Delaware, of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, and other great Democratic lights in the days when statesmen and patriots were not so scarce in tha party. The Senate Democrats would gladly avoid the necessity of taking the defensive in the strong attack to be made upon the caucis programme, but they will not be able to prevent their antagonists from mak-ing the most of the opportunity which such

A vast amount of solicitude for retren ment is manifested by some of the Demo on with the salaries of State officers.
reconomical natures revolt at the idea
lowing the Governor of Illinois a salary

attorney-General, Treasurer, and Superindent of Public Instruction. A tendent conomize is most landable, but the che paring statesmen of the Democracy in Legislature will do well to look carefully ome of the bigger items of exper hose which reach up into the hu sands,-and not forgetting that every day spent in wrangling over reasonable sala-ries adds to the expenses to be provided for by taxation, besides lessening the time avail-able for a careful consideration of the legis-lation in which the heavy steals are em-

The Democratic Caucus Committee Washington, having allowed time enough elapse to give their decision the sembl erative one, have finally cluded their council, and are to report to the joint caucus. The plan agreed upon is practically which failed to eventuate in the ongress. The object of the proposed negarislation is precisely the same, namely furnished by the National Election laws, and leaving in their place provisions which the average Southern Democrat, ignorant though he is, will ignore as signifying nothing. "Fre-fraude in elections," though unsafe for general rallying cry, are what the Democratic party means to secure in the underhanded way in which they are now working to strike from the statute-books all safeguard in the interest of an honest ballet-box. It remains to be seen what these putative patriots will do with the proposed Republican amendment which provides for the punishment by fine and imprisonmen of all persons who shall at any nationa election be found with arms in their hand in the vicinity of a voting-place. This is Southern State-right which the ex-Brigadiers cannot yield with any hope of future po

THE PARTY OF REVOLUTION AND ROB-

We don't desire to frighten anybody, but we do wish Republicans distinctly to understand that the Democratic leaders of Chicago confidently expect to carry the forthcoming municipal election. They insist that on full vote the city is largely Democratic; this false assumption paves the way for the re-peaters and ballot-box stuffers' brigade. Ald. Tulex, by an unwarranted act, sought to place the control of the election hands of the Democratic party, and he knows what that means in certain wards. means frauds, if frauds are necessary to suc ess. We do not mean to charge that Mr. TULEY would vote twice, or stuff a ballot-box with tissue ballots; but there are hundreds of Democrats in the City of Chicago ready to do this kind of dirty work, and he knows it, and he knows that he tried to open the way for the rascals of his party. Leading Demo crats count much upon the respectable character of their ticket. They say "CARren Harrison is a man of wealth, a large taxpayer, and an honest, well-meaning itizen; that SEPP is also a man of wealth large taxpayer, a man of proved integrity, and so on. They argue, with an appearance of great plausibility, that there can be langer to taxpayers in confiding the affairs of the city to the custody of such noted men of their own class. By this line of argument they hope to secure the solid respectable Democratic vote. To the bummer ments. To them they say: "CARTER HARrson is a Democrat of the Jacksonian school ; he believes in the doctrine to the victors beman, and give the thousand and one place to you." They say further: "The Demo ratic party is on the verge of absolute power in the nation. Democrats all over the country are about to step into the shoes of th officeholding Republicans. If we elect the next President, 100,000 Republicans will be turned out of office and 100,000 Democrats will take their places. The humblest Democat in the land will be benefited by this great change. The Democratic party of the country looks to Chicago Democrats to score the first victory of the great campaign which

So far the Democratic campaign has been still hunt; but it has been persistent, vigor ous, and systematic. Even on Sunday, lead ing Democrats perambulated the city inter viewing heads of messes, encouraging them to the most strenuous exertions, giving gen eral directions, and promising an early opening of SEIPP's barrel. They do not hesitate to declare that SEIPP is bound to be elected at whatever cost, and that his father proposes to pay all of the young man's bills. It will be perceived that eading Democrats in Chicago are impelled to exertion by the most powerful incentives. If they win, the victory not only places them in the ascendant among their fellows in the State, but entitles them to a commanding voice in the national party counsels. In the tremendous national contest now about to be naugurated, the wresting of the chief city of the West from the control of the Repubican party would be a feat of which the emocratic party of Chicago might well be proud, and on the strength of such a victory

is to culminate in the election of a Demo-

gratic President in 1880!"

might and would make exacting demands upon the Democratic party of the nation. We have shown in a series of articles the admirable character of the present Republican Administration. It has literally raised Chicago from the degradation of corruption, wasteful extravagance, and actual ruptcy, to solvency and high credit, and this in the short period of three years. What is proposed? It is proposed (1) to make of his great city, whose affairs have been so nobly rescued from the abyss of vicious mannobly rescued from the abyse of victous man-agement, a foot-ball for the benefit of a clique of designing Democratic State-Rights politicians; and (2) to remand it to the control of the very men who were driven from power three years ago, and left office with an empty Treasury and a floating debt of five millions of dollars. The Republican party alone stands between Chicago and this desperate fate. It would be a double disgrace,—the shame and cost of the rule of the disreputable classes, and the shame of giving encouragement to the party of revolution.

Republicans should remember Carres
Harrison's record. The last thing he did before leaving Washington was to record his yote in favor of a proposition to stop the wheels of Government. He said, in sub-stance, to the Senate: "The operations of this Government shall cease altogether for want of supplies unless you consent, in vio-dation of your honest convictions, to the re-peal of certain statutes enacted for the pre-tection of the purity of the ballot-box. The Government shall die of starvation unless you consent to violate your caths." This man who voted to dissolve the Government

Chicago to indorse his revolutionary action And Democrats, respectable (?) Democrats, who profess to be patriotic, loyal citizens, are not ashamed to be found in the ranks of his

THE COMMUNISTS AND THE CITY ELEC-

The Communistic demonstration of last Saturday night and Sunday seems to have had the effect of impressing upon a good many business men and property-holders in this city the fact that next Tuesday's election is something more than a mere form. Its result may largely determine whether or not Communism in this city will again break out into violence. The present organization of the Police and Fire Departments and other branches of the City Government enjoy the confidence of the community. There s now a feeling that any demo of violence, or practical manifestation of the Communistic sentiment, will be quickly or effectually suppressed, and this very feeling exercises a restraining influence upon the Communistic leaders. But a change of the City Administration from Republican to Democratic auspices may remove this re-straint. The Communists may venture under a new order of things to do what they dare not do now. The change of city patronage may bring into power in competent and timid men, and any outbres encouraged by such a change might -not meet with the same prompt and stubborn resistance which the present condition of things promises. These circumstances are beginning to assert their force with the more thoughtful men of the community, and the latter should impress it upon all the others with whom they come in contact that it will be a serious and dangerous error to permit the Democrats to carry the city election by default, for that is the only way in which they can carry it.

There is another feature of this Commu nist movement which deserves attention, CAR-TER HARRISON'S strongest expectation of being elected is based upon an increase in the Communistic vote. A large element of the present Socialists formerly voted the Republican ticket,—the Germans, Bohemians, and Scandinavians. The Communist car didate for Mayor is Dr. SCHMIDT. who is personally very popular. It is expected that he will be able to poll much the largest Communist vote ever cast in this city, and that he will receive a great many votes from Germans who are not really Con munists, and who would otherwise vote for Wright. Any important defection from the Republican vote in this way may result in the election of Harrison, for every vote given to Schmor which would otherwise b given to the Republican candidate will be equivalent to a vote for HARRISON. If the Democratic candidate be elected by the operation of these conditions, he will be un-der obligations to the Socialists which he cannot well ignore. The same conditions will result in the election of several Communists to the Council, and the Democratic Mayor will have to look to a combination of Dem and Communistic Aldermen to support him confirm his appointments, and sustain his Administration. Neither Mr. Harrison no anybody else in the same position could avoid certain reprehensible and hazardous defer ence to the Communistic party. These con siderations ought to appeal to the responsible and conservative citizens of all parties with more strength than any partisan atta for a strict party vote counts for little in a cit election at best, and it may well be sacrific to escape the danger of Communistic influences in and about the City Government.

THE NEW *HUNDRED WEIGHT." We printed yesterday from the New York British Government in adopting the cental

as a legal measure in place of the bushel and other measures of capacity. The same statement alleged that while the Boards of Trade throughout the country generally approved the adoption of the change, that of Chicago alone objected. We do not understand that there is or has been any serious objection to the cental in this city, certainly not to its. general adoption.

In Liverpool and in California the cental

has been in use as a measure of grain for many years, and all the Liverpool quotations of grain and other field products are made as so much per 100 pounds. Some years ago there was a strong effort made to make the rule general in this country to sell articles by weight in place of by measures of capacity, and it has been largely adopted, but the old names are still retained. Thus wheat, corn, and other grain have long since been measared by weight, but are still sold by the ushel. The use of the term bushel is a conession to old prejudices, the actual use of the bushel being limited to the smallest of etail transactions. Thus the statutory bushels in this State range from 80 pound per bushel for coal to 14 pounds per bushel or blue-grass seed, and yet in fact all large

transactions in all the enumerated article take place in weight.

One of the most serious objection an imperative adoption of the cental system has been that our foreign trade in grain has been carried on mainly with Great Britain, where the cental has never been in use, The British weights and measures pertaining to grain have always been more or less com plex. Thus the English ton is 2,240 pounds. The transactions in grain are mainly by "quarters." The commercial "quarter" is 480 pounds, but the quarter of wheat is 504 pounds. The British quarter is a measure of capacity as much as is the bushel; it represents cubic space, and not weight. British wheat weighs from 63 to 64 pounds to the bushel, and 8 bushels are equal to a "quarter." The ton being 2,240 pounds, the British "hundred weight" (cwt.) is 112 pounds. The "stone" is equal to one-eighth of a hundred weight, and a "quarter" hundred is 28 pounds or two stones weight. Another embar-rassment is in the English mode of selling flour; the "barrel" of 196 pounds is unknown to British trade. Flour is sold by the "sack" of 280 pounds and the sack is computed at 6 pounds, making the weight of a British "sack" 286 pounds. American flour for export is now put up in 'sacks" instead of barrels; these are divided into parts of sacks as halves, threequarters, and other divisions, there being as many as five sizes put up in this country for the export trade. So many sacks represent so many hundreds of pounds, and as railroad and ocean freights are now charged by the hundred the computation is an easy one. It has been found that sacks are more readily packed; they not occupying much space in proportion to the weight of flour as the barrels, transportation of flour

in that form is cheaper.

During 1878 the British Parli adopted a new act relating to weights and measures, which act, among other things, provided that all grain and dry products should be sold by pound only, the pound avoirdupois being the unit. To the Boards

multiples of the pound to be used in large transactions. The National Board of Trade recommended, and an Order in Council has opted, the "cental or new hundred weight" as a new denomination or standard. This order went into force in February. Hereafter, in all transactions in grain and dry products, the British hundred weight will be 100 pounds, instead of 112 as heretof a ton of barley or of potatoes will be 2,000 pounds instead of 2,240 pounds.

There are those who can remen in this country 112 pounds were the hundred weight, and when all the large scales in general use were supplied with weights of 7, 14, 28, and 56 pounds each. These divisions of the hundred weight are still in general use in England, but hereafter, in grain and dry measure, the 100 pounds will have decimal divisions; fifty pounds will be half a hundred. The old system has not been abolished; the new one is not obligatory, but has been legalized; and the practice of using the cental, which has been so far con-fined to Liverpool, will probably become

The British hundred weight of 112 pounds eing the sole standard in that con heretofore been in the way of general adoption in this country ental; but now that the hundred weight will have the same significance in both ountries there is no longer any substantial eason why it should not be adopted in this country, to the exclusion of the "bushel." All transactions of any magnitude should be rated by centals instead of by bushels. The is really no excuse in adhering to the old measure. A bushel of wheat is now by law 60 pounds, and a bushel of corn pounds. Six hundred centals wheat are equal to 1,000 bushels, and 560 centals of corn are equal to 1,000 bushels of corn. It will require but a very brief term to become as familiar with the measure by veight as with the measure of capacity, parcularly as in all large transactions the grain actually measured by weight and sold by reight. It will be as easy to reduce centals to bushels as it is now to reduce tons. This desirable change ought to find earnest support in this city, where at present all the railroad charges are computed by hundred pounds, where sales to foreign markets are nade by weight, and where ocean freights are contracted for not by bushel but by weight. If the Boards of Trade in all other cities adopt the cental, we are sure that the trade in Chicago will heartily unite in the

A CHANCE FOR THE COMMUNISTS.

The Communists, if they ever think at all, do not stop to consider in their absurd and funatical schemes that they are running ful tilt against the very genius of American of this country and the entire legislation from the earliest day, even as far back a the landing of the Pilgrims, to the present time, have been employed in the interests of individual independence. Personal liberty is the key-stone of the arch upon which our po litical structure rests. Our system of law has been devised for the protection of individua rights, for the defense of personal property. for the encouragement of economy, and for increasing the comfort and happiness of the home, by the protection of every man in the accumulation of his wages and by giving him the benefits of education and the bless ings of religion. It is the wildest delusion that ever entered even a Communist's head to suppose that the American people will consent to have their institutions changed to suit the visionary ideas of fanatical foreigners, much · less that they will of POURIER, LASALLE, and MARX thrust upon them at the point of the bayonet. The Communists make the same mistake in entering the political arena with their social schemes in this country that they have in France and Germany. They make a still greater mistake in organizing themselves into armed bodies to coerce unwilling communities and seize property by force of arms from those who do not believe as they do, and give it to a junta which they call the State, which shall parcel it out among its followers. When the time comes that they commence putting their theories into prac tical effect, they will meet with the same resistance that they met in France when the farmers and business men rose in defense of their rights, and the same that they will yet meet in Germany if they go much farther in

their wild schemes of violence. At the same time, there is no reason why the Communists cannot have everything in common if they are willing to do so without interfering with those who believe they have the right to the enjoyment of the privileges and property for which they have worked. If they really have faith in their system and believe it is practical and for their best good, and there are any considerable number who want to carry out their system, they can do so without interfering with others. There is no necessity for them to enroll themselves into armed military organizations for the confiscation of property. All they have to do s to commence right here in Chicago, where they have their headquarters for the West, organize themselves under the State laws, which any body of men have the right to do for industrial or social purposes, adopt and enforce the whole creed of Socialism from Alpha to Omega, throw all their property into one common pool, let their chief.
Messrs. Schmidt, Parsons, and Staure take charge of it and parcel it out pro rata for them to live upon. Dr. SCHMIDT has some property of his own which he would be glad to throw in as a starter. Many of them have houses, lots, tools, money, and personal property which they could devote to this purpose. The \$10,000 which they have raised by their jamboree in the Exposition Building would go a good ways towards increasing the pool. The paternal soup-house having been established, the leaders could deal out rations of bread, beer, tobacco, clothes, and fuel, and all should have a chance to see the operation of the system. If it is such a superior system as they clasm why not demonstrate it practically, either by a community of interests in the city, or, if they are agriculturally inclined, by going farther West and taking up land which can be had for almost nothing? The Mor-mons, the Shakers, the Oneida Communists, and the Brook-Farm Fourierites have put their systems into operation, and there is nothing to hinder the Chicago Communists from doing the same. If the Poles and Bohemians, and the Irish, German, and Bohemians, and the Irish, German, and French Communists can live such happy lives as they claim by dragging everything down to one common level, why don't they make the experiment and demonstrate the excellence of their system? They have every opportunity. No one will interfere with or molest them so long as they do not interfere with others. If their system should prove to be all that they claim for it,

the Americans, who are always ready to adopt new things that prove successful. If the Socialists are honest, why do they not their system at work right here in Chica They might establish such a beautiful blessed little world over on the West Side that all the rest of the city would want to come into it right away. There is no obstacle We throw this out for Citizen Schmidt's

During the last few years Civil-Service re form has been a conspicuous topic in political discussion; and both the Democrats and Republicans have professed an interest in its advancement. Aside from a few avowed believers in the machine system in both parties, most of the political leaders have protested over and over again their admira tion of the English system and their de sire to have it established in this country The English system amounts to a tenure of office during good behavior in the administrative and clerical positions without regard to change of party, and provides for filling vacancies by promotion. The Civil Service of Great Britain is a sort of profession for which special training is required, and ex-perts and faithful servants are not compelled to make way for unskilled and mecompetent persons when a new Premier comes in or new Parliament is elected. The Republican party of late years is entitled to the credit of having made some earnest efforts in the direction of the English system, though the efforts have been embarrassed and retarded by long-established custom, by the constitu tional investment in the President of the appointing power, by the strong prejudice and opposition which such reforms encounter, and by the persistent resistance of the machine men. Notwithstanding these efforts, in the face of opposition, the Republican party has been arraigned by the Democrats in their platforms, newspapers and stump-speeches, and the Democ politicians have sought to persuade the sountry that, when they should come into power, they would manage these things very much better. The Democratic idea of Civil-Service reform is fitly illustrated by the general sweep that has been made in the officers and subordinate employes of the United States Senate. Of course, nobody who is familiar with

the history of the Democratic party has en-tertained the remotest idea that there was any sincerity in the professions of a desir to reform or improve the public service The Democratic idea of reform is simply to make a change; to remove Republica substitute Democrats, without regard to the past services of those who are displaced or the unfitness of those newly appoin ed, is Democratic reform. The country had sufficient notice of this in the promp disposition of the House patronage when th Democrats secured a majority of that body in 1874; but there may have been some un suspecting and confiding people who awaited more conservatism and more intelligent con duct from the stald and sober Senate ever under Democratic control. Such expects tions were quickly dissipated, for the verfirst business of the Democratic Senate can cas was to distribute the places among th horde of Confederate applicants, and all the arguments in favor of Civil-Service reform were answered by a solid Democratic vote for the removal of the old and faithful en ployes and the appointment of the famishe Democrats. In vain did Mr. ANTHONY g over the history of the Senate during th last twenty years and show that, under Re publican dominion, the practice had been to require capacity and faithfulness rather than senate service. In vain was it that, when the Republicans first secured control of the Senate in 1861, the only new appointments were those which were made necessary by former incumbents going into the Rebellion. In vain was it pointed out that thirty Democrats had been carried on the Senate rolls during the entire term of Republican rule, because they were experienced, skilled, and faithful servants, and at the same time permitted to exercise all their political rights with absolute free dom. These facts had no influence upon the Democratic Senators; some of them, like Earon and Beck, openly avowed that the changes were to be made for political reaons; others, like BAYARD, who had pro fessed devotion to Civil-Service reform, voted with the party unblushingly; all united in the purpose of placing only Democrats on guard, down to the smallest place.

The motto, "To the victors belong the spoils," and the doctrine of "rotation in office," form an essential part of the Demo cratic creed, and are as religiously sustained now as they were in Buchanan's time. No more progress has been made by the Democratic party in this respect than in others. The first appearance of a Democratic majority in the House of Representatives was the signal for a sudden and wholesale change n clerks, sergeants-at-arms, doorkeepers pages, etc. The very first Democratic Senate promptly follows this example. If CARTEN HARRISON be elected Mayor of Chicago, all the Republican employes must go. The spoils system is carried out in villages, towns, rities, counties, districts, States, and the nation, under Democratic rule. The election of a Democratic President would be tantamount to a change in the entire per sonnel of the officeholders under the Na tional Government. It would result in the displacement of 90,000 to 100,000 men more or less competent, with more or less experience, and the substitution of 90,000 to 100,000 raw recruits, whose service to the party will be their chief recommendation. That the system is utterly tional and necessarily subversive good government is a matter no concern to the Democrats. They regard offices as made for the benefit of officenolders, and they run their party or tion with that consideration mainly in view. And they are not merely given over to the doctrine that the spoils should be distributed among the party, but believe as well that they should be periodically distributed. After one Democrat has in office for a stated term, -two or four years,—along comes another who insists that it is his turn. This policy has two results, viz. : (1) Government harassed constantly by new and inexperienced servants, and (2) every Democrat seeks to make the most of any office he pos-sesses under the conviction that he must soon give way to some other Dem-ocrat. This is what rotation in office means. Thus the Democratic Senate has just removed a set of servants who have become qualified by long service at Government expense, and has inducted a new set;

but, two years from now, even with con-

tinued Democratic rule in the Senate, it is more than likely that those who have just been appointed will be made to make room for other Democrats in order to assure an

quitable distribution of the spoils. They rill be dismissed just about the time when they shall begin to be qualified for the proper administration of their offices. The extan-sion of this vicious system to all branches of the public service is what must be expected from complete Democratic ascendency. There can be no doubt about this after the action of both the House and the Senate under Democratic rule, and the country may as well abandon all idea of Civil-Service reform if it is prepared to accept the dominion of the Democratic party.

Bishop Coxs remarks that there is no mo eed of revising the King James version of th ible than SHARSPHARE. Both, he says, are lessics. On this the Christian at Work oberves: "Surely the Bishop does not need to be reminded that the one is a translation, the other not; that if the Bible is a classic, it is such in he original tongues in which it was written and not in its English translation, with its un warranted verbal differences and archaisms and nousands of imperfect readings, involving

In preparation for the coming Sunday-Oser ance Convention at its doors, the Springfield Sunday Republican has suddenly grown pious nd it says we have no right "to hate our neighbor who keeps a dog, who snubs us, or who gos sips about us behind our backs. Let us rathe e sorry for him." This neighbor with a dog i lainly a case in which sorrow is misplaced, u ess, indeed, it should be like that heart-break ing grief which some parents feel when the ake the slipper for unruly offspring.

The young Prince Napoleon was shipped off ofight the Zulus, it is now generally understood cause he had inspired in the gentle breast of he Princess BRATRICE a grand passion. That is he way Prince Louis, of Battenberg, was treated a while ago. If this sort of thing isn't stoped, Europe will run short of Princes. The Princess shouldn't be so susceptible, or some worthy man should come along and clamor for

general barrenness of the subject, jokes from the "Pinafore" are not received at par on Change. But this is about the first instance on ecord of jokes being outlawed for mere stale ness before they reacted Chicago in any authen tic form. The "Pinafore" is only just here in ecent company, but it seems about as fresh a

CARTER HARRISON declares without hesitaion that, as a hard-money Democrat, he stands quarely on the Greenback platform, and wil ose the saloons all day Sunday and at 11 p. m. week-days, though he believes sumptuary laws are a curse and a delusion, and will not enforce hem. CARTER is really the most accomplished straddler ever seen in this part of the country.

According to the theory of Mr. WILLIAM EIPP, every man who buys a glass of beer and shoves five cents over the counter to pay for it should be everlastingly grateful to the person who sells it. What is true of large sales ought o be just as true of small ones.

Truth says that the death of the Duke of Newcastle, who, bankrupt as he was, left his heir \$1,000,000 a year, is attributed to homeopathy. But there does not seem to be a particle of evidence beyond surmise to show that tine had anything to do with it. Mr. J. CHARLES HAINES who is left out of

siness. The trouble with him is a somewh too pronounced devotion to the Democratic and bummer interest in politics. The oddest use an Industrial Exhibition Build ing was ever put to was the use of the lake-shore building for an immense Communist meeting. The Communists are opposed to in-dustrial exhibitions in every shape and form.

the batch of Justices nominated for re-election, s a clever young fellow who understands his

It is apprehended that if Mr. TILDEN overcomes JOHN KELLY he may at the same time slaughter the Democratic majority in New York

The way to improve Texas, the New York Su says, is to prohibit the carrying of concealed weapons. A better way to begin with is to hang persons who, carrying such weapons, comm urder with them.

It is now announced that England does not want the Zulu country. She never does want more foreign territory. But for a reluctant country, she has the vastest colonial possessi

Gen. SHIRLDS has had another recention efferson City. Receptions are cheap.

PERSONALS.

They have sacred pedestrianis The coming man is Grant, and he wi rive in August. Simon Cameron mournfully solilon

A little widow is a dangerous thing. Brooklyn is going to substitute naphtha fer gas; so we suppose Brother Talmage must go. The negroes are going to the Far West and Sitting Buli may presently go wool-gathering The snow has gone off, and the war-path passable, and Sitting Bull is going on it again. Fortunately women can't vote, or we sup-

The other pedestrians treated O'Leary very shabbily, considering what his celebrated stomaci

James G. Blaine thinks that if Maine do her duty she will become the mother of at least one President.

Simon Cameron has preserved his health remarkably well. We wish we could say the same

Alfonso is going about seeking whom he may marry, and perhaps here is a chance for the Akron, O., has had fourteen elope

within a few months. This, of course, is another result of the Ohio man. Boston people are just beginning to properly appreciate Joe Cook. His Monday lectures are been a flat failure.

Eli Perkins denies a report to the effect he has deserted his wife; and Mr. Perkins word for a thing settles it.

We infer from Chief Joseph's recent article in the North American Review that the pen is even mightier than the tomshawk. Mr. Tilden's barrel will be considerably frained to buy tickets for the excursion to Sai

Mr. Vanderbilt was not crazy, but, as the cision to this effect ends the litigation, we expect several lawyers will be. Prince Bismarck was invited to the ball of the Chicago Socialists, but he sent his regrets—that he couldn't cut the throats of the whole lot.

It is suggested that Mrs. Oliver lecture or

the immorality of Senators; but that, surely, is too vast a subject for one lecture, or a dozen even. The attention of Mr. Clara Morris is called to the surprising and wholly unaccountable fact that the editor of the Dramatic News still lives. The Sherman movement booms so faintly that nobody but John Sherman can hear it, and his are are growing rapidly under such violent exer

Orville Grant is decidedly out of his min again, and it is feared that his reason cannot be restored unless his brother is sent to the White

Randall is said to be something of a numismatist, and in his collection has a specimen of every gold coin ever coined in this country." Some of his choicest coins, we believe, were formerly contained in Mr. Tilden's barrel.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Proceedings of the General Assembly of Illinois.

The Senate Spends Most of Its Session in Discussion.

Widely-Divergent Opinions as to What a State Officer Should Earn.

A Number of Bills Passed by the House of Representatives.

Mayors Shorn of the Powers Given Them a Few Years Ago.

The Members of the Legislature Non Spearing Each Other with Jests.

A Great Rattling of Dry Bones Locked For Very Shortly in the House,

PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
SPRINGFIELD, March 25.—The usual nur of reports from committees were sent up at the opening of the Senate this morning. The Chair then announced that, at the time of the adjournment, a motion to lay Senate bill 16 on the

able was under consideration.
Senator Joslyn then withdrew his motion in that behalf, and moved that it be sent to the Judiciary Committee, and there it went, and it back from that Committee, as a large num of its members are unfriendly to it. CORPORATIONS WITH SOULS.

Senate Bill No. 161 then came up. It is entled "An act concerning religions corpora tions," and proposes to provide a general las for the incorporation of any "Diocesan Conven tion, Council. Synod, Presbytery, Con Association, Consociation, or other general or ganization for ecclesiastical or religious pur-poses existing in any church or religious denom-ination in this State," with perpetual succession, for the purpose of acquiring "real and perso property by purchase, gift, grant, devise, a bequest," for religious, charitable, and edu tional purposes. All corporations so organiare prohibited from contracting any deb creating any lieu against property held by them. Senator Dearborn explained the purpose and necessity of such an act, illustrating its benefits by the laws and experience of other States. Senator Joslyn offered an amendment pro

ing that this act should be subject to such modification and limitation as the Legislature might hereafter impose as to the property such corporations might hold. He explained the amendment as intending to avoid any question of vested rights bereafter arising, ld the Legislature desire to further legisla for their control.

The amendment was adopted.

Senator Whiting opposed the bill. He objected to laws which would allow large quantiies of land and property to accumulate in the hands of corporation SPECIAL

Senate Bill 61, which simply changes the time of holding court in McLean County, was taken up, and the Senate concurred in the House,

FEES AND SALARIES. appeared as the special order. the Senator then offered an amendment striking out the section relating to fees of Sheriffs, Clerks of Circuit

relating to fees of Sheriffs, Clerks of Circa Court, Jusies of the Peace, and Constable which was adopted.

The Senate considered the bill by sections. It was moved to strike out \$3,000, the amount which the bill fixes the sauries of State office other than the Governor, and to insert \$2,500.

Senator Munn offered an amendment to the amendment by striking out \$2,500 and inserting \$2,500.

33,500. Senator Kuykendall said he believed the reduction made was just. It only asked that officers should share with the taxpayers the decline in property and the consequent increase

urchasing power of money.

Senator Jones opposed leaving these salarie

at \$3,000.

Senator Fosdick—I would like to ask the Senator from Johnson if this is proposed to affect the present State officers.

Senator Kuykendall—No, sir; it does not affect any of the Governor's present officers, nor any of his friends hereafter, for none of them will be in office again.

The proposition to raise the amount to \$3,000 was lost, and the reduction to \$2,500 went the same way.

The proposition to raise the amount to same way.

Senator Riddle then moved that \$5,000 be inserted, which was lost.

Senator De Lany moved that the Governor's salary be fixed at \$8,000.

Senator Riddle amended this by inserting \$12,000. He explained that this was to be infull of all claims and perquisites and "coutingent fund."

One by one these amendments went down. Senator Hanna then sent up an amendment that all State officers receive \$2,500 per year, which amendment went the way of all the rest. Senator Bash moved that \$6,000 be inserted in lieu of \$5,000 for the Governor's salary. He believed this was not too much. His expenses were unusual, and this was small pay.

Senator Kelly (interrupting)—Have you read the Auditor's report as to the amount he has spent in the way of a Contingent Expense Fund? Senator Bash—No, sir.

Senator Hunt favored the \$6,000 salary. He believed that the expenses of the Governor's office were not more now than when it was fixed at \$1,500.

SENATOR HAMILTON IBONICALLY AND

SENATOR HAMILTON IRONICALLY SAID

SENATOR HAMILTON IBONICALLY SAID
he was in favor of cutting down these salaries,
—of putting them down to a point where no
poor man could maintain the position or dignity
of the office. Probably rich men like the member from Cook could run for Governor, but pour
men like himself had nothing to ran on.

Senator White—You can run on your cheek.
Senator Johnson opposed this kind of economy, which showed itsell in cutting down these
salaries. A man capable of being Auditor of
Illinois was capable of being Auditor of a railroad, and the latter would pay him \$5,000 for
his services. He thought the business of the
State was as important as that of firms or corporations that pay much more than the highest
figures we have offered here.

The roll was called, and the motion of Senator
Bash prevailed, which leaves the Governor's salary at \$6,000.

Senator Hamilton moved to strike out Sec. I,
which affects all State officers.

Senator Kuykendall spoke warmly against the
treatment this bill had received. Probably
there were too many candidates present; that
might explain these votes and these frivolous
amendments. If the Senate were opposed to it,
vote it down fairly. He was not a candidate,
and he thought a little more respectful consideration of this bill, which was in the interest of
a reasonable economy for the taxpayer, would
be more to the honor of the Senate than big

a reasonable economy for the taxpayer, would be more to the honor of the Scuate than big salaries and these frivolous amendments. Senator Hanua made a long speech in favor of the motion, and was followed by Senator Hamil-ton. The latter said the Senator from Johans

had become

NOTORIOUS FOR HIS CHEESE-PARING NOTORIOUS FOR HIS CHEESE-PARING of salaries, and that he was opposed to this cheap economy.

Senator Kuykendall replied to these speeches, and insisted that, if this motion prevailed, he could not support the remainder of the bill. If the figureheads at the heads of Departments were to have their large salaries continued, he must oppose any reduction of the clerks, who did all the work. The motion was lost, which left the salaries of the Secretary of State, Anditor, Attorney-General, Treasurer, and Superituendent of Public Instruction at \$3,000, a reduction of \$500 in each instance.

The Senate adjourned until 2:30 p. m.

At 2:30 p. m. the consideration of the Salary bill was resumed. The first amendment made was one leaving the salary of Circuit Court Juiges the same as they now are. Senator Fuller offored an amendment which permits the Cook

County Board to increase pellate Court Judges of th Senator Hunt argued unconstitutional, and the provision allowing that co-salary was limited to the provision allowing that en saiary was limited to the Court Judges.
Senator Delany also tooling that the present Jud Court were not Cook Cour The amendment was lost Senator Munn then m \$1,200 and insert "\$2,000" Adjutant-General. Rejec Semator Bush moved the serated instead of "\$1,200." A call of the roll was dehad been on every amenda When this was lost, Sens "\$1,500" be inserted.
The roll was called and adopted.

dopted. The eighth section of the This proposes to increase outside of Cook County conviction in capital offens the punishment is by Pentientisry, and Senator Senators slept. When the they passed on to the next journed.

bly do not agree with Ti lence is the eternal duty trary, they are fast runs s vast amount of gab,-fa understanding of the s requires. A special ord efore it. This morning, after

eral Committee reports pecial order of the day was the consideration and 669, all pertaining t Mr. Neal, who seems n mated the magnitude of these bills be referred Mr. Shaw made a long

of drainage, claiming th

important one and one in of the people were interested with the present bill this direction should be r ter of great necessity to State. No other measure House was of more this. It was better, at all than to pas the Courts should declare was for acting slowly and favor of this General A until a sound bill was peri Mr. Crooker spoke in of the bills to a com of the bills to a committee course was necessary in or and bring them within the tional limitation. He was and equitable Drainage law the benefit of the people.

Mr. Trnesdell spoke in for the bills, for the purpose He thought a Drainage law as speedily as possible.

The bills were then reference the preference of Seven.

this morning was the orderesding. An attempt we members of the House to order of House to order of House to order of House to order of House to order which had been lying objected to this departure cided to make the ten fin the order of third reading 11:25 a.m. to-day. This an anomalous parliament Speaker, having ruled that reading could not be made question was raised line could be drawn, been made the speciate Speaker decided that fix the lifnit at ten bills, a bills were made the specia THE ORDER

laugh among the m everybody, perceiving the good-naturedly acquisced. of the State are being me by the liquor interest to-large number of petitions Mr. Sugg presented t signed of any of these, his signatures of 1,370 voters and Fayette Counties, and of St. Clair, against the spetitions are in the follow petitions are in the follow WHEREAS. There are no to induce the General As abolishing the sale of all a the State, or at least to so license laws that their ser

license laws that their severand Whereas. We believe to be against the spirit on unjust, and that they wonlevils and increase instead perance, we, the understherefore petition your lattice existing unjustly opp liberal spirit; and we ungainst the passage of a limit personal liberty and and interferee with the sale. The following bill, introduced the second of the SEC. 1. Be it enacted, a act entitled "An act to and qualification of Justic stables, and to provide practice of Julices of the fix the duties of Constable acts therein named," be a follows:

acts therein named, "be a follows:

In cases of appeal from the Peace, the appeller an ment not exceeding 10 pea amount of the judgment, for want of prosecution, o satisfied that the appeal purposes of delay, and the tion of the appeller rende appellant for the amount which the appeal is taken inbefore provided, and shall be entitled to a sure ties on the appeal-bond in shall be entitled to a serie ties on the appeal-bond in of seira facias shall be ma succeeding term of said of days before the commence unless sufficient cause be the Court shall smder jud ties for the amount of jud their principal.

The following measu time and passed:

That if any tenant shall ret moved, or be about to sell to be removed, from the part or portion of the croendanger the lien of the lor the rent agreed to be a sell to be remarked. part or portion of the cro endanger the lien of the l for the rent agreed to be a the landhord to distrain the moon the premises before band and care for the sam come due, when it shall lord, his agent or attorned the same, as in other of have become due, and all pensation for care or a visied, that such tenants the property so taken it tendering the rent and care of such crop, as a same, as in case of seizu

House bill 179, intro Jan. 29, came up created considerable d effect of this bill is to ters in Chancery or to compent hands. This bof an act to regulate the Chancery, approved M July 1, 1872, be and the July 1, 1872, be and the so as to read as follow asle of property is direct the same to be more detected on such terms as and most equitable the several parties; to such cause shaperson to make such sathe Court to appoint su missioner to make such such compensation as tween such Commissioner to make such cause; "Promidation of the Court may, in Amend by inserting "Amend by inserting"

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DINGS. o The Tribune. ses were sent up at the se morning. The Chair he time of the adjourn-

Senate bill 16 on the that it be sent to the there it went, and it a long time in getting

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WITH SOULS. n came up. It is en-ing religions corpora-rovide a general law my "Diocesan Conven-resbytery, Conference, , or other general orring "real and personal gift, grant, devise, and porations so organized tracting any debt or plained the purpose and illustrating its benefits

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eplied to these speeches, his motion prevailed, he emainder of the bill. If heads of Departments salaries continued, he ection of the clerks, who motion was lost, which ecretary of State, Audit-reasurer, and Superin-ection at \$3,000, a reduc-lace.

until 2:30 p. m. dideration of the Salary stamendment made was forcuit Court Judges ee. Senator Fuller of-thick permits the Cook

County Board to increase the salary of the Appellate Court Judges of the First District.

Senator Hunt argued this amendment, was unconstitutional, and that the constitutional provision allowing that county to pay additional salary was limited to the salary of its Circuit

salary was limited to the salary of its Circuit Court sudges.
Senator Deliany also took this view, contending that the present Judges of the Appellate Court were not Cook County Judges.
The amendment was lost.
Senator Munn then moved to strike out The amendment was lost. Sension when the solution of the sension of the sension sension of the sension of th

o" be inserted.

The sighth section of the bill was taken up. This proposes to increase State's Attorney's feesoutside of Cook County as follows: For each
conviction in capital offenses, \$50, and \$20 where
the punishment is by confinement in the
Pentientiary, and Senator Archer spoke and the
Senators slept. When the speech was finished
they passed on to the next section, and then ad-

embers of the present General Assemhiy do not agree with Thomas Carlyle that "Silence is the eternal duty of man." On the contrary, they are fast running to wind and tongue. No measure comes up that does not call forth systamount of gab,—far more than a proper understanding of the subject under discussion requires. A special order is sure to bring forth ane of eloquence, sweeping down all

This morning, after the presentation of several Committee reports and the introduction of number of unimportant resolutions, the consideration of House bills 795, 682, and 660, all pertaining to the subject of surface-

Mr. Neal, who seems not to have underest mated the magnitude of the subject, moved that these bills be referred to a special committee of seven for consideration, and that they be made the special order for Friday next. Mr. Shaw made a long speech on the subject

of drairage, claiming that the subject was an important one and one in which a large number of the people were interested. He was not sat-isfied with the present bills, and was in favor of Mr. Ficklin said whatever step was taken in

this direction should be right, for it was a mat-State. No other measure that is passed by this House was of more importance than this. It was better to pass no bill than to pass a bill the Courts should declare unconstitutional. He was for acting slowly and surely, and he was in

until a sound bill was perfected.

Mr. Crooker spoke in favor of the reference Mr. Crooker spoke in favor of the reference of the bills to a committee, claiming that this course was necessary in order to crystallize them and bring them within the bounds of constitutional limitation. He was in favor of a good and equitable Drainage law, which should be for the benefit of the people.

Mr. Truesdell spoke in favor of postponement of the bills, for the purpose of perfecting them. He thought a Drainage law should be perfected as speedily as possible.

The bills were then referred to the Special Committee of Seven.

Committee of Seven.
THE ORDER OF BUSINESS

this morning was the order of bills on second reading. An attempt was made by several members of the House to get forward onto the order of House bills on third reading. But those members who had bills in the regular order, which had been lying there for four weeks, objected to this departure. Finally, it was decided to make the ten first bills on the list in the order of third reading the special order for 11:25 a. m. to-day. This motion raised rather an anomalous parliamentary question. The 11:25 a. m. to-day. This motion raised rather an anomalous parliamentary question. The Speaker, having ruled that all the bills on third reading could not be made the special order, the question was raised as to where the line could be drawn. Three bills having been made the special order for to-day, the Speaker decided that he would arbitrarily fix the limit at ten bills, and accordingly those bills were made the special order at the time indicated. The novelty of this ruling created a laugh among the members of the House, but everybody, perceiving the necessity of the ruling, good naturedly acquisced.

THE TEMPERANCE PROPLE of the State are being met on their own ground by the liquor interest to day. This morning a large number of petitions flooded the House. Mr. Buigg presented the most numerously signed of any of these, his petition bearing the signatures of 1,370 voters of Madison, Clinton, and Fayette Counties, and another by 640 voters of St. Clair, against the sumptuary laws. These petitions are in the following form:

Whereas, There are now great exertions made to induce the General Assembly to enact a law abolishing the sale of all spirituous liquors within the State, or at least to so amend the existing liquor license laws that their severity will be increased; and

license laws that their severity will be increased; and

WHENEAS. We believe such changes in the law to be against the spirit of free institutions and unjust, and that they would be productive of great evils and increase instead of diminishing intemperance, we, the undersigned citizens of therefore petition your honorable body to amend the existing unjustly oppressive license law in a liberal spirit; and we most earnestly protest against the passage of any measure tending to limit personal liberty and to unnecessarily oppress and laterfere with the sale of spirituous liquors.

The following bill, introduced by Mr. Bisbee, was passed this morning:

was passed this morning:

Sm. 1. Be it enacted, etc., That Sec. 71 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the election and qualification of Justices of the Peace and Constables, and to provide for the jurisdiction and practice of Justices of the Peace in civil cases, and it the duties of Constables, and to repeal certain acts therein named," be amended so as to read as follows:

acts therein named, "be amended so as to read as follows:

In cases of appeal from judgments of Justices of the Feace, the appellee shall be entitled to judgment not exceeding 10 per cent damages apon the amount of the judgment, if the appeal is dismissed for want of prosecution, or if the Court shall be astissed that the appeal was prosecuted for the purposes of delay, and the Court may at the election of the appellee render judgment against the appellant for the amount of the judgment from which the appeal is taken, with damages as here—the fore provided, and thereupon the appellee shall be entitled to a seire facias against the sure-ties on the appeal-bond in such case; and such writt of seira facias shall be made returnable at the next succeeding term of said court, and if served ten days before the commencement of such term, and unless sufficient cause be shown by such sureties, the Court shall bender judgment against such sureties for the smount of judgment rendered against their principal.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

The following measure was also read a third

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

The following measure was also read a third time and passed:

That if any tenant shall, without the consent of his landlord, sell and remove or permit to be removed, or be about to sell and remove or permit to be removed, from the demised premises, such part or portion of the crops raised thereon as shall sudanger the lien of the landlord upon such crops for the rent agreed to be paid, it shall be lawful for the hindlord to distrain the crops growing or grown upon the premises before the rent is due, and husband and care for the same until the rent shall become due, when it shall be lawful for such landlord, his agent or attorney, to sell and dispose of the same, as in other cases when the rent shall have become due, and also to retain a just compensation for care or culture of said crop; provided, that such tenant may, at any time, redeem the property so taken before the rent is due, by tendering the rent and all reasonable expense for care of such crop, as aforesaid, or repley the same, as in case of seizure when the rent is due.

CHANCERY.

care of such crop, as aforesaid, or replevy the same, as in case of scizure when the rent is due.

CHANCERY.

House bill 179, introduced by Mr. Lovell on Jan. 29, came up on third reading, and created considerable discussion. The practical effect of this bill is to aboitsh the office of Masters in Chancery or to place the business in incompent hands. This bill provides that Sec. 48 of an act to regulate the practice in Courts of Chancery, approved March 15, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: In all cases where a sale of property is decreed the Court may direct the same to be made for cash or on such credit where no redemption is allowed, and on such terms as it may deem best and most equitable to the interest of the several parties; and when all parties to such cause shall agree upon any person to make such sale, it shall be the duty of the Court to appoint suchplerson a special Commissioner to make such sale, who shall receive such compensation as may be agreed upon between such Commissioner and the parties to such cause; "Provided, the fees received by such special commissioner shall in no case exceed the fees of Masters in Chancery, and that such special commissioner shall in no case exceed the fees of Masters in Chancery, and that such special commissioner shall in no case exceed the fees of Masters in Chancery, and that such special commissioner shall in no case exceed the fees of Masters in Chancery, and that such special commissioner shall in no case exceed the fees of Masters in Chancery, and that such special commissioner shall in no case exceed the fees of Masters in Chancery, and that such special commissioner shall in no case exceed the fees of Masters in Chancery, and that such special commissioner shall in no case exceed the fees of Masters in Chancery, and that such special commissioner shall in no case exceed the fees of Masters in Chancery, and that such special commissioner shall in no case exceed the fees of Masters in Chancery.

McKinney, Matthews, Orendorff, Morrison, Fick-lin, and Shaw. The Committee is an able one, and their work, if they can agree, will probably prove satisfactory to the House.

prove satisfactory to the House.

COURT PRACTICE.

House Bill 257 was read at large a third time, and passed. This bill provides that Sec. 72 of an act entitled "An act in regard to practice in Courts of Record, approved Feb. 22, 1873, as amended by an act entitled "An act to samend an act entitled "An act in regard to practice in Courts of Record, approved June 2, 1877," be amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 72. Authenticated copies of records of indgments, orders, and decrees appealed from shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, or of the Appellate Court, as the case may be, on or before the second day of the succeeding term of said courts; provided, twenty days shall have intervened between the last day of the term at which the judgment, order, or decree appealed from shall have been entered, and the sitting of the court to which the appeal shall be taken: but, if ten days and not twenty shall have intervened, as aforesaid, then the record shall be field as aforesaid on or before the 10th day of said succeeding term. Otherwise the said appeal shall be dismissed, unless further time to file the same shall have been granted by the Court to which said appeal shall have been granted by the Court to which said appeal shall have been granted by the Court to which said appeal shall have been granted by the Court to which said appeal shall have been taken upon good cause shown.

missed, unless further time to file the same shall have been granied by the Court to which said appeal shall have been taken upon good cause shown.

THE MAYOR'S ACT

passed the House this afternoon, limiting the power of that officer. This act provides that the Mayor shall have power to remove any officer appointed by him on any formal charge, whenever he shall be of the option that the interests of the city demand such removal, but he shall report the reasons for such removal to the Council at a meeting to be held not less than five days nor more than ten days after such removal, and if the Mayor shall fail or refuse to file with the Clerk a statement of reasons for such removal, or if the Council, by a two-thirds vote of all its members authorized by law to be elected, by yeas and nays, to be entered upon the record, disapprove of such removal, such officer shall thereupon become restored to the office from which he was so removed, but he shall give new bonds and take a new oath of office. No officer shall be removed a second time for the same offense.

Mr. Crooker's bill, relating to insurance, was passed to-day, providing that every insurance company or association of partnership incorporated by or organized under the laws of any other State, or any foreign Government, must comply with the requirements of an act entitled "An act to incorporate and to govern fire, marine, and inland-navigation insurance companies doing business in the State of Illimois," approved March 11, 1869, before it shall be lawful for such company, association, or partnership to take risks or transact any kind of insurance business in this State other than that of life-insurance, and such companies, associations, or partnerships, and all persons acting as agents thereof, shall be subject to the same penalities prescribed therein for a violation of any of the provisions of said act.

REPEALED.

House Bill 85 was passed without the emer-

House Bill 85 was passed without the emergency clause, providing that an act entitled "An act concerning the appointment and removal of city officers in all cities in this State, conferring, additional powers and duties on Mayors, and concerning appropriations bills or ordinances that may be passed in such cities." approved April 10, 1875, be, and the same is hereby, repealed. hereby, repealed.

After passing this bill the House adjourned for the day, having held two sessions.

PROSPECTIVE

APPROPRIATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 25.—This afternoon the House Committee on Appropriations, of which Mr. Mitchell is Chairman, acted on the Senate bill appropriating \$10,000 for the rub-ning expenses of the Appellate Court of Chi-cago, and agreed to recommend the appropria-tion of the sum named. This same Committee also took up the canal claims represented by Robert Roe, of Chicago, who is now hers, and referred the subject to a sub-committee, consisting of Taylor of Winnebago, Ficklin of Coles, and Hopkins of Cook, for action. The fum of \$5,000 per appum for the next two years was also recommended for the payment of the expenses of the State Board of Health.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE. of which Mr. Shaw is Chairman, this afternoon took up a bill providing that foreign insurance companies shall take out a license to enable them to do business in the State of Illinois, and prohibiting the transfer of any cause pending against such insurance companies in any State Court to the Federal Court, on the penalty of having such license to do business revoked. This bill, though apparently an equitable one, is opposed by the insurance lobby here. The Chairman of the Insurance Committee to-day raised the point that the bill, being an to his Committee. It finally appearing that it involved an important law point, the opposition to the bill was withdrawn, and it passed the Committee by an almost unanimous vote. The measure will probably become a law.

A BREEZE SPRINGING UP.

The serious allegations or exposures of corruption made in The Tribune recently have finally produced an effect which will result in an investigation. There has been a good deal fluttering here during the past few days, and much comment on the exposures made. Representative Barry, of Cook, will to-morrow introduce a resolution complementing THE TRIBUNE for the course it has taken in this matter, and demanding a committee of investigation, with-authority to send for persons and papers. The doors of the House will be closed, and every lobbyist within reach will be immediately sum moned as a witness, and a number of well-known molders of legislative opinion in Chicago will also be sent for without delay. A general overhauling of matters is contemplated, and everybody supposed to have had any connection with the General Assembly will be called upon to disclose what he knows. The editorial in to-day's TRIBUNE will be sent to the Clerk's desk to be read, and a lively campaign against the rogues inaugurated. Some of the best men on both sides of the House, including Messrs. Ficklin, Shaw, Thomas, Harts, Herrington, Halliday, Sherman, and others, are in favor of an inquisition. A lively and interesting time is anticipated. As yet the crowd of lobbyists here are in blissful ignorance of the conspicuous part they are to play in this matter, and will probab-ly remain uninformed until a levy is made upon their stock of information by the General As-

sembly to-morrow. The House Committee on Penitentiaries this afternoon resolved to report adversely on all Socialistic bills referring to the leasing of convict labor.

INDIANA.

BIG "FEES."

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 25.—The Committee appointed to investigate the office of the Attorney-General during the administrations of J. C. Denny and C. A. Buskirk and report whether they or either of them failed to report any money to the State belonging to it filed their report with the House to-day. It makes a terrible showing of unauthorized appropriation of money in the shape of illegal fees on the part of both Denny and Buskirk. Denny's term extended from 1871 to 1875, and Buskirk's from 1875 to 1879. The principal item against Denny is that he charged nearly \$10,000 for collecting a War claim from the Government, when all he did was to cash a draft for the amount turned over to him by Gov. Hendricks. The money was collected by claim agents in Washington, who were paid nearly \$20,000 for their work. Denny also charged a commission for recovering lands for the State under the pro-visions of a statute which was not enacted until

after the service was rendered,
A SORT OF BACK-PAY GOUGE. In the matter of collecting fines, forfeitures, and fees from counties great irregularities are also shown. Buskirk presents no better figure, but the amount involved is not so large but the amount involved is not so large so in Denny's case, because his op-portunities were not so favorable. Altogether, a member of the Committee states that nearly, if not quite, \$100,000 was taken. that nearly, if not quite, \$100,000 was taken.

Buskirk kept no financial books, or at least none were found, and, as he failed to appear, the Committee are at a loss to determine anything like the full amount of the fees retained, even fination, which was not done. It was shown in a number of cases, however, that only a part of the money collected from counties, even after allowing for the enormous percentage claimed

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The following gentlemen were appointed members of the Special Committee to consider and the money collected from counties, even after the word committee.

The following gentlemen were appointed members of the Special Committee to consider and allowing for the enormous percentage claimed.

The following is not considered dangerous.

WISCONSIN.

MADISON, Wis., March 25.—The following appointments were made to day by his Excellency, Gov. Smith: Knut Keegh, M. D., of LaCrosse, manison, whe, hard 25.—The following appointments were made to day by his Excellency, Gov. Smith: Knut Keogn, M. D., of LaCrosse, as Trustee of the State Hospital for the Insans at this city, for the term ending April I, 1884, vice the Hon. R. C. Davis, of Middleton, term expired. This appointment was made in deference to the pressure brought to bear on the Governor from the western portion of the State, which desires representation on the Board, Dane County being already represented by two members. Dr. Keogn is highly recommended. Edward O'Neill, of Milwaukee, and William Blair, of Waukesha, have been reappointed managers of the Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha, for the term of three years, commencing March 4, 1879. Ephriam Bowen, of Broadhead, and C. Miner, of Janesville, have received reappointment as Trustees of the Institution for the Education of the Blind, of Janesville, for the three years commencing April 1, 1879, the Governor has reappointed Aaron L. Chapin, of Beloit, and S. Reese Lobor, of Delavan.

The National and International Commercial Convention which assembled in New Orleans last December passed a resolution recommending that the Governors of the several States in the Mississippi River basin should appoint Commissioners from each State as members of a Board of Commissioners to represent the interests of Wisconsin on such proposed Board: Edward D. Holton, of Milwaukee, John Lawler, of Prairie du Chien; and R. B. Wentworth, of Portage.

State Superintendent Whitford has appointed W.H. Woodmansie, Eaq., of Oconto, Superintendent of Marinette County, In place of L. W. Winslow, who has been made the Superintendent of Marinette County, formed by the Legislature of the past winter.

TENNESSEE.

THE DEST.
Special Disputch to The Tribune.
NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 25.—The subject the adjustment of the State debt occupied the attention of the House to-day. Nothing new sive vote was taken. To-morrow the question will doubtless be settled in the House, and the Senate bill will not be amended unless the bondholders are heard from to-night. Should the bondholders signify a willingness to accept 50 and 4, the House will perhaps agree to it. Otherwise, the proposition of 40 and 5 will most certainly bass the House, with a stipulation that the Capitol and Hermitage bonds be paid in full. These latter-mentioned bonds amount to only about \$1,000,000, and an carnest effort is being made to-night to harmonize the factions and save the credit of the State. The State-credit man have sent dispatches to night to bondholders arging them to accept 50 and 4, and are hoping for an affirmative answer to-morrow. The Republican members of the House are united in the intention to support no bill that does not meet with the approval of the bondholders. After a careful canvass of the House your correspondent is satisfied that no amendment will be made to the Senate bill, so as to harmonize the conflicting views of the two Democratic wings. Should this prove true, a hopleless division will be the result. colders are heard from to-night. Should the

sancount to only shout already and the state of the post of the po

LONGINI-EINSTEIN. One of the Leading Weddings of

the Season. Description of the Toilets, Presents. Etc.

One of the largest and most stylish Jewish weddings was celebrated last evening that has occurred in Chicago. The bride was Miss Rose Einstein, a beautiful blonde, and the third daughter of Mr. Morris Einstein, of the wholedaughter of Mr. Morris Einstein, of the wholesale clothing firm of Clayburgh, Einstein & Co.
The groom was Mr. Abraham Longini, recently
from Minnesota, and for some time a resident of
Paris. The ceremony was performed in the Sypagogue of the Sinai Congregation, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street, at
5 o'clock p. m., the Rev. Dr. Kobier officiating.
The church was filled to overflowing, and yet
none were admitted except those who were invited to attend. An abundance of flowers
adorned the interior. Before the altar hung a
large floral horseshoe, in the centre of which
was hung a marriage bell, and on either side appeared a dove, bearing the initials of the
couple, "L." and "E."

THE BRIDAL PARTY THE BRIDAL PARTY

entered the sanctuary in the following order:
First, the Master of Ceremonies, Mr. Julius
Ballenberg: next the ushers, two by two,
Messys. L. Rupenheimer and Mr. Hill, Jonas
Kupenheimer and Alfred Snydacker, Henry
Foreman and Daniel Levy; the bridesmaids and Einstein, Mr. Juius Rosenberg and Miss Tillie Foreman, Mr. Arthur Einstein and Miss L. Reim, Mr. M. Levy and Miss Jennie Kohn, Mr. Ben Einstein and Miss Hannah Kohn, the brother and sister of the groom, Mr. and Mrs. M. Longini, the father and other of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. M. Einstein,

the bride and groom.

As the bridel party entered and pr the altar, the organist executed the wedding-march of "Lobengrin," and, as they retired, Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" was exe-cuted. After the ceremony, the bridal party and those of the guests who were invited to the reception went to Standard Hall, where the newly-married couple received the congratu-lations of their friends in the dancing-hall. At half-past 7 o'clock, between 200 and 300 guests sat down to a sumptuous banquet, provided by Hoff, which lasted several hours, during which time nearly a hundred telegrains of congratulation were read by the Master of of congratulation were read by the Master of Ceremonies. The festivities were kept up until a very late hour, and consisted in social converse, dancing to the best of music, and general enjoyment. Mr. and Mrs. Longini will go to Cincipnati to visit friends for a few weeks, after which they will return to Chicago to take up their residence.

There was an immense array of

PRESENTS, VALUABLE AND USEFUL,
comprising the following: Set solitaire diamonds, from the groom; check, from father
and mother of the bride; Steinway upright
piano, "brother Bennett"; bookcase, containing 150 volumes, "brother Arthur"; double set
ebony and gilt parlor furniture, Mr. and Mrs.
Langini; light blue satin tete-a-tete, Mr. and
Mrs. B. M. Shafiner; horned chair, Mr. M. Rich,
Lake City, Col.; ebony and gilt writing-desk,
Mr. Momi Levy, Oskaloosa; case solid silver
gold-lined ladies, Meyer Levy; grand steel engraving, Mr. and Mrs. C. Silvermann; porcelain
painted plaque, velvet mountings, Mr. and Mrs.
B. Lowenthal; steel engraving, "Worn Out,"
Sanford Bernheimer, New York; diamond
pendant, sisters Tillie and Annie; large Egyptian vases, Mr. and Mrs. J. Krumelsteel; majolica umbrella-stand, Mr. and Mrs. G. Foreman;
toilet set, Misses Amanda and Tillie Foreman;
pair cut-glass and bronze vases, Lina F. Ream,
Fond du Lac; inlaid ebony centre-table, G. L.
and J. L. Levy, Faribault; Rogers' group,
"Weighing the Baby," Mr. and Mrs. Morris
Arnoid; Turkish table-cloths and mats, Mr. and
Mrs. B. L. Steele; ebony card-stand and musicrack, Mr. and Mrs. F. Myer, New York; solid
silver tea and table spoons, Mr. and Mrs. E.
Schrenne, Philadelphia; solid silver butter-dish,
Mrs. Gen. Mann, Middleton, Coan.; case solid
silver and gold soup-ladle, tea and table spoons,
and forks, Mr. and Mrs. Beckhardt, Simon and
Mike Langini, Galveston, Tex.; ebony and gilt
musical-cabinet, Miss Hannah Kohn; case gold
and silver sauce and sulzar spoons, Mr. and Mrs.
M, M. Rothchild; fisb-knife, Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Mannheimer; brass mirror, Mrs. Kauffman,
Cincinnati; hand-painted silver-mounted tolletset, Mr. and Mrs. C. Schwal; crystal and silver
butter-dish, Mr. and Mrs. D. Adler; cut-glass
and silver vases, Mrs. A. Rohn and daughter;
hand-painted white satin fan, Miss Julis Kohn;

Parian marble statues, Mr. Jonas, Euppenheimer; ebony and gilt cabinet, Mr. and Mrs. M. Selz; china tea set, Mr. and Mrs. Max Ederhammer; brozze statues, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kohn: statuary, Frank Vocel; vases, Miss Jannia Konn; after-dinner perceipt coffeaset, Mr. Mosas Flersheim: Tennyson's and Longfellow's complete works. Gertruds Foremas. ebony and gilt stand, Mr. and Mrs. De Horner; ebony and gilt stand, Mr. and Mrs. De Horner; ebony and gilt stand, Mr. and Mrs. Prankeuthai, aflver pie-knite, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Brown, Faribault, hand-painted, silk-covered cologne set, Bertha Bachrach; punch-bowi, Mr. Oscar Stein and Mr. Adama; Whittier's "Mabel Mastin," Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Goodman; pair elegant vases, Miss Minois Price and Mr. Linfield, Shakspeare's complete works, Mrs. Foreman and daughter; pilgrim bottle and flower-stand, Mr. and Mrs. D. Steitauer; case eliver, Mr. and Mrs. J. Romenberg; steel engraving, Mr. S. A. Levy; brass candlesticks, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Fox; elegant bronze clock and side pieces, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wendell and A. Schabert; "Schilller's Gallery," Mr. S. J. Springer, New York; majolica ornaments, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Longham, Phitadelphia; ebony and gilt writing-desk, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Kohn; brass candlesticks, Mr. and Mrs. Leipenstein; bouy and gilt stand, Mr. and Mrs. L. Klein; "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner," Miss Joe Berry; brass candlesticks, Mr. and Mrs. L. Episastein; brass mirror, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frendenthal; ebony and gilt decorated cabinet, from "the Ballenbergs"; ebony and gilt workstand, Mr. and Mrs. Mr. and Mrs. Mr. and Mrs. M. Henry Florabein; caving set, Mr. and Mrs. Echemstein; brass mirror, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hart; ebony gilt easel, Phil and Henry Florabein; carving set, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Kohn; case gold soup and gray italles, berry and sugar spoons, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Lindauer; pair painted candles and brass candlesticks, Mr. and Mrs. E. Levy; solid silver water-picher and gold cake-basket, Mr. and Mrs. B. Cahn: "Ancient Mariner," Mrs. George Levi; silver and gold cake-baske

AMUSEMENTS.

The personation of Spartacus, the leading character in Syrd's picturesque and interesting tragedy of "The Gladiator" is justly regarded as one of Mr. John M'Cullough's finest efforts. Give this artist a role in which he has the porheroic in human nature, and he attains a per-fection beyond the grasp of any American actor fection beyond the grasp of any American actor now upon the stage. In that of Spartacus, which he played last night for the second time this week, he has a vehicle well suited for the display of his best qualities,—his power and his pathos, his sturdiness, his robustness, his eloquent and well-pointed reading, and his organ-toned voice, which is the voice of the actor of tradition. Throughout this performance, as indeed throughout most of those during the present engagement, there was the strong indication that the day is not far distant when that immense force within him will be completely under his control, and when that day comes he will make sweet music over the enameled scones. The quiet dignity, the mental and physical superiority over his captors, in the scene occurring in the first act, were admirably assumed and cleverly conveyed, and ably assumed and cleverly conveyed, and the recognition of his wife and the supplication to his masters were replete with pathetic touches, which called forth prolonged recognition from the audience. In the arens, where opportunity for overacting is very great, Mr. McCullough kept himself well under control, and in the quarrel scene the sadden changes from passion to tender entresty were skillfully contrasted. Mr. Charles Barron as Phasarius gave a smooth and consistent interpretation of the impulsive Thracian character; Miss Emma Stockman won approval as Semons, Miss Virginia Thorne did reasonably well as the insipid Julia, and Mr. H. A. Langdon as Grassus did not rise above medicerity. Praise should be accorded the management for the appropriate and artistic mounting of the piece, which materially tended to its enjoyment.

At the matince to-day "The Gladiator" will be repeated, and in the evening "Henry VIII." will be the man feature, with John McCullough as Cardinal Wolsey and Miss Gavin as Queen Katherine. Mr. Charles Barron will personate Rugh de Brass in "A Regular Fix," which will terminate the evening's performance. the recognition of his wife and the sur

terminate the evening's performance. PINAFORE.

The second performance of "Pinafore" by the troupe at McVicker's, last evening, drew a very jarge audience, the theatre being thoroughly filled, and with an audience largely made up of musical people, whose appreciation, and even enthusiasm, as the opera progressed, was a strong testimonial to the excellence with which the work was given. In nearly all respects the the work was given. In nearly all respects the performance was such an improvement on that of the opening night and went so smoothly as to indicate that the piece will have quite a run. On the opening night, only the introduction, which may be found in the piano score, was played, but the orchestral parts of the overture arrived yesterday, and it was played has evening, thus giving the complete score of the work. The overture is a very clever paraphrase of the principal, themes, and was excellently played. The chorus sang with much vigor and precision, and caught the humorous spirit of the work. The solo singers also improved upon their work, though the Admiral and Buttercap, both in singing and acting, fall far short of giving anything like an adequate performance of their roles, and the second representation gives little promise that they will show much progress in the future. The audience expressed its satisfaction so enthusiastically and frequently in encores that the larger proportion of the work was repeated. This evening a very excellent performance may be anticipated.

HAMLIN'S.

Four acts of melodrama are being dished up the work was given. In nearly all respects the

Four acts of melodrams are being dished up nightly at this theatre under the title of "A Man of the People." Milton Nobles plays the hero. The story tells the tale of a brother and sister, the latter wronged and suffering, the for-mer struggling to right her through a series of incidents fragrant of the weekly story paper. incidents fragrant of the weekly story paper. The brother is introduced to us as a good-fornothing, full-fledged street arab, who
is saved from degradation by the intercession of a sewing-girl, Rose Warren. She has
a lot of trouble on her hands, but, of course, is
finally relieved through the courage and the
wisdom of the reformed arab. Jack, the brother's name, emigrates to Texas as the most
favorable field to begin a life of reformation.
There he undergoes a most exciting and extraordinary midnight adventure, overcoming
the heavy villain of the piece and two of his
confederates in an attempt upon his life. Mr. the heavy villain of the piece and two of his confederates in an attempt upon his life. Mr. Nobles in the earlier scenes has good opportunity, which he does not neglect, for excellent character acting. The support is what we generally expect at this house—not very good, and very easily it might be worse. Miss F. L. Burt figures as the suffering and virtuous sewing-girl, Miss Ami Lee is the exuberant sister of Jack, and Bick Warren's imbued with the necessary quantum of disbolism by Mr. S. E. Ryan. The dialogue allotted the various personages is lively and appropriate enough, the incidents are exciting, and the heavy tragedy of the production is here and there agreeably lightened by a vein of comedy.

A NOTABLE CAST OF "PINAFORE." An entirely unprecedented event is announced for the second or third week in April at the Boston Theatre, and the announcement shows a confidence in the love of English opera by the public of Boston which should lead to some practical results another season. This announcement is that "H. M. S. Pinafore" will be brought out at the Boston Theatre either April 7 or 14 with the following cast:

The Captain Myron W. Whitney The Admirat H. C. Barnabee Rall Hackstraw Tom Karl Peadeys J. A. Gilbert Buttercup Adelaide Philipps Hebe. Georgie Caywan For the part of Josephine no definite choice has

SOTHERN TO BE CRUSHED. dramatic performance to morrow evening, in the St. James Opera-House, Broadway, between Thir-tieth and Thirty-first streets, that I am to act tieth and Thirty-first streets, that I am to act Lord Dundreary. As an abstract question, that is an error. I should degrade my intellect if I studied such an idiotic, stammering, sneezing, hopping, though humorous, character. It is an insult to Gode creation. My point is the lexitationis, the "law of retaliation," in my endeavor to imitate E. A. Schern as Lord Dundreary, and to do that, I descend to his level, as it would be impossible to raise him to my own.

desvor to imitate a. A. Scherin as it would be impossible to raise him to my own.

II. When Moliere wrote a comedy he read to ladies and gentlemen the society scenes, and the low comic to persous of that walk in life, and, as those tests were proved, he knew as to the success of his comedy. Judging by that test, my Sothern rehearsals of Lord Dundreary and my imitations are good. Nous verrons: "We shall see."

III. For more than 1,000 years the sun of nature has shown upon the great Pyrsmid, but only lately has the mental Sun of New York illuminated the aper of that ancient edities, as follows, from a friend:

Sunmit of the day after your excellent letter appeared in the Sun, throwing down the gauntlet to E. A. Sothern as Lord Dundreary. I have just read the letter upon the summit of the Pyramid and in the San "that shines for all." Count Joannes! I say go ahead! Still prove yourself "the Uncrushed." Forty centuries upon this summit sustain your admirable letter and the San at the same time. Yours truly, Amytico.

IV. The corps dramatique has shown good talents at the rehearsals, individually and in combination, for the scenes. As this will be the first appearance of Miss Avonia Fairbanks in a comedy character (Florence) the audiences will appreciate her anxiety and their own courtesy; as, also, for the new seene which that lady has written for Lord Dundreary, florence, and Georgina. There will also be a new debutante, introuduced by Lord Dundreary, namely, Miss Argente Bell, especially obtained to promote the puns and conundrums—either before or after they are spoken. She is a bright little alto artiste, with a voice as clear as silver. The usual indulgence of a refined audience is, in advance, respectfully requested.

Is it not a fection that E. A. Sothern, as Lord Dundreary, is in London! That character will be in the St. James Opera-House this evening—by Großer, the Count Joannes,

Barente Edle, especially obtained to promote the St. James Opera-House this vening—by Großer, the Count Joannes.

March 23, 1879.

MUSICAL NOTES Brignoli is making a tour of the cities in Ire-and and Scotland. Johann Strauss has been leading an orchestra of 200 pieces for masked palls at the Paris Hip

Herr August Wilhelmj will make his last ap pearance in symphony concerts at Chickering Hall on the afternoon of April 10 and the even-ing of April 12. On these occasions Mr. Wil-helm will play the great concerto written ex-pressly for him by Anton Rubinstein.

William Carleton, the baritone, has made a hit as Escamillo in "Carmen," in Glasgow, Scotland. He writes, regarding the London performance of "Pinafore," that "Sullivan's instrumentation is charming, and the American orchestra gives a faint idea of its excellence and highness.

highness."

The London Figure says: "A report has appeared in several American papers that Mr. Mapleson has agreed to take Mr. Carl Ross into partnership to play English opera in the United States. The report has no foundation whatever. Mr. Mapleson takes a certain share in the receipts of Her Majesty's Theatre as payment for year and agency but that is all."

English papers are puzzled about Misa Kellogg's future movements. The Figure says:
"Misa Clara Louise Kellogg will sail on the 12th of April for London, to undertake, it is said, a European opera tour, under the direction of Mr. Maurice Strakosch. It is difficult to quite understand what this means. Misa Kellogg is not engaged at either of our opera-houses, and it is clearly unwise to begin an opera tour either in the English provinces or on the Continent in May."

DRAMATIC NOTES. Sol Smith Russell is again with the Berger

family. "Olivia" will be revived at the Boston Museum on Monday.

Theodore Tilton will lecture at Hershey Hall

this evening. "Heart's-Ease" is the title. And now Hamlin has decided to treat his patrons to a "Pinafore" party. That in which Pauline Markham shines as the bright particular star will make its appearance on Monday night on the stage of that manager.

H. Chippendale, whose memory is doubtless still cherished by many old theatre-goers in New Jork, has just made his last appearance upon the stage in the character of Polonius, in the Lyceum Theatre, London. He has been before the footlights sixty-eight years.

With characteristic liberality the profession in New York are subscribing for the benefit of B. C. Porter's family. His body has been taken from Texas to New York, and to-day the funeral services will be held at that "Little Church Around the Corner."

Church Around the Corner."

Thirty-three years ago a representation of the "Passion Play" was enacted at Quebec before an immense audience. It was looked upon by the entire community as earrilegious and blasphemous; but, nevertheless, the theatre was crowded to repletion. In the eruefixion scene, wherein the Savior was nailed to the cross, the stage appliances and cartains caught fire, and a general stampede occurred. Upward of fifty were burned or trampled to death. This, at the time, was looked upon as a special interposition of Divine Provincence, because of the profane character of the play, and, to this day, the singular conflagration is talked of only with shuddering thoughts. No "Passion Play" has been attempted in Canada since that time.

M. Francisque Sarcey, the dramatic critic of

shuddering thoughts. No "Passion Play" has been attempted in Canada since that time.

M. Francisque Sarcey, the dramatic critic of Le Temps, is a power in Paris. Authors and actors have to reckon with him, and he affects to wonder at it. Young women with their mothers come to him from the Conservatoire, "as if," he says, "a few words in a journal must influence their career." But it is not a journal whose encouragement they want; it is the encouragement of Sarcey. Sarcey is goodnatured, but confessedly incorruptible. No array of mothers and daughters greatly influence him. But the encouragement that the accepted critic withholds from an individual of doubtful capacity he bestows enthusiastically on the literary school of his choice. The actress must make her own way with the public, but the tragedy is extolled. And when M. Francisque Sarcey extols a plece the theatre fills.

An exciting competition has been going on during the past twenty-four hours between Hooley and McVicker and Theodore Moss, manager of Wallack's, on the one hand, and between Haverly, now in New York, and that gentleman on the other. The contest was as to who should secure Lester Wallack for a two weeks' engagement to be played here on the 19th or 26th of May. Hooley offered \$2,000 per week. McVicker was willing to give him Joe Jefferson's terms. We understand that their propositions have been set aside as too insignificant to be entertained by this Eastern exponent of genteel comedy, and that Haverly—upon what torms is not exactly known—has caught him. The sum is said to be \$3,500 a week.

The lily is as white as snow.
The rose is as the crimson red;
But neither can surpass in glow
The color or the brightness abed
By the sweet lips and teeth allied
That SOZODONT has purified. BUSINESS NOTICES.

"Dearer to us than sunny akles" are Cas-rell's Slippery Elm Lozenges for coughs. Sold in hicago by Buck & Rayner.

NEW SPRING

Have now in stock a complete line of NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS, of Home and Foreign production. Many are exclusive NOVELTIES, and especially adapted for this market, including the richest and choicest fabrics, the most artistic. stylish, and popular designs such as

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A. N. Williamson, M. D., late Clinical Physician in the Medical Department of the University of New York, invites the profession and public of Chicago to examine his new and successful method of treating NASAL CATARRH and CATARRHAL DEAFNESS. It has superseded all others in New York and New England. Send stamp for pamphlet. No. 113 Madison-st. Hours, 9 to 1.

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STOOREWARD

BE JOHNES STOOREWARD

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CORNS STEPHENS, THE CHIROP-dist, 126 Desibera etc., give instant resion? The spensor All-instant resion? The spensor All-instant resident and the spensor All-soria, cita britisma, Ac., bolia, corna, cita britisma, Ac., bolia, gista have it: 25c per box.

DISSOLUTION. The partnership heretofore existing between a Moleturray at 174 South Jefferson-at, is this solved by mutual consent. All hills due said the collected by Thomas Booley.

GEN. GRANT.

Cordial Reception of the Ex-President at Bombay, British India.

Quests of the Government-Feted by Englishmen and Natives -- Life in the Bungalows.

Correspondence New York Herald.

BOMBAY, Feb. 17.—At noon on Feb. 12 our seition was latitude 18 deg. 05 min. north, ngitude 69 deg. 22 min. east. We were scudalong at eleven knots an hour, and in the ing would see Bombay. The sea became a ead calm, and the morning brought with it a urple haze, which flushed the horizon, and it as after a time and by shading the eyes from the sun that we could manage to trace the line of the hills and knew that this was the coast of India. Our departure from Europes had been so sudden that we had no idea that even our Consul at nbay knew of our coming. All arrangements were made to go to a hotel and from thence make our journey; but the Venetia had scarcely entered the harbor before we saw evinces that the General was expected. Ships in harbor were dressed with flags, and at the wharf was a large crowd—soldiers, natives, Europeans. As we passed the English flagship a boat came alongside with an officer representing Admiral Corbett, welcoming the General to India. In a few minutes came another boat bearing Capt. Frith, the military aid to Sir Richard Temple, Governor of the Presidency of Bombay. Capt. Frith bore a letter from the Governor wiccoming the General to Bombay. House at Malabar Point. Capt. Frith expressed the regret of Sir Richard that he could not be in The Consul, Mr. Farnham, also came with a

At 9 o'clock in the morning the last farewells were spoken, we took our leave of the many kind and pleasant friends we had made on the Venetia, and went en board the Government. immense crowd lining the wharf and a company of Bombay volunteers in line. As the General itcheson, commanding the forces; Sir Francis outer, Commissioner of Police; Mr. Grant, the Municipal Commissioner; and Col. Sexton, commanding the Bombay Volunteers,—all of om gave him a hearty welcome to India.
e volunteers presented arms, the band played
national air, and the General, amid loud cheers from the Europeans present, walked slowly with uncovered head to the state carriage. Accompanied by Capt. Frith who represented the Governor, and attended by an escort of native cavalry, the General and party made off to Maiabar Point.

Our home in Bombay is at the Government House, on Malabar Point, in the suburbs of the city. Malabar Point is an edge of the island of Bombay jutting out into the Indian Ocean. Where the bluff overlooks the waters it is 100 feet high. It is difficult to describe a residence like Government House on Malabar Point. Architecture is simply a battle, with the sun. The house is a group of houses. As you drive in the grounds through stone gates that remind you of the porter's lodges at some stately English mansions you pass through an avenue of mango trees, past beds of flowers throwing out their delicate fragrance on the warm morning air. You come to a one-storied house surrounded with spacious verandas. There is a wide state entrance covered with red cloth. A guard is at the foot, a native guard wearing the English scarlet, on his shoulders the number indicating the regiment. You pass A guard is at the foot, a native guard wearing the English scarlet, on his shoulders the number indicating the regiment. You pass up the stairs, a line of servants on either side. The servants are all Mohammedans: they wear long scarlet gowns, with white turbans; on the breast is a belt with an imperial errown for an escutcheon. They saints you with the grave, submissive grace of the East, touching the forebead and bending low the head, in token of welcome and duty. You enter a ball and pass between two rooms,—large, high, decthe gardens below, the sea beyond, and the tow-ers of Bombay. One of these rooms as the State dining-room, large enough to dine fifty people. The other is the State drawing-room. This house is only used for ceremonies, for meals, and receptions.

THE SLEEPING AND DWELLING ROOMS.

You pass for 100 paces under a covered way over a path made of cement and stone, through flower-beds and palin-trees, and come to another house. Here are the principal bedrooms and private chambers. This also is one story high, and runs down to the sea, so that you can stand on a balcony and throw a biscut into the white surf as it combs the shore. These are the apartments assigned to Gen. Grant and his wrife. There are drawing-rooms, ante-rooms, chambers, the walls high, the floors covered with rugs and cool mattlag. As you pass in, servants, who are sitting crouched around on the floors, rise up and bend the head. You note a little group of shoes at the door and learn that in the East custom requires those in service to unslipper themselves before entering the house of a master. Another hundred paces and you come to another house, with wide verandas, somewhat larger than the General's. These are the guest-chambers, and here a part of our party reside. Btill further on is another house, and here the writter finds a home, and as he sits at the table writing these lines he looks out of the oper door, shaded by a palm tree, and sees the white surf as it breaks over the rocks, and hears its drowsy, moaning, unending roar.

It is now the coolest winter weather, remarkably cool for Bombay. Every window and every door is open, and even my summer garments are warm, and, when weary with the heat, I throw down pen and walk out under the palmtrees, and look at the surf and woo the breezes that come over the seas from Persia, and throw myself upon the lounge and dip into one of the books piled about.—books about Indian history, religion, caste,—which I have found in the library, and in which I am trying to know something of this ancient and wonderful land.

BUROPEAN LIPE IN INDIA.

the library, and in which I am trying to know something of this sneight and wonderful land.

BUROPEAN LIFE IN INDIA.

Bo far as beauty is concerned,—beauty of an Indian character with as much comfort as is possible in Hindostan,—nothing could be more attractive than our home on Malabar Point. We are the guests of the Governor, and the honors of his house are done by Capt. Firth and Capt. Radcliffe, of the army, two accomplished young officers, the last representatives of the last type of the English soldier and gentleman. We take our meals in the state dining room, and when dinner is over we stroll over to the General's bungalow and sit with him on the veranda looking out on the sea,—at late into the night, taking about India, and home, and all the strange phases of this civilization. Mrs. Grant seems to enjoy every moment of the visit, more especially as we are to have a week's mail on Wednesday, and the steamer never breaks its word. Mr. Borie is in fine spirits and health, all things considered, and has surprised us in the virtue of early rising. All manner of plans are proposed to induce Mr. Borie to throw lustre upon the expedition by destroying a tiger and currying home a trophy of his prowess to Philadelphia, but he steadily declines these importunities, taking the high-minded ground that he has never had a misunderstanding with a tiger in his life, and does not propose now to cultivate the resentments of the race.

The attentions paid to the General and his party by the people of Bombay have been so marked and continuous that most of our time has been taken up in receiving and acknowledging them.

SERVANTS IN INDIA.

Indian life, as tar as I can see it, is simply a

SERVANTS IN INDIA.

SERVANTS IN INDIA.

Indian life, as iar as I can see it, is simply a life at Government House on Malabar Point. What you note in the arrangement of a house like this is the number of servants necessary to its order. There is a minute division of labor and a profusion of laborers. When I began this paragraph it was my intention to say how many servants waited on me for instance in my own modest bungalow. But the calculation is beyond me. At my door there is always one waiting, a comely, olive-tinted fellow, with a melting dark eye. If I move across the room he follows with noiseless step to anticipate my wishes. If I sit down to read or write I am conscious of a presence as of a shadow, and I look up and see him at my shoulder or looking in at the window awaiting a summons. If I look out of my bedchamber window toward the ocean I see below another native in a bine gown with a yellow turban. He wears a badge with a number. He is a polecuman, and guards the rear of the bungalow. If I venture across the road to look in upon some of my friends a servant comes out of the shade of the tree with an umbrella. His duty is to keep off the sun. You cannot pass

from house to house without a pro-CLEAR THE WAY POR THE GENERAL.

The General strolled over a few minutes are with some letters for the post, and as I saw him coming it was a small procession,—a scarlet servant running ahead to announce him, other scarlet servants in train. If you go out at night toward the Government House for dinner, one in scarlet stands up from under a tree with a lantern and pilots you over a road as clearly marked as your own door-sill. In the early morning, as you float from the land of dreams into the land of deeds, your first consciousness is of a presence leaning over your couch, with coffee or fruit or some intimation of morning. If you go driving, servants in scarlet cluster about your carriage, and in the General's case there is always a guard of native horsemen. If you could talk with your natives you might gain some curious information. But they know no English, and your only method is pantomime. This constant attention, curious at first, becomes, especially to cager Americans taught to help themselves—in most of the offices of life, oppressive. But there is no help for it. I went into Mr. Borie's room last evening, and found him quite disconsolate over a native who was creeping around him, tearing his buttons and trying to put him in order. Mr. Borie in every key and intovation was trying to tell the native that he did not want him, that he could manage his buttons unadded. I tried to help him out, but my knowledge of the dialect was scarcely comprehensive enough to help a friend in an emergency. There was no resource but to him out, but my knowledge of the dialect was scarcely comprehensive enough to help a friend in an emergency. There was no resource but to bow to fate. In the evening, thanks to the offices of Capt. Frith, Mr. Borle added to his knowledge of tongues the Hindostan phrase for "let the alone." Since then there has been comparative peace in "Tiger Hall," which is the name we have given to Mr. Borle's bungalow.

Admiral Corbett, welcoming the General to India. In a few minutes came another boat boaring Capt. Frith, the military aid to Sir Richard Temple, Governor of the Presidency of Bombay. Capt. Frith bore a letter from the Governor welcoming the General to Bombay, and offering him the use of the Government House at Malabar Point. Capt. Frith expressed the regret of Sir Richard that he could not be in Bombay to meet Gen. Graut, but duties connected with the Afghan war kept him in Sind. The Consul, Mr. Farnham, also came with a letegation of American residents, and welcomed the General and party.

LANDING IN INDIA.

At 9 o'clock in the morning the last farewells were spoken, we took our leave of the many and and pleasant friends we had made on the female, and went on board the Government acht. Our landing was at the Apollo Bunder—the spot where the Prince of Wales landed. The tides in the harbor are high, and there were tone steps over which the sex had been washing. As we drew near the shore there was an immense crowd lining the wharf and a company of Bombay volunteers in line. As the General seended the steps he was met by Brig.-Gen. attacheson, commanding the forces; Sir Francis the manner of the danger that I had incurred. "I would not." he said, "have done that for a thousand rupees. You have no idea how treacherous the sun is here. Even when the breeze is blowing, you must not, even for an instant, allowing you must not, even for an instant, allow you have the country, accompanied by Sir Francis Souter, Capt. Frith, and Col. Grant. Seven was the hour named—"because," said Sir Francis, "we must be nome before 9. In India we dare not trifle with the sun."

CEREMONIES AND ENTERTAINMENTS. CEREMONIES AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

sil Francis, "we must be nome before a lin indicate dare not trifle with the sun."

CERKINONIES AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

The mail leaves this afternoon for England, and I find that I have much to say about Bonnon and the General's stay. On Friday versing of he visited the ball of the Volunteer Corps, and it was received by Col. Sexton. The ball-room was profusely decorated with flags—the American flap predominating. On Saturday, at 2, be used to appear as if the whole affair was only a dodge to visited Dossabhoy Merwanjee, a Parsee merchant. The reception was most cordial, to the Family decorating the General and party with wreaths of jessamine flowers in the affernoon he drove to the Brella Club, lunched and looked at the races. In the evening there was a state dimer at the Government Flouse, with forty-with the state of visiting India and the countries of the Hon. James Gibbs, who represents the Governor, was in the chair. At the Cose of the different or, was in the chair. At the Cose of the different or, was in the chair. At the Cose of the different or, was in the chair. At the Cose of the different or, was in the chair. At the Cose of the different or, was in the chair. At the Cose of the different or, was in the chair. At the Cose of the different or, was in the chair. At the Cose of the different or, was in the chair. At the Cose of the different or, was in the chair. At the Cose of the different or, was in the chair. At the Cose of the different or, was in the chair. At the Cose of the different or, was in the chair. At the Cose of the different or, was in the chair. At the Cose of the different or, was in the chair. At the Cose of the different or, was in the chair. At the Cose of the different or, was in the chair. At the Cose of the different or, was in the chair. At the Cose of the different or, was in the chair. At the Cose of the different or, was in the chair. At the cose of the different or, was in the chair. At the Cose of the different or, was in the chair. At the cose of the different or, was in would sak them to join with him in Grinking the health of the Governor. This sentiment was drunk with all the honors. The dinner was finally served, and after dinner the General and guests strolled about on the veranda, smoking or chatting, looking out on the calm and murmuring decan that rolled at their feet and the lights of the city beyond. There was a luncheon with Sir Michael R. Westropp, Chief-Justice of Bombay. Sunday was spent quietly at home, This afternoon the General visits a Parsee female school, interesting as an evidence of the efforts of the Parsees to introduce education among their females. Mrs. Grant will visit the missions. At 4 the General will go on board the Euryalus, the fiagship of the British Indian squadron, to visit Admiral Corbett. On his return he goes to the University. In the evening there is another state dinner at the Government House, to meet the high officials of the Bombay Government. After the dinner the leading native merchants and citizens will attend a levee. To-morrow the General leaves for Allahabad and the provinces of Bengal.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25-1 a. m.-Indiations: For Tennessee and Ohio Valley, partly cloudy and cloudy weather, with frequent light rain, southerly winds, stationary or higher tem-perature, and falling barometer, followed in the west portions by rising barometer and north-

For the Lower Lake region, increasing cloudiness, followed by rain, warm southeast, veering to southwest, winds, and lower pressure. For the Upper Lake Region and Upper Mississippi Valley, cloudy weather, with light rain,

followed by clearing weather, warm southeast veering to colder northeast winds, and rising barometer.
For the Missouri Valley, clearing weather, cold northwesterly winds, and rising barometer. Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Marquette, Escanaba, and are ordered for Milwaukee and Sec. 1, Chicago, Grand Haven, and Sec. 8.

				C	HICAG	o, M	arch 25.
Tima.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a. m	. 30, 232	38		8			Cloudy.
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8:53 p. m	1. 30.028	51	53	S. E	1 7		Cloudy.
9:00 p. m	. 29.957	47	63	8	4		Cloudy.
10:18 b. m	1. 29. 911	46	62	8	. 5		Cloudy.
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otations.	Bas	r. 12	IF.	Wind	1	dain	Weather.
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Erie	30. 1	18 2					

	Cheyenne 30.03	50	N. W., fresh Clear.
	Chicago 29.91	46	S., gentle Cloudy.
	Cleveland 30.16	33	E., fresh Cloudy.
	Davenbort [29.80]	48	S. E., fresh Cloudy.
	Denver 30.03	62	W., gentle Cloudy.
	Des Motnes. 20,66	55	Cloudy.
	Detroit 30, 13	32	S., gentle Lt. rain.
	Dodge City 29.55	53	E., gentle Clear.
	Duluth Minn 29.59		N. gentle Clear.
		39	N.E., gen 18 Lt. rain.
	Erie 30. 18	33	Clear
	Escanaba 29.92	33	S. E., fresh Cloudy.
	Fort Gibson. 29.81	70	Pair
	Grand Haven 30.02	40	S. E., fresh Cloudy
	Indianapolis . 30.00	47	B. E. Treah Cloudy
	Keokuk 29. 76	52	8. fresh 01 1.t rain
	La Crosse 29.89	500	S., fresh01 Lt. rain. S., fresh Cloudy.
	Leavenworth 29.60	65	W., gentle Cloudy.
	Louisville 30.04	51	S. E., gen Cloudy.
	Madison 29.80	46	S., fresh Cloudy.
	Margnette 20 se	35	S F fresh Cloudy.
	Marquette 29.86 Memphis 30.01	55	S. E. fresh Lt. snow.
	Milwausee 29.88	44	S. E., fresh .15 Fair. S. E., fresh Cloudy.
	Nashville 30.05		B. B., Hesti Cloudy.
ė		53	S. E., gen : Clear.
4	New Orleans, 30.13	64	S.E., gentle Clear.
	North Platte. 29.59	49	N., light Clear.
1	Omaha 29.67	514	N. E., light Cloudy.
1	Oswego 20.25	35	N. E., light Cloudy.
1	Pembina 29.53	35	N. W., fresh Clear.
1	Ploche, Nev. 29.98	55	N. W., tresh Clear.
۱	Pittapurg 30.15	38	E., light Clear.
9	Port Huron 30, 15	30	8. E., gen Clear.
ı	Rochester 30, 25	25	W., gentle Clear.
ı	Sacramento., 30.13	65	S., gentle Clear.
•	Salt LakeCity 30, 11	67	N. W., gen Clear.
ı	Sandusky 30, 13	34	S. E. fresh Cloudy.
۱	Sau Francisco 30, 16	60	W., fresh Clear.
ı	Shreveport 29.98	70	8. fresh Clear.
ı	St. Louis 29, 88	58	8 ., fresh Cloudy.
ı	St. Paul 29.50	45	8. k., gen 11 Cloudy.
1	Toledo 30.10	87	g B Keu II Cloudy.
1	Vickshurg 30.07	91	8. E., gen Cloudy.

Joe Jefferson's Fence. Mr. Joseph Jefferson, during his recent visit to his Orange Grove (La.) Plantation, has been actively engaged in applying to practice a cherished theory—that every country possesses sufficient material for its own fences. He set to work to prove it, by erecting for each side of his fence sods three feet in width, divided into five layers, at an angle of 75 degrees. The soil from benest the sod exactly fills the space between the erected sods, leaving a three-foot ditch on each side. On the top of this sod-and-soil fesce, which is four and a baif feet at the base and three feet high, he plants cuttings of the Macartiney rose, which are protected by a panel of boards. This fence, while within the reach of every man who will shoulder his spade and work, possesses the advantages of an impassable barrier, of permanence, or not needing repairs, of drainage, and of being a most beatiful ornament. Mr. defferson will soon have inclosed a section of his plantation containing 2,600 acres, and at one-half the cost of a stake fence. Without being oversanguine as to its rapid adoption, we feel safe in saying that it is the most economical and useful fence in the Souther States, and destined to come into general use. ined to come into general use.

PRIZE-FIGHTERS.

The Boys with Small Brains but Tr dons Muscles Leave Philadelphia for Can-ada, to Have a Big Battle.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune PHILADELPHIA, March 25 .- There is a quiet buzz of satisfaction in pugilistic circles, for there are prospects of an old-fashioned prizefight to-morrow, with at least one of the com-batants the bero of many a hard-fought battle. The matter is kept very quiet, and definite in-formation is given only to those who are to visit Canada to, witness the contest, which is to dede whether Arthur Chambers or John Clark is the better man-batterer. John Clark it was upon whom the New Jersey Judge pronounced the sentence of eighteen months' in prisonment in the State Prison at Trenton Clark's companions in the trial and subsequent imprisonment were "Jim" Weeden, whose sec-ond he was, Samuel Collier, Stephen Gochran, and "Fiddler" Neary. The cause of it all was the terrible prize-fight between Weeden and Walker at Pennsville, for \$250. Walker died from the effects of his beating, and then outraged Jersey justice awoke and took charge of the living principal and the accessories. No sooner had Clark doffed his stripes and reapeared in Philadelphia than he entered on right jolly spree, recovering from which he went at once at his old tricks. He keeps a low saloon on Filbert street, above Eleventh, where resort the people to whom the developed muscle of a prize-fighter is the very finest thing in the world. Clark got up for himself a sparring benefit at the international Theatre, and when the sparring was over he boastingly remarked that he would fight any man for any money less than \$1,000 at 30 pounds weight. Billy Edwards took up the challenge in behalf of "an unknown," and Clark went into training. Finally the "un-known" was named as Jack King, an English lad who had done good work

the battle left last evening. It is not just clear where the men will meet, but it is supposed it will be somewhere near Buffalo. The location, however, is a secret from all but the principal people concerned.

TALMAGE.

Recital of His Great Act as the Christian at Work in a Printing-Office, a Giving of It to His Partners-The Other Charges. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 25.-Taimage's trial was attended to-day by a great crowd of curious spectators. The Rev. Mr. Croeby set forth at length what the prosecution proposed to prove, namely, that, during a series of years, Dr. Talmage, in various circumstances and in relation to different sets of men, has acted in a deceitful and doublefaced manner, and repeat-edly spoken untruthfully in order to gain his ends or cover his tracks. The charges include Talmage's action, already familiar to the pubic, when he changed from the Christian at Work to the Advance, and make this action of a blacker sort than was alleged at the time; the false defense for Talmage by his friends, uncontradicted by him; the false statements re-garding the financial condition of the Tabernacle; falsehood and treachery n the case of J. N. Hathaway, an Elder of the

Tabernacle, the attempt to secure false sub-scriptions for the purpose of deceiving others nto subscribing; a disgraceful course of conduct in reference to keeping Morgan as Tabernacle organist, and a definite attempt to divert public attention from the real issue of the trial, which was falsehood, and to put the Presbytery in the light of heresy-hunters, whereas Talmage had been conferred with regarding the rumors about his want of veracity, and been explicitly told the resolution would be offered in the Presbytery

calling for investigation of such rumors. Two witnesses were called, first, Robert Waugh, assistant foreman in the Christian at Work office in 1876. He told of Talmage's visit to the office, and of the change made in the forms by the foreman at Talmage's direction also how the papers printed before the change was made were put in the Secretary's and managing editor's desks, so that they did not at once discover what had been done. The second witness, Edward Remington, former chief owner of the Christian at Work, testified concerning Talmage's relation to the paper, but nothing important was elicited.

UNITED WORKMEN. NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 25.—The Supreme Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen approved of the proposition to give separate beneficial jurisdictions power if they se fit to exercise it of creating relief or sinking fit to exercise it of creating relief or sinking funds, providing it does not conflict with the collection and disbursement of beneficiary funds. The official enrollment reported to the Supreme Lodge shows that the Order now has a strength of 63,000. The Supreme Lodge adopted as the emblem of the Order an anchor and shield and rays of the sun as a combination, and abolished the collars and aprons as a regalia, and instead provides for suitable badges to be worn on the left breast.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. PLYMOUTH, March 25.—Arrived—Maine, from New York.

A new and important discovery is claimed to have been made by M. Mery, a Frenchman, which, if it prove to be true, will be valuable to the painting arts and trades. He has been experimenting a great many years, and be claims now to have hit upon the means of making and applying imperishable water-colors. He does not explain what he uses as a vehicle for his pigments, but it is something which, while it will mix with water, is not soluble in it. Whatever it is, it renders the colors unalterable, and, as it becomes after a time as hard as cement or stone, they may be said to be indestructible. It can be applied to any surface suitable for ordinary oil or water painting, such as wood, paper, class, stone, canyas, etc., and can be prepared so as to dry in a few minutes or remain moist for an indefinite length of time. It is surgest-

ed that possibly M. Mery has rediscovered the long-lost art of encaustic painting, which is supposed to have been applied and fixed by means of heat. It seems almost incredible that a paint can be applied by means of water, and yet not be affected by it afterward; but our authority is excellent for saying that such is really the case. THE OLIVER VS. CAMERON CASE

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

Restoration of the Reign of the Southern Queens of Society—The Bonnie Blue Flag—Tilden Elects Randall Speaker—Henors to Jos Blackburn—Solemnities of Lent—The President's Trip to California—Who Are Going—Star-Gazing Receptions at the Observatory—The Double-Headed Court-Martial of Stanley and Hazen—The Army and the Press—The Oliver and Cameron Scandal—Trial of Gen. Sickles in 1859—Woman Lawyers in the Supreme Court—Enlargement of the Corcoran Art Gallery—Decorative Ari—Theatrical—An Absent-Minded Senator—Chat Topics.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

Washington, D. C., March 23.—This is an

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23 .- This is an era of change, and the sceptre of Washington society is also changing hands. Mesdames Gordon, Cockrell, Chalmers, and Hill are the leaders of a newly-formed Southern "set" which inherits the power wielded in ante-bellum days by Mesdames Davis, Clay, Slidell, and Pendleton. To these ladies we

OWE THE PRESENT CALLED SESSION, for they had become tired of occupying back seats, and wanted to enjoy the honors and the spoils of victory. . They are now the "ins," and can revel in the possession of the Capitol. Those who are the wives of Senators can invite their friends to quiet lunches in their husband committee-rooms; they can have their card-en velopes directed and their visiting-books kept by their husbands'clerks; and they have at their command, when the Senate is not in session their husbands' messengers. Choice bouquets from the Government conservatories now grace their rooms, and they have a profusion of rare flower-seed and plants to send to THEIR SISTERS, THEIR AUNTS, AND THEIR COUS-

while their impecunious relatives of the mascu line persuasion are fast occupying the sinecure positions which have been held by dependent connections of Republican Senators. It is a nice! Then the army and navy people, who have always (with a very few exceptions) sympathized with the South, are returning to thei old allegiance. Officers whose nominations for promotion are before the Senate are sycophantic in their attentions to the wives of those who are in a majority in that body, and the Marine Band, which used to wrestle with an Italian ver-sion of "The Star-Spangled Banner," now en-livens the dress-parades at headquarters with

"THE BONNIE BLUE PLAG." The first attempt of the "Southern Queen of Society"—as they like to be called—to exercise political power came to grief. They wanted to defeat the Puritanical Sam Raidall for Speaker, that they might not have to yield precedence to his matronly wife and quiet daughter, and they had set their hearts on electing Joe Blackburn, who is one of the cavaliers of the Lost Cause. But some of the Southern Representatives, who have received good places on committees from Randall and who have to receive them again, were obdurate, rehope to receive them again, were obdurate, re-sisting all appeals to make the South solid. There was also a mysterious influence exercised from New York, and

UNCLE SAMMY TILDEN UNCLE SAMMY TILDEN
proved himself a match for the fascinations and
wiles of the dark-eved daughters of the "Jand
of the cane and cotton." The wrecker of Mrs.
Belkhap's proud career was himself stranded,
and the cavalier was besten by the Puritan.
Blackburn bore his defeat with imperial dignity,
but he refused to address Randall's friends
after they had serenaded the re-elected Speaker,
and by way of consolation his friends got up a
serenade expressly for him. The evening was
propitious, the streets were clean and dry, and
Washington has seldom witnessed a more
MAGNIFICENT NIGHT DEMONSTRATION.

MAGNIFICENT NIGHT DEMONSTRATION. There was a full brass band, calcium lights in wagons, fire-works, and, above all, an enthusiastic crowd, a feature of which were four companies of middle-aged men, whose features were of the Southern type, who marched before the band with a swinging step and perfect alignment that had been acquired under the "stars and bars" when they "wore the gray." The attendance of ladies was remarkable, and parties of them occupied the windows of the adjacent and opposite houses. The ovation must have been CONSOLATION TO BLACKBURN.

and it has been followed by several private entertainments given in his honor, notably a
dinner-party at the residence of Mr. Christmas,
in Lafayette place. By way of revenge, the
Senators, in electing the officers of their body,
did not choose a single Yank. The only Northern man elected was Maj. Dick Bright, but he
and his deceased uncle have been so thoroughly
identified with the Lost Cause that the Southern CONSOLATION TO BLACKBURN, ladies regard him as one of "we uns," rathe than "you uns."

THE TRANSFER OF POLITICAL POWER-

than "you uns."

THE TRANSFER OF POLITICAL POWER

and the excitement attendant on the charges
of officials at the Capitol have been the only
social events of the week. The solemnities of
Lent occupy the stiention of the Roman Catholics and the Episcopalians, and there is a constant clang of the church bells, which summen
the faithful of those denominations to a succession of ceremonials, from early matins to
late vespers. The Roman Catholics have a jubilee, Pope Leo XIII, having promised his faithful ones here certain plenary advantages if they
will attend mass at each one of the churches of
St. Patrick, St. Matthew, and St. Aloysius twice
a week for three weeks. Mrs. Gen. Sherman,
who is the headcentre of the Roman Catholics
here, remains at Baltimore, where she can enjoy
the spiritual teachings of Archbishop Gibbons.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO CALIFORNIA,
which would have enabled his friends at Chicago
to have seen him, as he passed through your
city early in April, has been postponed, until it
can be seen how long Congress remains in session. The party would have included the President, and Mrs. Hayes, Secretary Thompson and
wife, Mrs. McCrary, the wife of the Secretary
of War, Gen. Sherman and daughter, and Private
Secretary Rogers. Mrs. Hayes is very anxious
to visit the Pacific coast, and Secretary Evarts
assures her that the differences of opinion will
be so compromised as to insure an adjournment
early enough in April to admit of the party's
leaving. But Mrs. McCrary (whose husband is
of the stalwart order) does not believe this, and,
as she is anxious to see her twin brother, who
lives in California, it is probable that she will
leave here in about ten days with Gen. Sherman
and daughter. The General goes to inspect the
forts and garrisons and to see his daughter, who
is the wife of Capt. Fitch, U. S. A., now stationed at St. Louis.

STAR-GAZING RECEPTIONS
are behale week for the states of the

years' raking up by investigators of the nant reservoirs hereabouts, where the back of our moral sewerage has been accumul since the beginning of the War, no "news fellow's" reputation has suffered, while se army reputations have been shipwrecked.

THE OLIVER VS. CAMERON CASE
has attracted to the court-room large audiences, some of whom wanted to hear Ben Butler apply the witness screws, while others desired to see the shameless plaintiff, and to hear her samuty recitals. The defendant has displayed the real Cameronian grit in refusing to be blackmailed, and he has the consolation of knowing that he is not the first of our public men whose moral character has been challenged. Alexander Hamilton and Daniel Webster were the objects of female speculative enterprise, and scores of men of less reputation have been accused of immorality. Men who go into public life must expect to meet that kind of moral discomfort as they do the elements, or the dirt beneath their feet if they walk abroad. Nor will the public fail to discuss all scandals involving public men's reputations, as truint schoolboys in the streets will fling snowballs if there be anow and passengers. There has not been such an excitement at the Court-House here since the trial—thirty years since—of

Judge Crawford, who presided then, and who endeavored to conceal his lack of capacity by a testy, querulous manner, is dead, and so is the Marshal of his Court, Col. Selden, a bankrupt Virginian who was retrieving his fallen fortunes, and who never dreamed that the then "runaway nigger" Fred Douglass would in time be his successor. The Prosecuting-Attorney, Bob Ould, who figured daring the War as the Confederate agent for the exchange of prisoners, is practicing law at Richmond. Carlisic, who was the Choate of the Washington Bar, and who was retained by Key's friends to aid in the prosecution, and the leading counsel for the prisoner, have gone hence, with a number of the minor lawyers, including T. F. Meagher, a glorious specimen of a rollicking Irish barrister, equally at home before the bar of a court or tavern, at a supper-table, or arranging some little affair by the code of honor. Then there was Sickles himself, who felt the he was enjoying the protecting influence of the President and other influential friends, who would "see him through." His features, as he sat in the prisoner's dock, betrayed that strange compound of intrepidity and cunning, of fiercened and numor, of nobleness and dissipation, which can be seen in any New York assemblage. Key was a great favorite here, and his sister, the wife of Senator Pendleton, of Onio, will be warmly welcomed back. SICKLES FOR THE MURDER OF KEY.

cannot get over the torcing of Mrs. Belva Lockwood into their bar by Congress, and some of them propose that the Justices now give up their silken gowns. Well, fashions change, even in the high judicial precincts of the Supreme Court. When first organized, the members of the Court all wore elaborate linen cambric shirt ruffles and had their hair powdered, while the black gown of the Chief Justice was adorned with scarlet trimmings and gold lace. Mr. Taney was the first Chief Justice who ever so far departed from precedent as to sit on the blench in trousers, for the "lean and slippered pantaloou" was not then in esse, although Shakspeare had imagined it in posse. Even the members of the Bar were expected to appear in full suits of black, with tight small-clothes, shirt-ruffles, and buckles, and any one who would have attempted to plead in trousers and boots, or a black cravat. or wearing whiskers, would have been committed until well purged of such outrageous contempt of court. Yet now a member of the Bar, by authority of Congress, can plead in a pull-back dress, with a chignon and a Watteen hat. THE SUPREME COURT

is to be enlarged with the money appropriated at the last session to pay additional rent. One of the stories is to be used as an art-school, and in the other a room is to be prepared for the pictures, statuary, and library of the late Benjamin Ogle Taylor, which his widow has donated. The Taylors were one of the most wealthy families on the northern beck of Virginis a hundred years ago, and, after their tobacco-lands were worn out by repeated croppings, they purchased a plantation in Alabama, which was kept supplied with negroes from the homestead. They have always had a house here, and the collection contains a portrait of Washington by Stuart, and several other historical pictures, with some apochryphal pictures by the old masters. THE CORCORAN ART-GALLERY

DECOBATIVE ART DECORATIVE ART
is just now the rage among those society young
women whose dancing-days are over, and who
are becoming old-maidish and meditative. The
daugnters of the late Prof. Henry have painted
a set of chimney-tiles for the new house which
their mother is having built with the appropriation made by Congress as a remuneration for
the Professor's services on the Lighthouse
Board. Miss O'Sullivan has also displayed
much artistic ability in carrying a dining-room much artistic ability in carving a dising-room buffet, which is covered with lifelike representa-tions of game and flowers. Then we have here now Mrs. Mary B. Cole, of Portland, Me. (who is the widow of Charles E. Cole, a portrait-painter of ability), the decorator of tiles in the ost artistic manner, who will probably open a ecorative art-school here.

THE RELATIVE POSITION OF WOMAN

was the theme selected by Mrs. Kate Newell Doggett, of Chicago, for a paper read by her in the large parlor of the Riggs House, on Wednesday evening last. She portrayed the positions of the gentler sex in the golden age of simplicity and happiness, in the silver age nearly as pure and beautiful, and in the Iron age when virtue and honor seemed to have fied from the earth. Mrs. Sara J. Spencer followed with some appropriate remarks, and there was then an informal discussion on the order of business to be observed at the next Woman's Congrass, which is to meet next fall at Madison, Wis.

to meet next fall at Madison, Wis.

THE PLAT-GORES ARE DELIGETED

with the announcement that Joe Jefferson, supported by a good company, is to play "Rip Van Winkle" here next week, and will appear on Friday as Bob Acra in Sheridan's "Riyals." At the Opera-House "H. M. S. Pinafore," with its crew, attracts crowded houses every night, and there are the usual crowds at the Comique, where baid-headed Congressmen appland the comely proportions of May Fisk's Blondes. The Forrest Dramatic Club performed a drama and a farce very creditably on Friday night, and the Thalian Club will soon play "A Hundred Thousand Pounds" and the "Irish Lion," in which a young lady well known in Chicago will appear.

THE LATE SENATOR GOLDTHWAIT,
of Alabama, was one of the curiosities of Congress when he occupied a seat in the Upper
flouse. He was a Boston boy, and the schoolfellow of Charles Sumrer, but he went when a
young man to Alabama, and occupied a high
position at the Mobile Bar. He came here soon
after the War, and, while waiting for mouths to
obtain his seat, he had a liaison with a notedlobby queen, the result of which was a partial
softening of the brain which affected his recollection. For example, he one day came to the
Capitol without an overcoat, but when he left,
before the close of the day's session, he put on
the overcoat of another Senator, and wore it
home without attracting attention. It so happened that in the pocket of the overcoat thus
taken without leave was a pocketbook, containing some valuable papers and nearly \$100 in
cash. The owner was much concerned about his
loss, and it was not until the second day afterwards that the Sargeant-at-Arms happened to
think that Mr. Goldthwait might have worn the
missing garment home. A messenger was at
once sent to the Alabamian's boarding-house,
and he found the overcoat hanging in the hall
with the pocketbook in the pocket. THE LATE SENATOR GOLDTHWAIT,

give up planting on account of the ravages of elephants and gorillas, which are very numerous and daring. Not a single night passed, M. de Koppenfels states, that he did not hear these animals ravaging around the villages, which are, for the most part, very large. As soon as the animals are known to be near, the whole village is on foot endeavoring to frighten them away by shouting.

is on foot endeavoring to frighten them away by shouting.

In these nocturnal expeditions, in which the explorer took part, he noticed that the headman of the viliage addressed a speech to the elephants, and that in this speech his own name was pronounced. He was told that the elephants were threatened to be handed over to him, and that if they did not fly at once they would be visited on the morrow and the white man would kill them. If the elephant seizes a plant with its trunk, the people immediately raise a dreadful plaintive howling, and the principal orator addresses, in a lamentable voice, supplications to the enormous brute.

THE TEXAS TRAGEDY.

Benefit at Dallas to the Theatrical Troupe Dispatch to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

DALLAS, Tex., March 24.—The benefit tendered the Warde-Barrymore troupe was accepted, and several of the company came in on the afternoon train from Marshall. Brown's Opera-House was crowded to overflowing tonight. The company will realize upwards of \$500. Great credit is due Manager E. B. Brown, \$500. Great credit is due Manager E. B. Brown, and the citizens have the matter in charge. Music, license, botel bills, printing, etc., were free. Col. J. B. Simpson, orominent attorney, in behalf of the citizens of Dalias, and in the name of Texas, presented Miss Ellen Cummins a handsome and costly Roman gold necklace and chain, inlaid with jewels, suitably inscribed. He condemned the murder of Porter and wounding of Barrymore, and was eloquent in his remarks. Miss Cummins replied in appropriate terms, but broke down with grief toward the close, and implored God to bless this people. The company return to Marshall to-morrow, and play to a complimentary benefit there to-morrow night.

A Presentiment in a Dream.

Houston (Tex.) Telegram.
On the Sunday evening of the departure of the troup for Brenham, a Telegram reporter met Mr. Porter at the Barnes House, and during the conversation Porter related a dream he had had the previous night. His story is now recalled, as it is one of those singular premonitions that are often terribly realized. Said he: "Do you know that, for the life of me, I cannot shake off a feeling of gloom and despondency that has hung over me to-day. I am not superstitious or given to belief in dreams; but, for the life of me I cannot drive from my thoughts a singular dream I bad last night. I only recall it even now with a shudder. I thought we had met with an accident of some kind, and, poor Barrymore, I thought I saw his mangled, bleeding corpse, mutilated and bloody. I also saw Miss Cummins, cold in death, but without a solitary wound or cut. A beautiful smile encircled her lips, and in death sho was as beautiful as Hebe. Why I should dream of such horrors I cannot imagine, yet something tells me we shall meet with a calamity soon, and I shall breathe easier when we have crossed the Texas line. I have not opened by head to any one of the company about it, as they would smile at my silly fears."

The dream is all the more singular when it is the previous night. His story is now recalled,

fears."

The dream is all the more singular when it is taken into consideration that Miss Cummins was the lady insulted by the despleable scounders! Currie, and Mr. Barrymore was also wounded severely by the murderer.

Jim Currie, the desperado who so wantonly murdered the actor, Ben C. Porter, of the Barrymore Diplomacy Combination, in Marshall, Texas, a few days ago, was well known by hun dreds of railroad men in this city and State. Previous to the War Currie was a fireman on the Little Miami Railroad, and fired the same engine on which By Beiding was engineer. He made his home in Pendleton. In 1861 he enlisted in Capt. Fisher's company of the Twelfth Ohio Volunteers, and served four years in Western Virginia. During the latter part of the War he was promoted to Sergeant, and served on provost duty in Charleston, Va. He was regarded as a quiet and gentlemanly fellow, an excellent soldier, and a cheerful and envertaining messmate. At the close of the War he dritted out to Kansas, and soon became identified with the "Wild Bill" gang. A few years ago, while in Elisworth, Kan., he got into a quarrel with a brother of the Capt. Fisher with whom he served in the army, and killed him. After this, in a house of ill-fame in the same city, he quarreled with his mistress, killed her, and two men beside, and mortally wounded two other women and two more men. Then a Vigilance Committee got after him to rid the world of the red-handed fiend, but he was saved by a railroad friend, who permitted him to ride out of the State in his water-tank, with his head only above the water. ed in Capt. Fisher's company of the Twelfth Ohio

LONG BEFORE COLUMBUS.

Was America First Settled by the Ancient Irish?-The Voyage of St. Brendan-Irish Settlers in Florida in the Eighth Century -Whiteman's Land, or Great Ireland.

Celtic Monthly.

A majority of readers are acquainted with the legend or tradition of the voyage of St. Brendan and the beautiful poem on the event by Denis Florence McCarthy. Nearly all the early Irish geographers describe Hy-Brazil (meaning the West), a name given by the common mariners. hence Brazil. There must have been some cause or there would not have been a legend. It was accepted as truthful for centuries, and curious enough, one of the first books printed in England by Caxton is an account of the voyage of St. Brendan, proving at once the popularity of the story. The tradition was almost forgotten or neglected by scholars and historians until 1837, when the Royal Society of Northern Antiquarians of Copenhagen caused to be collected and published the Pre-Columbian Voyages to America. In 1841, N. Ludlow Beamish, a Feliow of the Royal Society, London, published "The Discovery of America by the Northmen, in the Tepth Century, with notices of the early settlement of the Irish in the Western Hamisphere," which threw a great deal of light on the heretofore neglected legend deal of light on the heretofore neglected legend of St. Brendan. There are various hypotheses, more or less ingenions, relating to the peopling of America, prior to the discovery by Columbus, each with some degree of probability. The learned Rabbi Israel, in his work on "The Hope of Israel," published in Amsterdam in 1650, endeavors to show that America was peopled by the "lost tribes." while Rafn, of Copenhagen, claims that a people speaking the Irish language were found in Florida, as far back as the eighth century. This will in some manuer help the one without attracting stiention. It so has been fortained grarisons and to see his daughter, where the fortained grarisons are been in daughter, and the state of the service of the overcost thus as the control of the state of the service of the overcost thus as the control of the state of the state and of the state of the state and of the state of the s

country, the Great Ireland, has also been mentioned by Abou Abdallah Mohammed Edrisi, an Arabian geographer of the twelfth century, who was born at 'Ceuta' in 1093, and pursued his studies at Cordova. It was at the invitation of Roger II., King of Sicily (1130-1154), that the Arabian author pursued his work, and he is doubtless indebted to the Normans employed at the Court of Palermo for his information."

Among the most interesting of the old sague mentioned by Ran is Thorfin Karlsefne. He was a famous voyager, and his discoveries in America were continued from 1007 to 1010. To Karlsefne and Snorne, before mentioned, was assigned the duty of visiting and exploring Vineland. They started in the spring of 1007 with 160 men. Many of those old sailors are thoroughly described. There is one mai, for instance, named O'Turnill, from Dublin, who was called the "hunter." He is described as a large, black-haired, strong man, like a giant, foulmouthed of speech, and not over orthodox as a Christian. He was well acquainted with foreign parts. He had been a hunter in Ireland, and, it seems, acted as steward on board the ship. He was perpetually quarreling, often drink, and was well acquainted with the virtues of a shill laleagh, a weanon much dreaded by the Northmen. The discoveries of Karlsefne are full of interest. His descriptions of the neopie found here correspond with those given 600 years later. A single item from this saga will be offinerest, as entirely corroborating the tradition of St. Brendan. In the third year of his wanglering in Markland he came across five Skroelings or savages. One was a bearded man, two were females, and two were boys. The logs were captured and taught to speak the language of the Northmen. They gave the name of their father as Uvoege, and their mother fathelit. They stated that beyond them, on the malland, there lived a people white in coli, wering white garmentes, carrying flags on Eles, and shouting loudly. They came to the or liveling the father as Uvoege, and their mothers eas mentio

captive by Karisefne, speaking Irish, such as could be understood by him. He was kept by them, made a chief, and never allowed to go to sea.

Some very curious particulars are accumulated from the narrative of Lionel Wafer, who lived for several months among the Indians of the Isthmus of Darieo, which go to confirm Prof. Ran that there were races of people in the country besides the Indians, who were unlike them in language, dress, and manners. Wafer says that there was a wonderful affinity between the spoken language of the Deople of Darien and that of the Highlands of Scotland. He says: "In my youth I was well acquainted with the Highland or primitive Irish language, particularly at Navan, upon the Boyae, and about the Town of Virgini, upon Lock Rammer, in the County of Cavan, and I learned a great deal of the Darien language in a month's conversation with them "—the Indians. It might be productive of good results to compare the ancient religion of the Mexicans with that of the Druids. The question presents itself, "Were the Irish lond of travel in those early days, and had they a sufficient knowledge of navigation?" The answer will be found in the fact that our critifization dawned far in advance of the rest of Europe, and Mr. Beamish's book gives ample proof that Ireland was formost at a very early period in colonizing distant countries, and had sufficient means of shipping, and intellectual superiority to every people in the world except the Saracens. She was conspicuous in those early times, and for learning furrished a storehouse irom whence the people of Europe drew their supply. Skrty-five years previous to the discovery of Ireland by the Northmen, in the ninth century, Irish emigrants had visited are inhabited that island; and about the year 725 Irish ecclesiastics sought seclusion on the Faroe Islands.

All these proofs and traditions present a reasonable theory that the Irish had settled the southern portion of America and introduced scritization of which we have traces to-day, hus dress of years be

Patrick Maguire, who was also the first man in his expedition who set foot on American soil. This is recorded in a publication by an Italian priest, named Thornitori, in the seventeenth century. The boats having been launched, on nearing the shore, the bay became shallow. Pat jumped out, waded asbore, and thus helped to lighten the boat. The roster of the ship's crew is in the archives at Madrid, and it shows several Irish names, but Paddy Maguire was the first man who touched American soil. Truly, history repeats itself.

climates for Consumptives.

Our preconceived ideas of exclience of climates for the cure of pulmonary diseases have undergone marked changes of late. It may be remembered that, some fifteen years ago, consumptives were sent to Minnesots. A carefully-prepared paper in Harper's hinguing furnishes an analysis of American climates, which contains most valuable information for those suffering from lung diseases. In looking at the thermometrical tables, we find that the mean difference between summer and winter in Minnesota is 52.94, and that in studying the thermometrical divergences of some thirty-five well-known places, selected all over the world. St. Paul stands next to the very last. In fact, the differences are even greater than in New York. It is startling to learn that, in an estimate made of consumptive people visiting Minnesots, but one in fitteen recovered. Of course this does not mean that for normal constitutions Minnesota is hurtful, but if a man or woman has weak lungs, Minnesota is not the place for them. An admirable climate may be found in San Diego. Cal., where the mean difference is but 15.88. First, of course, of all places for consumptives is Funchal, Madeira, Here, with a winter of 62.88, summer is 70.19, the mean difference being 8.10. St. filehaely, in the Azores, stands second on the tist, with 12.08. Between St. Augustine. In Alken the difference is 31.58, about 1 deg. one of the thermometer inferior to that of Genof. Three important facts have to be examined by the physician in the choice of a locality for a weaklunged patient. First, that the climat, aball be equal (slight differences between day at high). Second, an equable climate (slight ance between the months). Third, and a most important one, equability in the moist-re. One new element seems also to be necessare, that of a rather heavy barometrical pressure. The conclusion Dr. Coan has arrived at is, the in the United States, the climate of San Digo. Cal., is the best, as San Diego stands fith on the whole list.

The Irish Agent-Hunt.

The Irish agrarian sportsman is as good a shot still as he was when, on New Yest's Day, 1839, he barged his first Peer, bringing down Lord Norbury while the Earl was walking in the shrubbery of Kilbergan, and escaping, never again to be heard of, though a reward of £1,000, with an annuity of £100, was offered for his capture. It does not seem likely that the assassing of the Earl of Leitrim will ever be made known, or at least brought to justice. The police made out a very strong case by circumstantial evidence against the three McGrenahans, who were committed for trial last May, but two of the prisoners—the third died in jail of typhus, which disease also affected his brothers—have now been admitted to bail each in two securities of £20, the Solicitor-General intimating that the Government would not be prepared to proceed against them at the next assizes. Meanwhile the police barracks in the vicinity of the scree of the late Earl's murder have been occupied again, and little bands of armed peasants are apologizing to the travelers whom they halt at dusk by remarking that they are looking for the agent.

A young lady in Sandusky Can probably boast of the largest feet in the world. A Detroit gentleman, who was in a shoe-store in that city when the lady left an order for a pair of shoes brought back a "chart" of the foot which was taken to secure proper lasts. The young lady is 17 years of age, is four and one-half feet high, and weighs 110 pounds. There is nothing remarkable about her except her feet, an idea of the immensity of which may be obtained by the following actual measurement: Length, seventeen inches; size around the heal, twenty-two inches; around the insten, eighteen and one-half inches; around the smallest part of the ankle, sixteen and one-half inches. The feat are not unsymmetrical, and the only discomfort the lady experiences is from the muscular case tion required to carry them around.

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In Spite of The Fiatist A

Well-Attended Ward HEADQU

working party men. sites, was greatly din those present had come est in the progress of t upon the condition of The crowd was even n than it had been the de are generally consider a sort of that Mr. Wright and gaining strength ever thing pointed to the men of the opposite p Carter" also called, as but did not tarry a granight before had beer and that the halls had s was no longer any co mass-meetings was arm
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Committee is informed Committee is informed Executive Committee noon, and transacted coness, among which was the "influence" of certain impecunious publi heard of except at electi

heard of except at electi Mr. Wright says, in Slanders of the opposite promises of any kind does he dety having ma dreth. He says furthe tend to make any chang but will retain every effix Administration, and the office his highest aim will government. were crowded most of t were quite a number wh from the Republican be timated that nine out of either an eye to the bar in standing around, wh loftier ambition than to Republicans had falled those who were wanted promises, a to actuate the p large card was posted on Jarge card was posted on volunteers to work for the election day, but very few for the lotterers around; Everybody, however, and but not so good as they they had to admit that the jar aroused to the important from so many defe that the taxpayers are cratic misrule. Yet som boasting of large access a reporter, by diligent where the accessions can Republican headquarter coming disgusted with t Executive Committee, v to the Democratic faith, only leaving the Republ his "influence" with it on account of a certain platform about which could not agree; but

platform about which could not agree; but gone. The Campaign C seasion in the afternoon penditures of the day, about replenishing the empty. Beyond this, it to do away with hiring commerce holding me to do away with hiring commence holding me making a noise as organizing the party, Monday night was rethe greatest blunder Committee concluded to possibly saving themse setting up the beer for dered how it was that from that old-time uss open up a naturalizat grind out citizens, and as free as the air, provreasonable assurance to Carter."

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MEE The First Ward "s held their regular room of the Grand 1 Lyle King in the offered and passed w Artnur Dixon for Al forward and returned ment. He was follow W. S. Scribner, and M Ward, who made stir on the issues of the Mr. C. L. Easton t

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LOCAL POLITICS.

The Republicans Now Sure of Success,

And the Democrats All Down in the Mouth.

In Spite of Their Socialistic and Fiatist Alliances.

Well-Attended Ward Meetings .- Suburban Polities.

HEADQUARTERS.

WORKING HARD.

There was a very large assemblage at Republican headquarters yesterday morning of earnestworking party men. For some reason or another the percentage of leeches, or party parasites, was greatly diminished, and the most of those present had come to manifest their interest in the progress of the campaign, and report upon the condition of their respective wards. The crowd was even more confident and jolly than it had been the day before, and those who are generally considered to be good judges, or a sort of political barometer, said that ar. Wright and the entire ticket was gaining strength every day, and that every-thing pointed to the success of the ticket by a ne majority. Among those who called during the day were many prominent business men of the opposite political faith; and "Our Carter" also called, as strange as it may seem, but did not tarry a great while. The Campaign Committee was in session several hours, and the different members were received with ap-plause. They showed that the meetings the night before had been large and enthusiastic, and that the halls had not been large and enhanciastic, and that the halls had not been large enough to accommodate the people, especially on the North and West Sides. They also showed that there was no longer any considerable apathy in the party strongholds and ranks, and that the indications were that the Republican majorities would be as large as heretofore. A long list of mass-meetings was arranged for to be held in the various large halls in the different divisions, and also in the precincts, and steps were taken to prevent "repeating" on the part of Harrison's followers in certain localities, which the Committee is informed is contemplated. The Executive Committee convened in the afternoon, and transacted considerable routine business, among which was to decline purchasing the "influence" of certain individuals and certain impecuations publications that are never heard of except at election-time.

Mr. Wright says, in answer to the many slanders of the opposition, that he has made no promises of any kind to any one. Especially does he deny having made any promise to Hidrett. He says, further, that he does not intend to make any changes in the city employes, but will retain every efficient man of the present Administration, and that when he goes into the office his highest alm will be to promote good government. and that the halls had not been large enough to

THE DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS

were crowded most of the day, and in the mass were crowded most of the day, and in the mass were quite a number who had been driven away from the Republican headquarters. It was estimated that nine out of every ten present had either an eye to the barrel, or a selfish interest in standing around, while the others had no lottier ambition than to secure that which the Republicans had failed to give them. In fact, those who were not after money wanted promises, a spirit which seems to actuate the party just now. A large card was posted on the window calling for volunteers to work for the good of the party election-day, but very few heeded the invitation, for the loiterers around were not of that kind. Everybody, however, appeared in good spirits, but not so good as they had the day before, for they had to admit that the people were becoming aroused to the importance of the election, and from so many defeats they have learned that thie taxpayers are antagonistic to Democratic misrule. Yet some were found who were boasting of large accessions to their ranks, but a reporter, by diligent inquiry, failed to learn where the accessions came from. The only ones be equid hear of were Fred Lewis, who has here-tofore been in sympathy with them but refused to work, and S. R. Keough, who was noticed dodging in and out of a "private" committee room. The former, he found, had agreed to pull off his coat and labor with the taxpayers on the stump, and persuade them with his oratory to support Mr. Harrison and his party, while the latter, after sitting around Republican headquarters for a week, and becoming disgusted with the niggardliness of the Executive Committee, was very near converted to the Democratic faith, and on the eve of not Republican headquarters for a week, and becoming disgusted with the niggardliness of the Executive Committee, was very near converted to the Democratic faith, and on the eve of not only leaving the Republican party, but of taking his "influence" with him. He is hesitating only on account of a certain plank in the Democratic platform about which he and Mr. Copeland could not agree; but he may be counted as gone. The Campaign Committee held its usual session in the afternoon and looked over the expenditures of the day, and reasoned toother about replenishing the barrel when it was empty. Beyond this, it was agreed positively to do sway with hiring ticket-peddlers, and to commence holding meetings in the wards and making a noise at once. The plan of organizing the party, which was attempted Monday night was regarded as a failure and the greatest blunder of the canvass, and the Committee concluded that there was no way of possibly saving themselves except to commence setting up the beer for the boys, and only wondered how it was that they had ever departed from that old-time usage. The Committee will open up a naturalization-mill this morning to grind out citizens, and citizenship will be made as free as the air, provided the applicant gives reasonable assurance that he will sustain "Our Carier."

Carier."

THE SELL-OUTS

were less animated than ever, as a visit to their vacant room, called headquarters, showed. The establishment looked very much like a policy-shop, for all there was of it was emptiness, and two or three individuals hanging around waiting for a victim in the shape of a candidate who had more money than brains. How many such characters they drew into their net is not known, but if they did a big business they had very long faces over it. A candidate might as well buy a wooden ham for food for his starying family as to buy the support of these fellows. They are simply the Democratic side-show, and few of them command their own votes.

show, and few of them command their own votes.

The Socialists were very quiet, and those met, with one exception, had very little to say, but what he did say was important, as showing the relations they hold to the Democratic party, and as confirming the report that the Democrats had screed to support their Aldermanic candidates in certain wards on the condition that they support Mr. Harrison for Mavor, and that he give them a share of his patronage in return. One of them said that this arrangement had been made in the Bixteenth Ward between the leaders, as strange as the thing may seem. He did not believe, however, that the Socialists would live up to the agreement, whatever Harrison's promises might be. They wanted to increase their representation in the Council, and if they could use the Democrats to that end he had no doubt they would do it, but they would not vote for Harrison, the boudholder and capitalist. That such propositions have been made, however, shows the desperate straits to which the Democrats have been reduced, and their utter disregard for everything else in their greed for office.

MEETINGS.

The First Ward "straight" Republican Club held their regular weekly meeting in the clubroom of the Grand Pacific last evening, John Lyle King in the chair. A resolution was offered and passed without opposition indorsing Arthur Dixon for Alderman. Mr. Dixon came

such numbers as to swamp and overslaugh the legitimate Republican voters of the ward, and thus to fraudulently carry his own ticket, and, by such means, did elect delegates to recent town and city Republican Conventions; and

Wierras, The voting of men in masses at the dictation of task-masters, who have the power to hire and discharge them, is a species of coercion, and, to that end, reduces the victims to a virtual involpintary vassalage or servitude degrading to them, involing wholesale lying and deception in answer to challenges, is a sacriface of manhood, a prostitution of the electoral privilege, which should be the freeman's most sacred prerogative, into a base political sacrilege, a disfranchisement of legal and honest voters a faisification of the real vote of the people, gives an unmerited ascendency to unscrupplous ward wire-workers, makes the Government itself accessory to and accomplice in the debasement of the suffrage and the defrauding of its best citizens, as well as tending to the debanching, corrupting, and demoralizing the political tone of the community; therefore.

Resolved, That a practice which converts unwilling honest labores into vagrant voting-machines or press-gang puppets is sufficiently schadious and disreputable to demand the attention of those in high authority, who have the power to inquire into the facts and to punish, pravent, or correct such abuse; and be if further

Resolved, That the preamble and resolutions be by the Secretary of this Club forwarded to the Hon. John A. Logan, Senator of Illinois, at Washington, with the request that he personally lay them before the President of the United States and the proper authorities of the Treasury Department, for such mquiry, consideration, and action as may be thought advisable.

Arthur Dixon deprecated the passage of any such resolutions by any club pretending to be a Republican organization while on the eve of an election. He believed that the present was not the time to attempt to purge the primaries, and he boped action would

election. He believed that the present was not the time to attempt to purge the primaries, and he boped action would be deferred until a more fitting time. The resolutions could do no good at present, and might do great harm. He was followed by John Lyle King and John A. Hunter in support of the resolutions. The latter gentleman wandered off to the manner in which the "straight" Club had been treated by the Central Committee and the Council. He would keep up the fight until he gained his end. He was for fairness, and incidentally for the resolutions.

The resolutions, being put, were passed as the unanimous voice of the so-called straight Republican Club of the First Ward.

The mesting then adjourned.

The mesting then adjourned.

SECOND.

What purported to be a meeting of colored Democrats was held at No. 670 State street last evening, in the Second Ward, but there were four whites to one negro present, and the former four whites to one negro present, and the former did all the applauding. The attendance was very fair, it having gone out that Carter and the eagle were to be on hand, and many came out of curiosity to see the bird. They heard him scream, but he didn't tell about the attempts of the Democratis in Congress to remove absolutely all protection to the colored men in the South when voting-time came. Mr. Seipp said a few words, as did Mr. Grinnell. Then came Charley Cameron, who made love to the colored men, and tried to influence them by saying that they had never received any favors from the Democratic party had never had a chance to give them any. They would get lots of sugar plums if they voted the Democratic ticket. From remarks dropped, they cannot be caught by such chaff.

The interest among the Republicans living in the west end of the Fourth Ward seems to be almost at a white heat, as there was a very large turn-out last evening at a meeting on the corner of Thirty-seventh and Dearborn streets, and the remarks of the speakers were often checked for a moment or two by applause. Addresses were made by W. W. Perkins, D. H. Hammer, W. D. Bishop, and others. This was the first gathering held in the vicinity this campaign, and the attendance was almost double that of precinct meetings heretofore.

Fifth Ward Republicans, residing west of the railroad-track, to the number of seventy, met at Twenty-ninth and Butterfield streets, last night, and listened to speeches by J. C. Foley, Town-Clerk Schoreck, and others. Considerable enthusnasm prevailed, and the voters appeared to be alive to the significance of the election. . SIXTH.

A rousing Republican mass-meeting was held last evening at No. 691 South Halsted street. Mr. Louie Hutt in the chair. Gen. Mann addressed the meeting at some length on the issues of the day, and showed the importance of all Republicans working and voting for their full ticket on Tuesday next. He believed the Sixth Ward would do well, and would roll up a handsome majority for the city and town tickets. Mr. Peter Buschwah gave an account of the Republican administration of the past two years, and said that Mr. A. M. Wright would follow in the footsteps of Mayor Heath in practicing economy and securing efficiency in city affairs. The record of Mr. Harrison in Congress showed that he was an unfit man to represent the great City he was an unfit man to represent the great City of Chicago in that body. The Republican nom-inee for City Treasurer was a business man of tried integrity who, when Chicago was almost destroyed by the fire, telegraphed his creditors in the East, "No compromise; will pay 100

destroyed by the fire, telegraphed his creditors in the East, "No compromise; will pay 100 cents on the dollar." Col. Ricaby, the nominee for City Clerk, was a brave Union soldier in the Rebellion, and it was such men that the Republican party delighted to honor. They did not want sympathizers with the Confederates or men who wanted to break up the Union. There was no need for workingmen to go outside the Republican party for their friends.

Col. Ricaby said that they did not need any affidavit of his Republicanism, for he had belonged to the Republican party all his life, and the bloody-shirt wing of it at that. His nomination as City Attorney was unsolicited by him, but he proposed to fight it out until the close of the polls, and nad no doubt of his election. He did not believe in trying to send men to heaven either by State laws or city ordinances. If he were elected, as he would be, he would do his duty as the law-officer of the city, and without attempting to favor any class or individual. The speaker expressed his fullest sympathy with the public school system, and said he was in favor of its extension so far as practicable.

Mr. Timering briefly addressed the meeting in German, his speech creating considerable enthusiasm, after which an adjournment was taken.

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SEVENTH.

An adjourned meeting of the Seventh Ward Club was held laste vening at No. 3354. Blue Island avenue, but, thanks to the adoption of the Mississippi or buildoze plan by the paid hangere on of Mr. Riordan, Democratic candidate for Alderman in that ward, the meeting was broken up. Mr. E. A. Thorp presided, and a commit tree of five was appointed to select a proper person as Republican candidate for Alderman, During the absence of the Committee Mr. C. L. Woodman essayed to make a speech, but the unwashed riff-raif of the Riordan faction raised such a racked that it was impossible for him to be heard.

The Committee finally reported that they were of opinion that a straight-out Republican should be nominated, but did not submit any names. It is understood, however, that they favor Mr. George W. Gardner, and, as the respectable Democrats of the ward are extremely disgusted with Riordan, there is every probability that a decent Republican can be elected. It was openly charged on the evening of the Democratic primary election that Riordan's creatures had manipulated the polls in his behalf, and Mr. Gleason, one of the judges of the primary, published a card on the following morning repudiating the whole affair. As the same game will undoubtedly be tried on election day, the Superintendent of Police will do well to have an extra force of officers on hand at the different precincts that voters may be protected in the exercise of their rights. If a fair election is had, Riordan will be defeated.

A large meeting of Republicans of the Eighth Ward was held last evening on the corner of Sangamon and Harrison streets. Mr. W. T. Underwood reviewed the record of Mr. Harrison in Congress, and demonstrated his unfitness for the Congress, and demonstrated his unfitness for the construction of several needer improvements in the ward.

Mr

vincing case against him, and also urged his listeners to turn out on election day.

The Committee appointed at a meeting two weeks ago to report upon the nomination of an Alderman, announced, through, its Chairman, John Feidkamp, that it was result to report, and presented the following:

WHERMAS, Ald. M. McNurney has served for the past two years as a member of the Common Connecil from this the Tenth Ward in a satisfactory and nonorable manuer; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of the Tenth Ward, in meeting assembled, do hereby indores and ratify the nomination of M. McNurney for Aiderman of this ward, and pledge him our support at the coming election, April 1.

That was a bombahell in the camp, and, after a hot talk, mainly directed against James Burke, the report was tabled by a two-thirds vote.

Burke, the report was tabled by a two-turns vote.

Nominations of Messrs. E. C. Christianson, P. P. Holat, J. P. Lawrence, and J. H. Cruver were then made for Alderman.

Mr. A. Miller made a strong speech, mainly against the attempt to foist a Democratic nominee on the Republicans of the ward.

Ex-Ald, Gunderson moved that the matter of nominating a candidate for Alderman be deferred until to-morrow evening, and the motion was adopted.

ferred until to-morrow evening, and the motion was adopted.

The Chair was instructed to appoint a committee of five to report on the Aldermanic candidates, and named Messrs. A. Miller, H. Arentz, William Wayman, George A. Johnson, and Edward Delaney.

The Club then adjourned, and a member of the Executive Committee subsequently ascertained that they could not get the hall at No. 235 Milwaukee avenue until Friday evening, when the next meeting will be held.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of Thirteenth Ward Republicans last night at Phelan's Hall, on Indiana street, near Paulina. The speakers were J. L. Campbell, H. C. Noyes, J. W. E. Thomas, C. C. Merrick, and other well-known Republicans, and the issues of the campaign were ably stated by all of them.

PAGE AND A STATEMENTS.

The Republicans of the Fourteenth Ward held another good meeting last night at Schroeder's place, corner of Milwaukee avenue and Carpeater street. The Hon. John Buehler occupied the chair. Willerd Woodard was the first speaker, and he elicited the warm applause of the meeting by the able manner in which he arraigned Carter Harrison as the supporter of the Rebel element in Congress. Speeches were also made by John Meyers, County Commissioner Stewart, Louis Martin (candidate for Alderman), the Hon. W. K. Sullivan, and J. L. Campbell. All the gentlemen referred to the record of Harrison as a Democratic politician, who was not fit for the position of Mayor of Chicago, and, because of his action in Congress in voting uniformly with the Southern Brigadiers, should be strongly opposed by every true Republican.

ISTERNITE.

A well-attended meeting of Republicans of

A well-attended meeting of Republicans of the Fifteenth Ward was held last evening at Peter Mahr's, No. 907 North Clark street. Str-ring Republican speeches were made by Mesara. A. N. Linscott, John Stephens, John C. Barker, Francis C. Russell, and others, and were well received by the audience. SIXTEENTH.

Francis C. Russell, and others, and were well received by the sudience.

SIXTENTH.

Ever since the nomination of Ald. Schweisthal by the Republican Club of the Sixteenth Ward there has been a growing dissatisfaction with that action in certain quarters, which culminnated in another meeting last evening to drop Ald. Schweisthal from the Republican ticket and nominate in his piace a straight Republican. The hall, No. 311 Larrabee street, was crowded atmost to suffocation, as both the Schweisthal and anti-Schweisthal men had turned out in full force. The Secretary submitted the following preambles and resolutions:

Whereas, It is all important that none but true and tried Republicans receive the support of the Rupublican voters at an election so important as the ensuing one; and

Whereas, We deprecate the idea of a Republican Club placing before the people a Democratic candials for Alderman, as experience has shown that it is always an unsafe policy to adopt, as in the case of Ald. Taley, of the First Ward; and

Wheneas, It is a serious detriment to the general ticket, and an injustice to those candidates on the ticket, not to have a Republican candidate on the ticket, not to have a Republican candidates on the same, and believing that individual feeling ought to be sacrifited for the good of the general ticket, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Republicans of the Sixteenth Ward do not recognize the action of a so-called Republican Club in nominating a Democratic candidate for Alderman; and be it further

Resolved, That the Republicans do nominate a stanch Republican for Alderman who will represent the views of the citizens of the Sixteenth Ward.

Mr. Louis Nelke made a strong speech in favor of the resolution. A motion was made to

Ward.

Mr. Louis Nelke made a strong speech in favor of the resolution. A motion was made to lay the resolution on the table, which, after much confusion and excitement, was voted down by a vote of 52 against \$1. A motion was made to adjourn, but not heeded by the Chairman. Mr. Louis Nelke nominated Mr. Fred Karstens.

The motion to adjourn was finally put and lost.

The motion to adjourn was finally put and lost.

Mr. William Stewart, being called upon, stated that there were three parties in the ward, the Socialists baving the most strength, the Republicans coming next, and the Democrats next. No straight nomination could have been made by the Republicans without nominating nim to be defeated. Schweisthal had made a good and efficient Alderman, and therefore it was thought best to unite on him and thus defeat the Socialist candidate. It was now simply the question whether they meant to help elect a Socialist. He had nothing against the Socialists. They were men who worked hard for a living. They, like himself, had fied from the old country to escape tyranny. But they had had no time to reflect, and did not understand our institutions. Therefore the Republicans of the ward could do no better than to support Mr. Schweisthal.

Mr. Louis Nelke said that all he wanted was a Republican, and he would like to see Mr. Stewart nominated, but as Mr. Stewart declined he thought the next best man would be Mr. Mr. Stewart declined he Mr. Mr. Addiph Mueller also stoke in favor of a Mr. Mr. Addiph Mueller also stoke in favor of a

thought the next best man would be Mr. Karstens.
Mr. Adolph Mueller also spoke in favor of a straight Republican nomination, and hoped that Mr. Stewart would consent to allow the use of his name. Mr. Stewart ought to make the sacrifice and come to the rescue of the Republicans of the ward. He nominated Mr. William Stewart as the Republican caudidate of the Sixteenth Ward.
Mr. Karstens said he would decline in favor of Mr. Stewart.

Mr. Karstens said he would decline in favor of Mr. Stewart.

Thereupon Mr. Stewart was nominated by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Stewart took the stand and was received with great applause. He said this spontaneous and unanimous compliment filled him with pride. This matter was so unexpectedly and spontaneously thrust upon him shat he could not give an answer that night, but would consider it until to-day, and if he found that it would not interfere too much with his business he would accept.

A committee was appointed to wait upon the Central Committee to-day and request them to place Mr. Stewart's name on the Republican ticket.

Mr. A. M. Wright came in at this time, and made a brief speech, which was warmly received by the audience.

SUBURBAN.

Monday evening the delegates elected Saturday evening met at the Town-Hall for the purpose of holding a Convention for the nomination of town officers. The Hon. J. V. Le Moyne was elected Chairman and Charles Catlin Secretary. The names of delegates were then called tary. The names of delegates were then called off, and they proceeded to the nominations. The following is the ticket placed in the field, and the nominations were made unanimous: For Supervisor, Edgar Sanders; Assessor, E. P. Chatfield; Collector, Oscar Charles; Town Clerk, James J. Wilson; Commissioner of Highways, W. Van Horn; School Trustee, John M. Hills; Justices, Adolph Helle, Nicholas H. Kranz; Constable, Walter E. Baxter. It was resolved that the following be printed on the tickets: "For the enlargement of Graceland Cemetery." The Executive Committee appointed for the naming of Judges and time of

Arthur Dixon for Alderman. Mr. Dixon came forward and returned thanks for the compliment. Howas followed by Kirk Hawes. Col. W. S. Scribner, and Mr. Bliss, of the Second Ward, who made stirring and effective speeches on the issues of the campaign.

Mr. C. L. Easton then presented the following resolutions, explaining the why and the viberefore in a short and somewhat bitter speech.

Mr. S. Scribner, and Mr. Bliss, of the Second Ward, who made stirring and effective speeches work on the issues of the campaign.

Mr. C. L. Easton then presented the following resolutions, explaining the why and the viberefore in a short and somewhat bitter speech.

Mr. J. L. Manning, supported the city and town tickets and the Republican nominee for Alderman. He thought speech-making very well in its way, but reminded his hearers that the hought speech making very well in its way, but reminded his hearers that the hought speech making very well in its way, but reminded his hearers that the hought speech making very well in its way, but reminded his hearers that the hought speech making very well in its way, but reminded his hearers that the hought speech making very well in its way, but reminded his hearers that the hought speech making very well in its way, but reminded his hearers that the hought speech making very well in its way, but reminded his hearers that the hought speech making very well in its way, but reminded his hearers that the hought speech making very well in its way, but reminded his hearers that the hought speech making very well in its way, but reminded his hearers that the hought speech making very well in its way, but reminded his hearers that the hought speech making very well in the way had the hought speech making very well in its way, but reminded his hearers that the hought speech making very well in the hought speech making very well in the hought speech making very well in the way had the hought speech making very well in the hought speech making very well in the hought speech making very well in the ho

afternoon.

Hiram Vanderbelt, who was nominated by the Republicans Monday for Assessor, has withdrawn. Joseph H. Gray will probably be put in

drawn. Joseph H. Gray will probably be put in the position to-day.

The Citizens' Association hold their Convention at Flood's Hall to-night. It is said it will nominate as Trustees J. I. Bennett, George L. Ford, Silas F. Wright, Martin Foss, Dr. Swan, and T. W. Johnson, and Martin Russell as Clerk.

A large meeting of the Campaign Committee of the Union Taxpayers' ticket was held at the Tremont House vesterday afternoon, Mr. Beck presiding. The Campaign Committee was increased by the addition of several names, and the work of the campaign blocked out.

WYDE PARK POLITICS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

ORICAGO, March 25.—The true inwardness of

the action of the "Republican Convention" in

making nominations for village officers does not seem to be fully understood. There has never been any differences between Hyde Park Democrats and Republicans regarding municipal affairs. The fight for years has been between the responsible and respectable elements band-element known as the Citizens' Association.

But more recently a sectional division has arisen. The southern portion of the village has been rapidly developing of late, and asks that a arisen. The southern portion of the village has been rapidly developing of late, and asks that a fair proportion of the general taxes be expended in that section. This would be a departure from the custom that has prevailed for years of spending the bulk of the money in the northern part of the village. Until recently improvements in the lower portion were not asked, because not needed; but now that a large population has located there, and numerous industries erected factories and commenced operations, the people ask for a fair representation, and a fair expenditure of taxes in the sections where levied. The gentlemen who controlled the "Republican Convention" are nearly all north-end men, and of course nominated a north-end ticket. Hyde Park is a village twelve miles long, vet four of the six nominees for Trustees reside within one mile of the northern boundary, and the other two at South Chicago, leaving three-fourths of the territory without any voice whatever in the expenditure of the village funds.

In the two preceding elections it has been conceded that the Fourth District was entitled to a representative, and the Union Taxpayers' Convention have given us a candidate on a ticket as largely Republican as is the town, but these north-end "Republicans" think by holding their Convention in our district they can create enough enthusiasm to secure the votes of the residents of the southern and western sections without nominating a single Trustee at all interested in the development of those sections.

It is openly stated that one or more of the candidates nominated yesterday have heretofore been Democrats in good standing. It is safe to assume that one ticket is as strongly Republican as the other, and when the matter is fairly presented to the voters they will readily see how self-interest dictates choice of candidates, and fail to see how electing north-end men to spend the taxes of the whole town will affect "this threatening hour of Rebel supremacy in Congress," as expressed in yesterday's resolutions.

W

SEED-TIME.

IOWA. Sac Cirr, Sac Co., March 25.—Frost not all out. Have sown, however, considerable wheat. Acreage will not be increased. Flax will be largely put in. But little old wheat left to ship.

Special Disputer to The Tribune.

PALMYRA, Warren Co., March 25.—Farmers

were sowing from the 6th to 18th. Since then were sowing from the 6th to 18th. Since then nothing done. No material increase in acreage this season. Very little old wheat left. Ground in fine order. Winter wheat very promising.

Eprecial Disputch to The Tribune.

**Eprecial Disputch to The Tr

increased.

Mocial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NEVINSVILLE, Adams Co., March 25.—One-half the spring wheat sown. Ground still frozen. Less wheat sown this year than last. One fall plowing was in excellent condition ten

days ago. But very little wheat on hand to sell?

Recial Dispatch to The Tribuns.

ORANGE CITY, Sloux Co., March 25.—Few pieces of wheat sown. Frost not out. Nothing doing. Acreage of wheat will be increased 20 per cent. Old ground in good condition. New breaking not fall-plowed contains some grass-hopper eggs. Most of our wheat is marketed.

**Springdals, Cedar Co., March 25.—Some plowing done. Considerable wheat sown. Ground still frozen. No material increase in acreage of wheat or oats. Flax seems likely to be sown extensively. An lows firm has "let out" 10,000 bushels of seed.

**Springdals, Cedar Co., March 25.—Wheat and oats being rapidly sown. Area will be increased one-third. Ground in good cordition. Dry and mellow. About one-third of the old wheat left.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

POCAMONTAS CENTRE, Pocahontas Co., March 25.—Very little wheat or oats sown yet, Area same as last year. Little more flax than in '78. But little old wheat left.

MINNESOTA.

MINNESOTA. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SAUK RAPIDS, Benton Co., March 25.—Commenced sowing wheat the 7th inst. Ground frozen. Stopped. Will be double amount of

wheat sown this year than last season.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

FARMINGTON, Dakota Co., March 25.—Nothing done yet. Three feet of frost and very dry. Will increase acreage of wheat. Very little old wheat on hand.

Speciel Dispotch to The Tribuna.

RED WING, Goodhue Co., March 25.—Frozen up. Shall increase area of spring wheat. Winter wheat coming out finely.

ILLINOIS.

Exectal Dispatch to The Tribuns.

DWIGHT, Ill., March 25.—Snow all gone. Weather mild. Frost nearly out. Mud drying up very fast. Very little water standing on the ground. Farmers will be able to go to work

this week.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

HILLSBORO, Ill., March 25.—The prospect for a good wheat-crop was never better at this season of the year. The acreage is much larger than last year.

There are some peach-buds yet alive. Prospect of an early spring and indications of a good crop year generally.

DAROTA.

Special Dispaich to The Tribuns.

SIOUX FALLS, Minnebaha Co., March 25.—We commenced sowing early in March. The weather became very cold, and nothing has been done since. There will be double the amount sown this year. The ground is very dry. No rain since September, and very little snow,

KANSAS. Michita, Sedgwick Co., March 25.—The oats are all sown. Weather dry and cold. Winter wheat is looking fine. Trade is lively and in-

ALBION, Boone Co., March 25.—Very little wheat sown yet. Ground very dry. Need rain badly. An increased acreage of wheat will be

Important Postal Invention.

According to the Les Mondes, an agent of the French Post-Office, M. Depelley, has invented a new envelope, which has the property of reproducing on the body of the inclosed letter the marks of the date-stamp with which it is struck externally. The result, important for business-correspondence in which the date can only be determined by the postal stamp, is obtained by means of a sensitive preparation applied to the interior of the envelope by a special process which does not increase the price. Under pressure of the date-stamp, this preparation countermarks, in color, on the letter a second impression as distinct and durable as the first; often, indeed, even more legible, for the stamp may have too little or too much ink. The effect is got without complication of the postal service, or increase of expense to the public. Important Postal Invention.

SI-WILAI-LAKS' SOKAN.

Marvelous Tonsure of the Celestial Princess "Strangely Beautiful."

Semi-Barbaric Ceremonies of Surpassing Splendor at the Siamese Court.

BANGKOK, Jan. 17.—The Siamese Court has commenced 1879 with a show, rare even in Siam, the tonsure of a first-class Princess. Almost every Siamese, rich or poor, in youth has the topknot cut off with a certain celebration. In the case of Princely families, the tonsure, called Sokan, is always an occasion for great processions in the Palace; but the pomp is vastly increased when the Sokan is that of a Celestial Prince or Princess—one whose mother is of Prince or Princess—one whose mother is of Royal birth—which, if it occur during a time of perfect peace throughout Siam, is signalized by hill, Mount Krallat, whereon part of the cere-mony takes place. During the last hundred years there have been only five of these first-class no little excitement in Bangkok, attracting vasi crowds of sight-seers. The Princess "Strangely-

(SI-WILAI-LAKS)
was not in the strict right of birth entitled to this honor; but, though not the daughter of a "Celestial," she is the great-granddaughter of the greatest subject of the King of Siam, the ex-Regent, and every one approved the excep-tion made in her case. Even the strict Master of the Rites bowed approval when it had been conceded to him that the mountain should be three feet lower than the standard, and that she should not be bathed with water from the jar reserved for the "heaven-born." The Princess Si-wilai is a pretty girl, with large Princess Si-wilal is a pretty girl, with large almond-shaped eyes, and only a few weeks ago had beautiful long black hair, but all was cut off preliminary to this ceremony save a small tuft on the top of her head, which the Brahman bound in three locks with sanctified white cotton-threads. Each thread had grass-leave and a gold ring rolled up with it. All three locks were gathered up and fixed with a gold hairoin.

hairpin.
KRAILAT, THE GOLDEN MOUNTAIN, hairpin.

KRAILAT, THE GOLDEN MOUNTAIN,
the home of Vishnu, the great god of gods
with Hindoes and Indo-Chinese, was like the
fairs set-scene of a pantomime, only it stood on
the open lawn in the broad davlight gleaming
with the bright sun-glow of the East. It was
curiously and ingeniously made, a capital representation of a rugged limestone hill, with
cliffs, caves, grettoes, bowlders, lakes, and
waterfalls. From base to top it was covered
with tinsel and gold leaf. Two winding paths
led to its summit, on which was a charming
gitt pavilion, the palace of Vishnu. The whole
might be fifty or sixty feet in hight. All
around the foot of the hill, in many a cave or
grotto, were models, set pieces, and figures
moved by concealed springs or machinery, illustrating episodes from Ramayana and
luava, ancient and fabulous histories of
India and Malaya, the favorite literature
of the Siamese. Gazing at these the people
spent hours, and never seemed to tire of the
roughness of the art. On all the hundred crags
and pinnacles of the hill were the angels and
gods of Hindoe and Siamese mythology, trees
on which grew women and monkeys, and all
that is pleasant and mischievous in magical
botany, representing the strange or delicious
flowers of the gardens of Heaven. The angels
of the sun and moon had, behind their little
palaces, large revolving stars of many glistening rays, most successful

BITS OF PANTOMIMIC ENGINEERING,
probably first seen by some Slamese Ambassador

BITS OF PANTOMIMIC ENGINEERING, probably first seen by some Siamese Ambassador at Drury Lane Theatre, and at once adopted in Siam. A few very useful divinities were specially cared for on the billtop. There was Varuna, God of Rain, who always causes showers to fall when he leaves his palace, so he was put inside. Indra was riding on his three-headed elephant; while the hideous many-armed Siva, called by the Siamese Naral, with Ganesa, were guarding the northeast and south faces of the pavilion of Vishnu. It is about Ganesa that Siamese mythologies tell the first story of a topknot-cutting on Krailat. He was one of Vishnu's creations; and Vishnu, having ascertained the lucky day for a Sokan ceremony. Siva promised to do as he was asked, but the hour approached and the king of gods did not appear. He had overslept himself and none dare wake him. The archangel Indra was sent for. "Go," cried the god of gods, "and wake him by blowing his own trumpet." Heaven and earth resounded, and Siva woke and saw Indra. "Anything wrong?" he asked. "How are all the 10,000 worlds?" 'Right well," answered the divine messenger, "but Ganesa is waiting!" "Oh, you've spoilt my sleep for that boy," said Siva, still drowsy. "I wish he had not got a head to be shawed." He spoke carelessly, not angrily; but the great cannot be careless without consequences. Ganesa, who had been born with several heads, suddenly became headless, the whole ceremony was spoilt, and headless he remained till an elephant's head was obtained for him. Thus he is the Elephant-headed Deity to this day. BITS OF PANTOMINIC ENGINEERING,

phant's bead was obtained for him. Thus he is the Elephant-headed Deity to this day.

The RIES COMMENCED

on the evening of Jan. 2 with a religious service in the great throne ball, when they lit the candle of victory,—a wax torch one fathom high,—which remained burning until the topknot was cut. At the east end of this hall was a throne or altar on which were relics of Buddha, a figure of Pra Siam, the patron deity of Siam, a large figure of Buddha, cut out of rock crystal, the great seal of the Kingdom, and all the chief insignia of Siamese Royalty, the crown and slippers, the flapper, the iscus, trident, and sword, the state umbrella and spears, and the great white shell,—a huge whelk, spiraling reversely, of which only two exist in Siam, and which is fabulously valued. In front of this altar were several gold trays, with offerings of cakes and flowers. While the King and his daughter attended a religious service in this hall and listened to the chanting of twenty-four Siamese Buddhist abbots, the Brahmans in another hall carried on their services,—a repetition from the Vedas. The priests in the great hall sat on a platform, from which white cords passed round and out of the hall and about the golden mountain. These cords were supposed to be efficacious in keeping out bad spirits. The abbots having commenced the chant, relays of priests maintained it day and night until the day of tonsure.

On the next afternoon was on the next afternoon was

On the next afternoon was

THE FIRST GRAND PROCESSION.

escorting the Princess in Royal state to attend religious service in the throne hall. The Siamese, with their usual courtesy to foreigners, had set apart a special sala, or pavilion, where they might sit and watch at their ease. On the lawn were about 600 or 700 noblemen, seated on ordinary iron garden chairs. The glittering Mount Krailat rose glorious at the east end of the lawn. The assemblage of noblemen was of itself a most brilliant sight. All wore gold brocade coats, and many sparkled with diamonds; one wore a brocaded frock coat, gold on green silk ground, buttoning close to the neck, fastened with single diamonds, each half an inch in diameter. His broad gold beit had a huge diamond buckle. Instead of trousers he wore the national panung, which at a short distance looks like loose knee-breeches. The panung was of chintz, the pattern denoting the rank, and white silk stockings and half-boots completed the dress. He was followed by a train of men carrying a gold teapot, spittoon, tray of betel nut, cigar-case, and other sundries, all of red gold. The foot of the hill was surrounded by troops of dancing women, dressed in cloth of silver, with glit high crowns, representing the Apsaras, or houris of Heaven; and all the centre of the lawn was occupied by youths dressed in yellow, posturing with bows and arrows, who acted, I believe, the body-quard of lndra.

At about 3 p. m.

THE KING ARRIVED IN STATE.

He had left his palace by the east gate, and was THE FIRST GRAND PROCESSION.

THE KING ARRIVED IN STATE.

He had left his palace by the east gate, and was borne on a silver-gilt seat along the course appointed for the procession,—a route of about haif a mile. He was proceeded by lictors carrying bundles of rattan canes. There were about a hundred of the old guard with swords and silver spears; a hundred of the new guard in scarlet uniform,—the latter all good-looking young soldiers, and smart and precise in their marching. Around the King were carried several pyramidal standards, each formed of a series of rings of gold cloth, which foreigners call Royal umbrellas; but over him was held a real umbrella of gilt cloth, about eight feet in diameter. Several of the King's children followed him, some borne in a litter, some on foot. His Majesty was magnificently robed in cloth-of-gold, and wore the collar of a grand Siamese Order. He stepped at once from his lofty sest on to the wall. The band played the national anthem; every one made a profound obeisance, which his Majesty returned and then sat down on the sipps of the parilion.

THE PROCESSION WAS CLOSE UPON US: first came the Japanese guard in Japanese war dress, hideous black masks and deer's horns; the a company of sappers in European uniform THE KING ARRIVED IN STATE.

carrying axes, then military music. Some very beautiful girls, magnificently dressed, appeared before the King's pavilion, dancing the flower-dance, waving branches of gold and silver flowers, a stately and ravishing minuet. Then paced two noblemen, archangels, all in white, with gold embroidery and crowns, surmounted by a white hom or spike about eighteen inches high. followed by about a hundred crowned angels of lower degree, and owning less gold embroidery, marching in two lines, and between them Indian musicians. Next came more angels of high degree in marvelously gorgeous robes. These were followed by representatives of the races who will serve the Princess, in all their national costums,—China boys in blue coats embroidered with dragons, Malays with gilt helmets and strange turbans, and Anamess in plain white robes. Now appeared one of the prettiest parts of the procession,—some hundred or more children dressed in white, with little gold coronets on their topknots, and the thin Brahman thread around the coronet.

THE CHILDREN OF NOBLEMEN. wearing their own family jewelry, heavy gold frontlets, and tier upon tier of bracelet, armiet, and ankiet. They marched in single file on both sides of the main procession, restrained in their places by holding on to a long cord, strained in position by strong men before and behind. After them brayed and banged a body of musicians, consisting of trumpeters and drummers After them brayed and banged a body of musicians, consisting of trumpeters and drummers in scarlet. Others in scarlet blew through shells, while Brahmans in white and gold scattered flowers and holy water from gold basins and shells. A cluster of royal insigns preceded the beautiful Princess. There were eight of the above-described umbrells standards, each about fifteen feet high, colossal fans of strange forms, royal apears, a trident, and the royal sword held above the head of the sword-bearer. Great is the power of that royal aword, with snake-like hilt. Whenever the King sends it to a high official that official may execute whomsoever ne pleases, with or without reason. Two pretty children succeeded, crowned and robed as Queens, blazing in robes of shot-gold and silver cloth, bearing bunches of peacocks' feathers, and a third bore a cone of peacocks' feathers, as sign that this little Princess was daughter of a reigning King.

THEN CAME THE PRINCESS HERSELY, whose confiners was to be thus glorified, in white

THEN CAME THE PRINCESS MERSELY,
whose coffure was to be thus glorified, in white
robes, with a small diadem encircled by white
thread, seated on a gold throne borne on the
shoulders of pages in purple. Beside her
walked six of the greatest nobles of Siam,
archangels in white and with white crowns
radiant with new gold embrofdery. Twelve
more Queens, in shot-gold and silver, followed
close as her ladles of bonor, bearing gold vases
containing royal robes and insignia; and then
came another cluster of umbrellas and fans resembling that which preceded the throne. Next
ensued what may be supposed to represent the
household of the present monarch. Fifty or
more of the King's wives marched in rows of
four, all dressed in snowy silk robes reaching to
their feet, with silk silver-shot scarfs, and each
wearing eight or nine massive gold chains over
one shoulder and across their bosoms, the chains
lying side by side, and thus appearing like a gold
band about five inches wide. The only point of
dress in which I recognized any difference
among these ladies was in their boots,
mostly black French kid, but in some
cases colored. One only wore Indian slippers.
Few of them had shapely feet; few, indeed,
were pretty, but some were very pretty. All,
however, had a ladylike, graceful carriage, and
their expressions were generally gentle, modest,
and pleasing. It may surprise Europeans that
cannot call them all pearls of loveliness, but
they must learn that the large harem of a King
of Siam is not the collection of a voluptuary,
but of Siam is not the collection of a voluptuary

linking the monarch by private channels with the great body of his noblemen, each of the more prominent of them generally presenting one daughter. Many of these ladies are thus wives of the King only in name, dignity, and duty. They draw their yearly salaries and monthly allowances, and attend the King daily for three hours, but in most cases that is all. When they grow tired of such a dignified though dull mode of life they ask leave to retire from the palace and seek a husband elsewhere, the permission being scarcely ever refused. These ladies were followed by companies representing the other departments of the harem, keepers of the robes, housekeepers of various degrees, doorkeepers, and female police. These latter in former times were known as the Amazons, and used to wear scarlet military uniforms and bear carbines, but now they dress as other women, and in this procession were noticeable only by their white scarfs with black borders, and the truncheons they carried.

On swept the procession, the ladies of the palace giving place to women dressed to represent Chinese, Japanese, and others. Not having enough real Chinawomen, Siamess were painted and bedecked like the flower-girls of Canton. The Anamites were brilliant in blue silk coars and orange trousers, a most urly dress. There were Malays and Indian women, with heads veiled; and most curious of all were A STATE INSTITUTION,

dress. There were Malays and Indian women, with heads veiled; and most curious of all were THE WILD WOMEN OF SIAM, the Karens and Laos, tine, well-formed, grandly marching damsels, with long hair curiously plaited and in some cases adorned with great plaques of silver, all in embroidered dresses of somere hues and indescribable complication. Then came the Chinese servants of the Princess, many hundred lively girls, wearing scar's of the brightest primary colors, their directresses marching gravely beside them, clad in the pale, subdued color befitting the gravity of age. Next appeared two white poules, led by vermilion-clad grooms, and then several hundred men-servants, all wearing white jackets; a regiment of soldiers in European uniform forming the rear-guard. When the Princess reached the wall where the King was he rose to receive her. She did homage by raising, her hands over her head. Men with long French horns and other trumpets made a shrill, wild music, the throne was raised a little, and the King lifted her from it, after which they stood together on the wall. The whole eacort now made three bows with military precision, and then the King and Princess passed into the throne-room before described. These processions went on for three consecutive afternoons.

ON THE FOURTH AND GREAT DAY the ceremony commenced soon after daybreak, is accordance with the mades of the Royal

the ceremony commenced soon after daybreak, in accordance with the mandate of the Royal astrologers. The Princess arrived in procession as before described and was led into the great hall to be shaved. Her hair, already arranged in three tufts, was solemnly cut off by three great Princes with shears, and then shaved with gold, silver, and steel razors. The candle of victory was extinguished. Then, still clad in white, she was carried in procession to the foot of Krailat and seated on a marble bench in a pool representing the Lake Anodad, the holy lake, whose waters spouted from the mouths of an elephant, a horse, a bull, and a lion. The pretty Siwilal began to shiver. The King took five jars of gold, silver, brass, bronze, and stone, and poured holy water over her. She shook and almost cried, amid her glories, with cold. After the King, the greatest Princes, Princesses, and noblemen successively poured water over her with irritating deliberation, and for about half an hour she had to endure this trying rite. Then she retired to a curtained pavilion, and was dressed in magnificent royal robes. The Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, gorgeously clad as angels, escorted her up the mountain, and at the top she was received by the Ceiestial Prince, uncle of the King, as Vishnu. The King also ascended. In the palace of Vishnu she was invested with a royal crown, received the blessing of the gods, and then descended in full royal state, covered with jewels, and was carried in procession thrice round the mountain, with her right hand next it. This was the Takin ceremony, the ancient mode of showing respect to teachers, and now performed in honor of Vishnu. But at this instant the procession suddenly became

became

DAZZLINGLY GAY AND BRILLIANT,
the angels almost miraculously changing their
color. They arrived in white, but directly the
tonsure was completed all changed to pink or
rose tints. The ladies of the palace now showed
gold and colored scarfs instead of silver, and
colored warongs in place of white. The change
of color signifies the joyous change of state.
The white robes of the candidate were gatchanged
for the golden pomp and rich apparel of royalty; the white vesture of the angelic throng of
her attendants became a joyous pink,—color of
the love-apple. Even the children transformed
their dress to pink coats and pink stockings, and
the white band round their top-knots and coromets was replaced by a red one. The red-silk
netted robes of the archangels, covered with
gold embroidery, appeared truly solendid. If
ever the Prince of Wales invites me to a state
fancy ball, I have resolved this shall be my
dress.

The morning's ceremony lasted in all about
three hours, and happy must the little Princess
have felt when, blazing with diamonds, the admiration of 20,000 spectators, she was carried
away to rest. In the afternoon she was again
brought in procession to hear a religious service, but now the Buddhist monks and Abbots
ceased to participate in the ceremony. The
Great Throne had been

MADE OVER TO THE BRAHMANS,
and each day there was a ceremony of passing
fiame round the Princess, the rite of Wien-Tien,
"turning the candies." In the centre of the
hall, the pian of which is a cross of equal arms
on a throne of mother-of-pear, the Princess sat crowned, facing two pyramids, formed each of
several gold wases of gradually-diminishing size,
standing one in the other, so as to rise in tiers.
These, called Bai-Si, contained gold, silver,
flowers, plantain leaf, cocoanut, and other vegetable food, an offering to the angels of the air.

They were at first covered with great pyramidal covers. Behind them stood the two Chief Brahmans, with afteen large wax candles, fixed on crystal, gold, and silver stands or handles. Next to the Brahmans was seated the ex-Regent, then the great Ministers, while all round the building, on chairs placed close to the wall, ranged stately rows of Princesses and noblemen, save in the south transent wherein screened from the view of men While this went forward the chief Brahman raised the covers from the Bat-Si pyramids. The junior Brahmans beat their peculiar drums, and the place was filled with wild music and chanting by hidden musicians. Five times the candles passed round the building, and then were handed hack to the Brahmans, who suddenly extinguished them, blowing the smoke towards the Princess. Then the chief priest hunded her food, fresh cocnount from the Bai-Si, of which are at a small portion. The King poured on her hands holy water, which she passed over her head; and so ended

her hands holy water, which she passed over her head; and so ended

THE LAST CEREMONY IN THE HALL.

The noblemen streamed out of their sents on the lawn, the dancers resumed their dance, and soon afterwards the procession returned as it had come. This candle deremiony appears to me to be neither Buddhist nor Brahmin,—it seems to savor of Vedic days, or times when India worshiped spiritual gods, and had not definitely personified the mystery of the higher Powers. The sir, say the Siamese, is full of the spiritual influence of unseen beings—our own animation being due to Kwan, or spiritual influence. If we faint it is because Kwan has left us; we recover when Kwan returns. This ceremony of blowing Kwan—wnich word also means smoke—is symbolic of watting good and beneficent spirits towards the subject of the ceremony. The bad spirits had been already driven and kept out by the white cord.

Few foreigners have seen this ceremony, and I have therefore given this faithful picture of it. For three days Wien-Tien was performed each afternoon, and then the Sokan ceremony ended, and the Princess resumed her ordinary dress and pursuits. During the last three days presents, mostly in cash, flowed in liberally to the lap of the almond-eyed Siwilai, and altogether she will have accumulated about 210,000. Every one who gave received some little souvenir in return from his Majesty.

MORTHARY.

RALAMAZOO, Mich., March 25.—The largest KALAMAZOO, Mich., March 25.—The largest funeral ever held in this place occurred this afternoon at the Methodist Church. The cere monies were over the remains of Thomas H. Brownell, one of the oldest and most prominent

Brownell, one of the oldest and most prominent residents of the place. The funeral exercises were under the suspices of the Masonic Order, of which he was a very prominent member, having served in nearly all the offices, both local, State, and national, known to the Order. It was after him that the Brownell Lodge of Perfection was named.

Terre Haute, Ind., March 25.—W. H. Buckingham, Auditor of the Vandalia Railroad, who died on Saturday last, was buried here today. It was one of the largest funerals ever seen here, attended by a large number of railroad officials from along the Vandaita Line, and many from other railroads. The display of floral tributes sent from many places was noticeably large.

african Exploration.

African Exploration.

The International African Association has held its annual meeting at Brussels in one of the halls of the Royal Palace there. Baron d'Anethan presided. The proposals of M. Houzean for the ereation of stations of acclimatization, of M. Adam respecting the determination of geographical co-ordinates, and M. Van Volxam concerning the usefulness of forming scientific collections, have been transmitted to the travelers of the Association. The decision on the establishment of stations of acclimatization will be reserved till the time when the Association will be reserved till the time when the Association will be sent out shortly to support the first, and a third as soon as the available resources will permit. The report that the Association wished to send out a military expedition is erroneous. In conclusion were pounted out the advantages which European commerce may obtain through intimate relations with Africa. The receipts of 1878 amounted in Belgrium to 128,000f, and the share of the Belgrian Committee in the capital of reserve of the Association is 410,000f.

AMUSEMENTS. HAVERLY ... Proprietor and Manager
THE GRAND WEDNESDAY MATINEE and NIGHT.
LAST NIGHTS THIS SEASON JOHN McCULLOUGH Supported by the Popular Actor,
MR. CHARLES BARRON, And a Supero Company, under the manage Win. M. Conner. Also appearing, the accomplished Lady, Also appearing, the accomplished Lady, This Wednesder Miles.

This Wedn THE GLADIATOR
Spartacus. JOHN McCULLOUGH
Phasarius Charles Barron
This Wednesday Kvenius, This Wednesday Kvening;

HENRY VIII.
Cardinal Wolsey ... JOHN McCULLOUGH
Queen Katharine ... To conclude with
Hugh De Brasa ... REGULAR FIX. Charles Barron
Thursday - King Lear. Friday - Benefit of John
McCullough - Brutus, or the Fail of Tarquin, and Katherine and Petruchlo. Saturday Matine-Virginius.
Saturday night - Macbeth. Sunday - Damon and Pythia

M'CORMICK HALL. BICK'S Paris. Palestine.

GO
England, Ireland, Europe, Palestine, India, Illustrated ou 1,000 sq. ft. surface with 2,600 Views.
TO-NIGHT-Paris. Versalles, St. Cloud, Exposition. THURSDAY—The Paris Exposition.
THURSDAY—The Paris Exposition.
FIEIDAY—Ancient Falesting and Jerusalem.
SATURDAY—Life of Christ and Palestine.
Matiness) To-morrow, Life of Christ and Palestine.
Saturday—Special Tour Through Paris for scholars and leachers, giving the chief Historic Scenes and Art Galleries. Tickets 25 and 50 cents; for sale at Root & Sons' and Box Uffice.

GEO: R. CARPENTER, Man'7. HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Prices \$1, 75c, 50c, and 25c. Matiness-75c, 50c & 25c.

The management are pleased to announce that they have arranged with Mr. H. J. Sargent for a limited number of nights, commencing Monday, March 24, for the famous of the f M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

FIRST PROPER PRODUCTION
In this city of Sullivan and Gilbert's PURE COMIG
H. M. S. PINAFORE.

HERSHEY MUSIC-HALL. Theodore Tilton, "HEART'S EASE: A Plain Talk on Hard Times."

Admission, Soc: reserved scats, 75c. Tickets now at Stott's 158 State-st. HAMLIN'S THEATRE, MILTON NOBLES "A MAN OF THE PEOPLE."

MRS. LYMAN'S LECTURE TO LADIES
THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at Chapel of St.
Paul's Reformed Spiscopul Church. cor. Carpenter and
Washington-siz. Subject: Indigestion-tic Cause as
Cure; Stomach and Livier Difficulties; Constipation,
etc. Admission, 35 etc.

> **CLOTHING.** THE OBLY STORE IN THE CITY DEALING EXCLUSIVELY IN BOYS'S GOODS IS AT 101 STATE-ST. POOLE & DEVOE

BOYS CLOTHING.

adge H. B. Hopkins, Peoris, is at the Sher-The Hon. N. W. Green, Pekin, Ill., is a guest

of the Sherman. The Hon. George R. Smythe, Keokuk, is so ourning at the Pacific.

The Hon. William E. Smith, Governor in, is registered at the Pacific. C. S. Sawyer, General Manager of the Mer-hants' Dispatch Line, is stopping at the

The Hon. Nathan Ferest, China, is among the uests of the Tremont. He is on his way to

Edward Hoffman, Chief Engineer of the Chi-Tremont.

J. W. Cary, General Passenger Agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, is at

lengthy but unimportant meetings at No. 7 Clark street last evening. A. R. Van Nest, John Elliott, and T. B. gs, New York Directors of the Illinois Cen-

Railroad, are at the Palmer. The American Home Association held one of their pleasant and enjoyable reunions to the club-room of the Sherman House last evening. Readings and musical selections with social in-ercourse filled out the programme.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribuna Building), was at 8 a. m., 37 degrees; 10 a. m., 89; 12 m., 46; 3 p. m., 49; 8 p. m., 44. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.70; 8 p. m., 29.52.

Rosie Stewart, who was induced to come to this city by a notorious Clark-street courtesan, was sent to her home last eyening. P. Ryan, of the Central Station police, took an interest in her case, procured her a pass, and saw her safe-ly off on the train last evening.

ly off cu the train last evening.

Monday afternoon an elevator accident occurred at the Cleveland Rubber Paint Works, at the corner of Van Buren and Franklin streets. An employe named John Arnold was precipitated from the second floor to the basement, and was picked up for dead, but fortunately enough he escaped serious jojury.

The Portland Mining, Smelting & Refining Company, who have their smelting-works at Ouray, Col., have purchased the property on the southwest corner of Nineteenth and Blackwell streets, in this city, and intend to put up there a refinery of base bullion to be operated in connection with the works at Ouray.

Corner Mann and his jury found vesterday

Coroner Mann and his jury found yesterday that the illegitimate child of Lizzie Sauer died not of suffocation as was suspected, but of infantile convulsions. The unfortunate girlmother was on her way with the infant to the Founding's Home, but at the corner of Clark and Randolph streets found the little one dead in her arms.

in her arms.

The regular meeting of the Chicago Decorative Art Society was held yesterday at the Palmer House. The Treasurer's report showed that the amount of cash on hand at present was \$1,164. It was reported that rooms for the Society had been secured in the 'Academy of Design. Mrs. Charles Hitchcock read an interesting paper on "Illuminations in Great Britain."

At 8:45 yesterday morning Willie Johnson, 13 years of age, was run down by Engine No. 41 on the Northwestern Railroad, between Lincoln and Robey streets, and had his left leg cut off above the knee and the other leg badly bruised. He was taken to his home, No. 121 North Ashlaud avenue, where he was attended by Dr. Isham. The little fellow was playing upon the track, and attempted to pass in front of the engine as it was backing down.

The Lincoln Park Commissioners held their

The Lincoln Park Commissioners held their regularly fortnightly meeting yesterday afternoon in the office of the Board in Ashland Block. President Winston occupied the chair, a full Board being present. Considerable routine work was done in the way of laying plans for wayerd minor improvements, drives, walks, etc. ral minor improvements, drives, walks, etc. Treasurer was instructed to pay the quar-y interest coupons, amounting to about 000, April 1. The Board then adjourned.

Peter Storm, employed upon the new building at the corner of Lasaile and Lake streets, missed his footing last evening just as he had quit work and fell from the first floor to the basement, a distance of about twenty feet. He fractured his skull, and was so seriously injured internally that Dr. B. P. Reynolds, who attended him, fears he will not recover. He was taken to his home, No. 166 Bremer street, by some of his fellow-workmen. Storm is 26 years of age, and was married a short time ago.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Yacht Club was held in the club-room of the Sherman House last evening, Commodore Tim Bradley in the chair. Mr. Jacob B. Jacobson, who has lately purchased the Frolic from Capt. who has lately purchased the Frolic from Capt.
Prindiville, presented an application for membership, which was referred to the proper committee. The list of members was then taken up and revised and all delinquents and non-residents dropped from the rolls. After disposing of some further routine business, the Club advormed.

The property-owners of the Twelfth Ward living in the vicinity of Ogden avenue and Robev street met last evening in the interest of local improvements, but, in the absence of an expected report, nothing was done. J. W. Everett, the Republican candidate for Alderman, addressed the rathering by invitation, and pledged himself to do all in his power to get the improvements asked. He also took occasion to deny the report set adrift by his enemies that his candidacy was in the interest of having the new City-Hall built out of Lemont stone. He said no one had ever spoken to him about stone, and, furthermore, that he would vote when elected to complete the building as is now designed. Another meeting will be held two weeks hence.

As stated in yesterday's Taibune, the body

the building as is now designed. Another meeting will be held two weeks hence.

As stated in yesterday's Taibune, the body of the man who shot himself at the base of the Douglas monument was identified as that of Mathew Walsh, of No. 497 Milwaukee avenue, by his brother-in-law, D. W. Ryan, a cooper doing business on Rawson street. The Corocer held his inquest yesterday afternoon. An intimate friend of the deceased testified that he had suffered from a severe cold for the past month or so, and had foolishly entertained the idea that the cold was but the beginning of consumption, which would speedily bring him to his grave. He gave himself up to his imaginary fate, and became alarmingly despondent. The sentence, "You ought to know my temper, Kate, for eighteen years we lived together," which was found in his pocket after death, would seem to imply that he had quarreled with his wife, but such is denied. On the contrary, they had always lived happily together, although they had no children. He left home, feeling badly as had become usual with him," at the usual hour Monday morning, went to the cooperatop where he was employed as foreman by Mr. Ryan, and gave orders to the men, and along early in the afternoon went down-town. He was an Irishman by birth and 45 years of age. The jury returned a verdict of "suicide by shooting, while under a at of mental depression."

SZEGEDIN. sufferers by the floods at Szegedin were report-ed yesterday:

sufferers by the floods at Szegedin were reported yesterday:

Sovereignty Lodge, No. 148, L. O. B. B., \$20; Ladies Sewing Society of the West Side, \$15; C. Sennerfield & Co., \$4: cash; \$1; Conrad Seip Brewing Company, \$100; B. Grossman, \$5; L. Ottenheimer, \$2; Libby, McNeil & Libby, \$10; J. H. Batchelder, \$1; P. O'Neil, \$2; Chapin & Gore, \$5; Charles Kera, \$3; A. Newnsus, \$1; Riverdale Distilling Cumpany, \$10; Cavanagh & Bodel, \$5; Enright, Kelly & Coleman, \$2; M. W. Kirwin, \$2; weadley, Dennehy & Cleary, \$3; Simon Wolf, \$r., \$2; Schmidt & Labes, \$1; Kirchoff & Neubart, \$2; H. H. Shufeldt & Co., \$10; S. Meyers & Co., \$2; William Horn, \$1; Schaffner, \$1; Henry Phillips, \$5; Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trast Company, \$25; Preston, Kean & Co., \$10; George Sturges, \$10; Traders' National Bank, \$10; Union Trust Company, \$10; B. Loewenthal, \$10; Snydacker Bros, \$5; H. J. Christoph, \$5; Rosenberq, \$5; Adolph Loeb & Bros., \$5; Lazarus Silverman, \$3; Robert, Law, \$20; S. A. Ricker, \$10; Crosby & Co., \$5; Asa Dow, \$10; W. N. Brainard, \$5; Rosenbaum Bros., \$10; Morse, Ward & Co., \$5; S. Rwebber, \$5; V. N. & Co., \$5; W. E. McHenry, \$10; Pooe & Davis, \$5; George Bullen, \$5; F. S. Hansen, \$5; H. W. Rogers, Jr., & Bros., \$5; C. A. Main & Co., \$5; Carl Moeller, \$5; Erst Hess, \$5; C. A. Munn, \$10; Rumsay Bros. & Co., \$10.

The Buffalo (N. Y.) News of Sunday has the

Collowing:

Nearly three car-loads of scenery has been completed for the great Chicago Carnival, yet the artists continue day and night-upon the productions of new and beautiful effects. On our visit to the hall yesterday we had the pleasure of examining the Thackeray background, which is 18x34 feet. The scene is that of an old street in London during the reign of Elizabeth, and is one of the most srilatie productions in the scenic line we have seen in this city. In conversations with Mr. Frank P. Pease we were informed that the stage in Chicago will be capable of holding 300 people to advantage; also that it will be illuminated entirely with calciums. In regard to statuary. Mr. Pease will produce the scenes of the late Paris Exposition of 1878, together with new effects, which we do not feel at liberty to divalge at present. We

advise the Buffalo people to procure the Chi papers of April 16, 1479, which will contain opening of this brilliant affair, and we assure that the occasion will be one of unusual in THE CITY-BALL.

The scrip disbursements were \$125

Another call for scrip will be issued in a day or two. The pay-roll of the Fire Department for January amounts to \$29,332. Collector Ayres gathered in \$523,909 in all.
Of the personal-property tax, he collected 87

The Treasurer's receipts were: Collector. \$116; Water-Office, \$1,777; Comptroller, \$631; total, \$2,524. He paid out \$1,200.

The Appropriation bill has gone into force without the Mayor's approval. It was printed yesterday in the corporation paper.

The Mayor issued the customary proclamation ordering the saloons to close on electionday. No attention will be paid to it, as usual. The contract for erecting the engine-house, chimneys, etc., for the Fullerton avenue conduit wasawarded to Thomas E. Courtney, for \$24,800.

The South Town Collector "squared up" with the City Treasurer, turning over \$22,-311.80. The others haven't yet been heard from.

A permit was issued to James S. Kirk & Co. to erect a five-story brick warehouse, 60x120 feet, on North Water street, near Pine, to cost \$25,000.

Three cases of scarlet fever were reported to the Health authorities. Diohtheria seems to be dying out, as a case has not been put on the books for several days.

All the pay-rolls will be in the hands of the Comptroller by to-day, and the employes will be paid off as rapidly as possible. A beginning will be made in a day or two.

The Collector is doing nothing beyond making preparations for next month, when there will be a rush to pay licenses,—all except those for saloons expiring on the 31st inst.

The Department of Public Works sold the water-tank at the corner of Morgan and Monroe streets to the Board of Education for \$1,000. A school is to be erected on the lot.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Yesterday was visitors' day at and County ail, and that retreat was thronged. The books of the Town Collector of Hyde Park were received yesterday.

Jailor Currier yesterday welcomed Joe Gorman back to his old home in the County Jail. The clerical force of the County Treasurer's office is being increased from day to day, as th Collectors' books come in. Collector Ayres, of the South Town, vester-

day turned over his books and made a final set-tlement with the County Treasurer, paying him \$32,000.

The County Court will be in session Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings, for the purpose of manufacturing new American citizens before election.

George Havill was tried in the Criminal Court yesterday on a charge of robbing a fast woman named Josie Putbam of a lot of dia-monds about two years ago, and was acquitted.

monds about two years ago, and was acquitted.

The Grand Jury yesterday heard thirteen cases, found nine true bills, and four no bills. The jury came down before Judge Williams early in the day and reported one indictment.—that of Joe Morrisey and Frank Wyman for robbing a merchant in the country,—and then asked to have the jury filled up, whereupon, J. F. Moran, Daniel D. Wood, and George Hubbard were sworn in.

William Forrest, attorney for Johnny Lamb, has been sending postai-cards to all the Grand Jurymen who helped to indict the prisoner for murder, asking them to call at his office. The presumption is that he wishes to ump them in order to find out what certain witnesses testified to, and perhaps to secure affidavits from them to show that undue influence was brought to bear upon them to secure the indictment.

State's-Attorney Mills yesterday sent a notice

bear upon them to secure the indictment.

State's-Attorney Mills yesterday sent a notice to Barnum & Van Schaack, attorneys for Sidney Meyers, that he should call up the motion to ouash the indictment for embezzlement against the illustrious Beehive speculator March 31, at Wheaton, Ill., for arrument. Barnum & Van Schaack accepted service, but a few h-urs later a telegram was received from Wheaton stating that the Court had adjourned for the term, and consequently the case will have to go over to the June term.

The Committee on Christian and the stating in the stating that the court had adjourned for the term.

The Committee on Charities met vesterday and audited several bills and passed upon a few relief cases. One woman wanted a pass to go to her husband, who was in San Francisco. She She had not seen him for over two years. The Committee went over to the County Agent's office and signed the lease for the new building belonging to P. W. Gates, located on West Washington street, near the tunnel, into which the County Agent will immediately move.

the County Agent will immediately move.

The interminable Metropolitan-West Side Street-Railway controversy is again up before Judge Williams. The City asks for an injunction restraining the Metropolitan from laying its tracks. The arguments were begun Monday evening by Corporation Counsel Bonfield, and vesterday morning Judge Beckwith made his argument, taking the ground that the ordinance granted the Metropolitan was invalid for various reasons, which have been heretofore published. Judge Lawrence, counsel for the Metropolitan, will reply this morning.

will reply this morning.

Last October Samuel Beers hitched a horse and wagon in front of a church on Loomis street, and when he came out it was gone. He got another horse and started to hunt up his property, and shortly discovered a man by the name of John McLain driving his horse and wagon toward his (Beers') house. He stopped him and asked him whose horse he had. McLain replied that he had Sam Beers' horse. He was asked where he was going with it, and the answer was that he was going to Beers' house with it. Beers had McLain arrested on charge of larceny, and he was placed in the County Jail for a month pending his examination by the Grand Jury. Then that body heard his case, found no bill, and discharged him. Not satisfied with this, Beers again had McLain arrested last December, and he was kept in the County Jail until yesterday, when the Grand Jury again discharged him.

THE SHOP OF SAMUEL.

The Garden City Distilling Company exported 250 barrels yesterday.

The currency disbursements yesterday were \$15,000 and the 4 per cent subscriptions \$2,500. The case of Joseph M. Marks, for seiling liquors without a license, was again continued yesterday until to-day, owing to the absence of

witnesses.

The internal-revenue receipts at Collector Harvey's office footed up \$16,946. Tax-paid spirits contributed \$12,642, tobacco and cigars and the Teutonic beverage \$1,924.

Commissioner Hoyne dismissed the case against F. C. Schmidt, charged with porsonating a revenue officer and attempting to blackmail a liquor-dealer named Schmeltckopf, the evidence as it was given not warranting the defendant's being held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The criminal calendar in the United States District Court was not called yesterday, as it was expected it would be, owing to the continued absence of Judge Blodgett at Indianapolis. A telegram from him informed the court officers that he will finish the hearing of the cases on which he is engaged in time to be here to-morrow morbing. to-morrow morning.

to-morrow moruing.

Old man Koch, the sender of obscene postalcards, was before Commissioner Hoyne again
yesterday morning. He had a lawyer with him,
who probably saw that it was no use trying to
make anything of a plea for his unsavory client,
for he waived further examination, and the old
fellow was held in \$1,000 ball, the young son of
the old man going on the bond. If death doesn't
tackle the aged sinner before long the next
Grand Jury will.

The printed proceedings in the Blodgett investigation have reached the building, and each
of the Government officials has been presented
with a copy thereof. The story is told in small
type, and makes a volume of 415 pages. After

with a copy thereof. The story is told in small type, and makes a volume of 415 pages. After the aforesaid officials have read the covers and skimmed through the exciting court records contained in the book, several of them generously propose to see to it that Kalstrom, the "man at the Crib," and the lighthouse keeper do not go without entertaining reading matter if they can help it.

if they can help it.

The exact programme for the trials in the United States District Court before the present petit jury is as follows: The petty criminal cases first, the jail cases taking precedence of those in which the accused are out on bail; the Gregg case, the Golsen case, the McArthur case, and the Allen case; then the condemnation cases, of which there are three, known as the "surplus case" against the Helmholtz rectifying house, the Illinois Distillery seizure case, and the Forbes-Taylor illicit still case;

then the Crain and Hibbard cases; and, iastly, the Custom-House cases. This is the programme, but there is the ever-present contingency of an "order from the Department" instructing the law-officer of the Government to continue something or other for reasons best known to the said Department.

known to the said Department.

There was a decidedly-mixed crowd in Commissioner Hoyne's bondoir yesterday afternoon, when, in the midst of a case where the parties were all of German origin, a burly policeman burst open the portals to the abode of Justice, and ushered into the presence of his Honor, the Court, a brace of Mongoliana, followed by a woman who wore an air of injured innocence and an appearance of having been gotten up in extreme haste as to her wearing-apparel. The little procession was led into the inner courts of the temple, and his Honor proceeded to inquire what it was all about. The female gave it out that her name was "Mrs." Clara Smith, of No 218 State street,—none but respectable married women, it should be observed, live there,—and went on to tell how Wan Kee, one of the almond-eyed, had done some washing for her, and, in exchange for a dollar bill, had returned her the washing and a 50-cent piece which proved to be irredeemably bad. Wan Kee had refused to take it back and give her a good one, and hence her resort to the policeman and the abode of justice. Wan Kee and the other Chinaman, his employer, stoutly fusisted that it was all a mistake, and "Mrs." Smith herself wouldn't swear to the contravy. The Commissioner accordingly let the whole party loose, and told the woman to come in again if she discovered anything going on to show guilty knowledge and intentional wrongdoing on the part of the "washee" man.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

GRAND PACIFIC BOTEL.

F. Corbin, New Britain, Ct A. M. Wilcox, Cleveland.
C. E. Perkins, Burlington. R. H. Homer, Boston.
George Fritz, Denver.
L. J. Brooks, Midland.
F. W. Hoyt, Madison.

PALMER HOUSE.

A. Tobin, Australia.
R. J. Williams, Springfield F. D. Douglass, Hartford.
Theo. Newcomb, N. Y.
Wm. T. Abbott, Ft. Wayne
James Duff, Colorado.
F. P. Ferry, Chill, S. A.
SHERMAN HOUSE.

SHERMAN HOUSE.

A. L. Conger, Akron. O.

D. Gorham, Ft. Wayne.

M. M. Town, Harv'rd, Ill.

Stevens, Neenah, Wis.

D. Angell, Ft. Wayne.

W. C. Parsons, Akron. O.

E. L. Baily, New Haven.

THEMONT HOUSE.

Philip Slatter, Toronto.
Jos. Taylor, Detroit.
J. L. Anderson, Omaha.
S. N. Babcock, Far., D. T.
J. T. Spencer, Madison.
H. T. McDonald, Cheye'ne A. J. Alexander, Lou'v'lle

CRIMINAL.

Herman Young and John Collins, charged with the burglary of \$400 worth of cigars from No. 6 Market street, took a change of venue yesterday afternoon from the Police Court to Justice D'Wolf, and were held to this merning under bonds of \$1,000 each.

John McCarthy, aged 45 years, has quit the medical profession to become a disturber of the peace. He was resterday held in bonds to the 31st upon charges of disorderly conduct preferred by one Mary Mosher, and last nigh he was again locked up at the Armory on com plaint of his wife, and was charged with drunker and disorderly conduct.

Washington T. Melville, the actor, whose ar washington I. Melville, the actor, whose arrest was mentioned several days ago, was hefore Justice Foote yesterday charged with the
embezziement of \$65 from A. Knickerbocker,
of Rock Island. Mr. Melville was discharged,
it being shown from the testimony of the prosecuting witness that the case was a criminal
prosecution for the collection of a civil debt.

Franz Hanisch, a German, 45 years of age, was arrested by the Central Station police out of a house on Sherman street and was locked up at the Armory to await the arrival of the Sheriff of Broome County, N. Y., who wants the prisoner upon a charge of obtaining \$500 by false pretenses at Binghamton in that State. As near as can be ascertained, a house belonging to Hanisch burned down, and it is charged that he obtained the insurance by fraudulent affidavits.

afidavits.

Thomas Sullivan, a brutal, bullet-headed ruffian, used up two policemen last night, while being brought from the Bethel Home to the West Madison Street Station. The complainant, Emma Lewis, a colored woman, living at No. 146 West Lake street, claims that last evening he burst in the door to her apartments, butted her about with his bead, struck her several blows in the face, broke looking glasses and pictures, tore the broke looking glasses and pictures, tore the bedding, and set fire to the house by upsetting a kerosene lamp. The fellow had to be beaten until almost senseless before he could be brought to the station or locked up in a cell. At noon yesterday, during the absence of the family, the residence of H. Alexander, No. 89 West Ohio street, was entered by a thief who forced open the rear door. Four coats, three pairs of pantaloons, and three vests, together with some bedding, valued in all at about \$40, was carried off as plunder. A young man saw the thief leaving the house, and gave a description of him to Policeman Thomas Murphy, and later in the day Hobert Smith, living at No. 160 North Green street, and his Jennie were arrested and locked up at the West Chicago Avenue Station. They have acknowledged the theft, given up the money they got for the phunder, and told how they had disposed of it at Fleming's pawnshop, No. 170 North Halsted street, and at Frank's pawnshop, No. 89 West Randolph street.

Arrests: Martin Delaney, John Ryan, and At noon vesterday, du

shop, No. 89 west Randolph street.

Arrests: Martin Delaney, John Ryan, and John Murphy, theft of a coat from J. M. Stamm, of No. 91 Washington street; A. Goldsmid, pawnbroker, summoned for the 9th for refusing to allow the police to examine his record of pawas; William Keeley, James Devine, and Patriek Berry, three boys caught stealing some cheap literature from Goodspeed's publishing house, No 122 Quincy street; George Gibson and Hugh Gillick, young pickpockets, run in upon general principles, at the Armory; John Burns, said to be a thieving vagrant, brought in from the House of Correction, as his attorney had been teasing the Courts for a writ of habeas corpus; E. A. Rudd, rubber-stamp maker, charged with stealing a looking-glass and a picture frame from the place where he last lived; Louis Basso, a milkman who drives a three-legged horse; Justa D. Johnson, 15 years of age, who persists in visiting houses of ill-repute in the West Division; Jennie Green, larcenv of a tin pan from S. Pickler, of No. 102 Blue Island avenue; Adam Hofarth, assaulting and making threats to kill Lamoert Honnis.

A swindler giving the name of George Ed-

Blue Island avenue; Adam Holarth, assaulting and making threats to kill Lambert Honnis.

A swindler giving the name of George Edwards went into the clothing-store of Schlesinger & Meyer, Nos. 7, 9, and 11 West Madison street, at 3:20 yesterday afternoon, and, selecting six white shirts worth \$7.50, requested that they be sent C. O. D. to No. 58 North Jefferson street. Charles Leist, 15 years of age, was sent upon the errand, and on Jefferson, near Washington street, was met by Edwards, who introduced himself as the customer who had just selected the goods. He also said he had a check upon the Corn Exchange National Bank, and that if he, the boy, would accompany him to where he could get it cashed, that he would pay him for the goods. The two then walked east on Washington street, and when they reached the first alley Edwards pushed the bov violently, snatched the bundle, and ran. At the same moment he dropped the check, which the boy picked up, thinking for the moment that Edwards might go to Halifax, if he pleased, with the goods, so long as he left the check in payment. His employers thought differently, greatly to the laid's surprise.

Justice Summerfield: Col. George B. Mansur, chicken-fighting, \$500 to April 3: Frank Russell, theft of a wolf-robe from James Jones, of No. 436 State street, \$25 fine: Albert Brown, one of a gang of boys who stole a cash-box and \$14 from an Italian restaurant on State street, near Harrison, \$300 to the 28th; Philip Clark, wite-beater, on complaint of his wife, Rose, \$200 to keep the peace; Mary and Nellie

\$14 from an Italian restaurant on State street, near Harrison, \$300 to the 25th; Philip Clark, wite-beater, on complaint of his wife, Rose, \$200 to keep the peace; Mary and Nelife O'Brien and Kate McMahon, three disgraces, \$25 fine each; Joseph Oirick, cruelty to a horse which it is said can only use three legs, \$300 to the 25th; John Mack, alias German and "Crazy," changed with having a hand in the theft of some half dozen watches, stolen Saturday night at the Exposition Building, \$500 to the 31st; William O'Brien and others of the sharp young men about town, who are charged with beating some Granger out of \$130, \$500 to the 25th. Justice Morrison: While Jackson, James Donegan, alias "Greeney," Joseph Palmer, and Edward Redden, burglary of John Adams' barn on Forquer street, \$1,000 to the Crim'nal Court, and \$500 additional for stealing \$25 worth of clothing belonging to Mrs. A. C. Savage, from out of a wood-shed; Charles McTigue, accessory to the theft of a watch from Frank Nowsk, \$500 to the 25th; Joseph Gorman and Patrick Lyons, larceny of \$415 from Edmanson Bros., \$2,500 to the 29th; Annie Doran, Gorman's mistress, discharged, as there was no proof against her; Jacob Dexter, a vagrant who wanted to be fined. \$100; Julietta Pella, an uniortunate young girl from Gibson, Ill., who wanted to be sent to some institution where she would be cared for during confinement, sent to the House of Correction: Frank Washo, destitute, sent to the Brothers' Asylum; Frank Porter, Jumes O'Mears, and James Africana, burglary of the residence of Mrs. E. C. Caldwell, No. 612 Oakley street, discharged for lack of proof; Joseph McNabb,

charged with keeping a second-hand store without a license, atricken from the docket,
as be died suddenly Monday morning at No. 148 Canal street.
Justice Raufmann: J. B. Clark, caused with
disorderly conduct at Moody's church, discharged, and Special Policeman R. H. Cook censured for making the arrest; Charles Johnson,
yagrant, \$100 fine; Mrs. Sophia Hoff, selling
liquor to minors and keeping a saloon at the
corner of Chicago avenue and Wesson street
without a license, \$300 to the 29th.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The list of nominees for Justices of the Peace sent to Springfield night before last was made public yesterday, and the long agony of the hundreds who have been seeking positions is finally over. Those persons who were for-tunate enough to have their names sent to the

tunate enough to have their names sent to the Governor, to be by him transmitted to the Senate or rejected, are as follows:
South Side—L. D. Wallace, B. B. Brayton, Peter Foote, G. A. Meech, John Summerfield, D. H. Hammer, Joseph Pollak.
North Side—H. A. Kaufmann, J. M. Wilson, Henry Hudson, J. S. Sallivan, C. S. Waller.
West Side—T. D. Barrett, M. Eberhardt, O. P. Ingersoll, C. R. Matson, A. L. Morrison, D. Scully, David Walsh.
The old Justices who are dropped on the South Side are Calvin D'Wolf, who has held

South Side are Calvin D'Wolf, who has held office for four years, and J. Charles Haines, who has held it for eight, -he having been one of Gov. Palmer's original appointees. Their successors are Harden B. Brayton, who was a memcessors are Harden B. Brayton, who was a member of the Legislature for the South Side during 1871-72, a member of the firm of Short & Brayton, harness-makers, etc., and at present a Deputy County Clerk; and D. Harry Hammer, who has been a practicing lawver here for many years, and who was at one time prominent in ward politics, and a candidate for First Ward Alderman, but who has of late devoted himself strictly to his hunters.

ward politics, and a candidate for his ward politics, and a candidate for his fusioness.

On the North Side, those who go out are Hammill, who held office for eight years; A. H. Robinson, and William F. De Wolf. Their successors are Charles S. Waller, a real-estate agent by business; Henry Hudson, a lawyer, who has not practiced, however, for a short time, and is at present working in the County Clerk's office; and John S. Sullivan, a pretty well-known North Side Democrat, and a prominent Fenian during the exciting days of 1866.

Those who retire on the West Side are Alvin Salisbury and Redmond Sheridar. Their successors are Thomas D. Barrett, who for a great number of years was employed in the office of the Clerk of the Criminal Court, under both Dan O'Hara and Austin Doyle, who possesses great qualifications for his new position, and who is generally liked; and David Walsh, who was Alderman for many years, a member of the Board of Princetics and Austine Days. ally liked; and David Walsh, who was Alderman for many years, a member of the Board of Education, and a Justice from 1871 to 1875. Both these gentlemen are Democrats.

The nominations which give universal satisfaction are those of Judge Wilson and George A. Meech. Some of the others have opponents here and there. The propriety of the appointment of these two is universally conceded. Out of the nineteen Justices eleven are classed as Republicans and eight as Democrats.

HOW THE NOMINATIONS ARE RECEIVED. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 25.—The Governor has to-day received the list of persons nominat has to-day received the lies of appointment as ed by the Chicago Judges for appointment as

ed by the Chicago Judges for appointment as Justices of the Peace.

The Senators are rather more dissatisfied with the nominations than the Representatives. Senator Johnson was reasonably well pleased with the West Side nominees whom he knew. He said he proposed to learn what he could about the others, and do all in his power to prevent the confirmation of any incompetent men. Senator Delany thought they were, as a whole, a very bad lot. Senator White did not seem to be very well pleased. Senators Bash and Riddle Senator Delany thought they were, as a whole, a very bad lot. Senator White did not seem to be very well pleased. Senators Bash and Riddle did not care to express an opinion, and Senator Campbell was absent, and therefore not interviewed. Senator Artley and the Socialists of the House are very much disgruntled because their party was not recognized. Artley said that they had several good candidates, and that the Judges would probably have occasion to regret having ignored them. The Socialists had intended to make no party nominations for Judges, but to support the present incumbents. The course of the Judges in this matter, however, showed that they had nominated the men who possessed the most political influence, and the Socialists would probably be able to find other candidates for the positions when the judicial election occurred. The Governor will holdthe nominations under consideration for a few days, but expects to send them to the Senate this week.

Judging from the sentiments expressed by the Chicago Senators, it is not at all certain that the nominees will all be confirmed, even if their names are sent in by the Governor, for, although a considerable majority of the Senate always vote to confirm all of Cullom's appointments, in this matter the Senate will undoubt-

ments, in this matter the Senate will undoubt-edly be governed largely by the wishes of the Chicago members.

BEDFORD --- LEMONT.

THE RING AT WORK.

The impression is strong that the Lemont stone ring is working hard to get control of the next Council, in order to undo what has been done on the City-Hall and to substitute Walker's stone for Beaford; but it is, of course, impossible to get much that is reliable, -which goes to show that there is really a scheme of such a character in foot. The only outspoken friend of Walker is Ald. Lawler, who does not nesitate to say that the next Council will upset

such a character in foot. The only outspoken friend of Walker is Ald. Lawler, who does not hesitate to say that the next Council will upset the present contracts, no matter what the cost may be. He, however, only speaks for the Democrats, of whom he elaims there will be twenty in the new Council. Others say that men to whom Walker owes money have Republicans and Socialists under their thumb, and that the ring will have two-thirds of the Aldermen, counting those now in office, no matter who are elected. Although the names of the candidates who are said to favor the annulling of the present coptracts were published in all the papers vesterday, only one of them has yet claimed that he was misrepresented. This was Mr. Swift, who was put down as doubtful. He says he believes in continuing the erection of the City-Hall as it was begun,—in an economical way,—and that he is opposed to the extravagant outlay involved in a change of stone. It is a little singular that none of the others have been heard from.

A circumstance which goes to strengthen the belief that the ring are taking great interest in the election is the statement of a well-known politician to City-Attorney Tuthill. "What beat you at the primaries," said he, "was your opinion saying that the City-Hall contracts were valid." It is true that the Council have no power to break the contracts, but they can pass a resolution changing the stone, and appointing a committee to ascertain the amount of damages the contractors would sustain. The latter, of course, will insist on their rights, and demand all the profits that would have accrued to them had they finished the job. It is said that, if possible, an arrangement will be made with them to take new contracts for the Lemont stone at an advanced price, and in this way it is hoped to lessen the cost of the change. But the contractors are not the only interested parties. Back of them is the Bedford Stone Company, from which they get the material. This company has spent \$30,000 or \$40,000 in making preparations to

MANITOBA. IMPORTANCE OF ITS TRADE.

Before the Directors of the Board of Trade
yesterday afternoon Mr. Thomas Dowse, of St. Paul, expatiated upon the business opportuni-ties and the resources of Manitoba and the Caand in Northwest, the benefits likely to arise from the enlargement of the Welland Canal and its connecting ones along the St. Lawrence River to Montreal which will be completed in three years, and pointed out the advantages now secured in the recent opening up of the St. Paul & Pacific and the Manitoba Brauch of the Canadian Pacific Railroads. In a direct and comprehensive manner Mr. Dowse dealt with his subject. He called attention in the first place to the great and fertile countries of the Red River and their Assiniboine, Qu Appelle, Saskatchewan, Arthabasca, and that king of them all, the Peace River Valley, which lies between latitude 55 and 59, and longitude 115

and 122 west from Greenwich, the most northerly part of which is over 1,500 miles northwest in an air line from this city, and whose spring-time is a month earlier than here. Standard authorities were quoted in regard to the area and fertility of this country. It comprises 200,000 square miles, of which 80,000 are dt for the piow. 80,000 for pasture land, leaving 40,000 for lake and swamp, a region equal to twenty States the size of Manitoba.

The extent of the navigable waters extending northwest of 8t. Paul 6,000 miles was also pointed out as of interest. During the last year the amount of tra le between the Canadian Northwest and the United States was atated to bave been \$768,415, besides articles which went in free, 90 per cent of which were purchased in the States. The Custom-House record of Manitoba exhibited over \$28 items of importation. This trade existed previous to the opening of the above railway connections, which occurred on the 15th of October, and the speaker urged the importance of a better cultivation of this mercantile and commercial field by Eastern traders. The enlargement of the Welland Canal would enable the shipment of the cereals of that rich territory to European countries from a nort nearer Liverpool than New York, and thus a natural exchange of commodities would obtain. The mineral resources were then dwelt upon. Coal, fron, petroleum, salt, and gold were found in considerable quantity throughout the territory. The reason why the beauties and benefits of this country had never before been known was stated to have been owing to the fact that that vast area had been under the vassaige of the Hudson Bay Company, and now that liberation from that condition had been achieved, a bright future was predicted by the speaker.

TOWN BOARDS.

The South Town Board held its annual meet

The South Town Board held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon, Justice D'Wolf in the chair, and present Justices Foote, Wallace, Summerfield, Pollak, Supervisor Jackson, and Clerk Schoreck.

The Supervisor presented his report, which showed the following: Received from Supervisor Mason, \$16,148.73; Collector Ayres, on account of 2 per cent commission, \$14,969.29; town taxes and interest, \$2,618.10; total, \$33,736.10. His disbursements, were: Legal expenses on account of Collector Kimball, Assessor Rice, and Mike Evans' case, \$1,328.75; services of Assessor and deputies, \$10,490.25; expenses of collection, \$5,702.21; miscellaneous, \$2,159.23; total, \$19,760.44. The cash on hend is \$13,975.68. There is still due the town for taxes of past years forfeited, \$3,038.97, and an uncertain amount for 1875, appealed. There is an unaudited indebtedness on account of expenses of collection, and an alleged indebtedness of \$10,000 which is believed to be illegal and fraudilent.

The report was approved and placed on file.

The Collector's bill for March, amounting to \$1,301.03, was presented and audited.

The Board then adjourned until this afternoon.

NORTH SIDE. The semi-annual meeting of the North Town Board was held yesterday afternoon at Justice Wilson's Court. There were present Supervisor Loftus, Clerk O'Brien, and Justices Wilson, Kaufmann, Robinson, and De Wolf. The only business was the auditing of bills aggregating 861. The next meeting will be held Friday at 4 o'clock p. m. at Justice Hammill's Court.

WEST TOWN. A meeting of the West Town Board was called for last evening at No. 56 South Haisted street, but the accounts of the town officers were not in condition to audit, and an adjournment was accordingly taken until next Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.
The Ladles' Foreign Missionary Society held The Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society held their annual meeting yesterday afternoon at the residence of Judge Hibbard. Reports were received from the different officers. A paper on China missions was read by Mrs. H. V. Freeman, and one on Mexico by Mrs. M. E. Lodge. The officers elected were: President, Mrs. George Stewart; Vice-President, Mrs. M. E. Lodge; Secretary, Mrs. H. N. Hibbard; Treasurer, Mrs. E. Remmer.

PENTECOST.

Revival Services at the Chicago Avenu The Pentecost-Stepbins revival services last night at Moody's Church, corner of North LaSalle street and Chicago avenue, draw out a congrega-tion that took up all the seats on the main floor of the large auditorium—a large attendance. The exercises were begun with the singing of the hymn entitled. "Revive Thy Work." The following requests for prayer were read: For seventeen boys, by a Sunday-school teacher; for a father, by a son; for two young ladies; for six Christians; for Sunday-school classes, by four

and child, by a wife.

The Rev. Mr. Pentecost then offered prayer for those for whom Divine grace had been re-It was then announced that, on Thursday

evening, the body of the house would be reserved for young men, who could gain admission by tickets.

The Rev. Mr. Pentecost then read three verses from the teath chapter of Romans, which passages he took for his text. He said that, aside from that great class of people who were trying to live without righteousness, there were trying to live without righteousness, there were other classes who recognized the sinfulness of sin; who believed in God; who had a real desire to be saved, and were trying to do all they could to justify themselves with God. Yet these classes of people, with all their zeal, were not saved, as they had missed the real righteousness of God. It was the desire of the ministers of the Gespel to deliver these people from their self-righteousness. These people were ignorant of the real character of God. They had a false idea of God. This was fatal to their salvation, masmuch as only those who rightly recognized God—that was, understood Him, could obtain salvation.

God—that was, understood Him, could obtain salvation.

What was the holiness of God? When one spoke of the holiness of God one meant the absolute absence from God of anything sensual. God loathed sin. He hated sin. He repelled sin. He hated sin. He repelled sin. That sort of character was the type of an absolutely holy God. God looked deep into the heart of man, and could have no fellowship with a man whose heart portrayed the least absence of the pure and the holy. God wanted to see us holy. Yet if we did the best we could, if we reached a certain point, then the great boliness of God would supply what holiness the human soul lacked. The fact was that the justice of God toward sin was absolutely irrepressible. If the justice of God did not rise up and dethrone God. In all the freedom of God's Divine being He could not be otherwise than absolutely holy and just. People must loath sin,—must strike it down,—must parry it off. God loathed and shuddered at sin. God's love was too holy, too true, too perfect, to allow any weakness of ere in His sight at sin, and the Lord never winked at sin.

That class of self-righteouspeople who went

in His sight at sin, and the Lord never winked at sin.

That class of self-rightcouspeople who went about in their sin expecting to be relieved of their sin by their own right-cousness did not escape God's law, which demanded a perfect obedience. The self-rightcous man could not pay his spiritual debts at a discount of so many cents on the dollar. There were not many men who were always trying to do the best they could in their self-rightcousness who did not see when that best was compared with the requirements of the commandments that they had fallen far short of what should be. If a man was depending upon mere religious emotions he would not be led to apprehend the real rightcousness of God. There were, too, people who depended upon these emotions, but it was not upon those grounds that God saved souls. Other people excused themselves by belittling sin and magnifying their own virtues. It was a common thing to charge the exuberance of sin to a superabundance of human nature. Some men donated a few dollars for charitable objects, and deemed that act sufficient to atone for a multitude of sins. This was a government measuring-rod. Men could not guess their exact stature by standing up and making a mere estimate of their hight. They must use the measuring-rod or stand beside something to which the rod had been applied. This illustration would fit the case of the man who attempted to measurs his self-rightcousness by himself. The practice of trying to work out salvation by self-rightcousness weakened the flesh, blinded the eye, and paralyzed the arm, of faith. Acceptance of Christ was the only remedy for self-rightcousness. He was the satisfaction for the law.

The services closed with the einging of another hymn and the pronouncing of the benediction. After the exercises an invitation was extended to all to remain and assist the sinners inquiring the way of life. The usual number remained. at sin.

That class of self-rightcouspeople who went

The Telegraph in Africa.

The electric telegraph is being rapidly extended over the dark continent. The active energies of M. Lesseps are being directed towards the establishment of a line across the Great Description.

from Algeria to the French settlement of Sei egal, and the French have already extended their Algerian lines eastward to Tripoli. The Egyptian lines reach to the Equator, and those of South Africa will probably before long be in communication with them; and, by and by, we may expect to see an overland line from Cape Town to Cairo and Alexandria. The extension of commercial relations with the interior in the same direction will aid in protecting the wires and it is stated as regards the northern lines that the Arabs, finding their camels travel much faster when following them, most scrupulously respect the wires and poles.

Continued success and increased popularity. The seventh regular drawing at Louisville, Ky., took place on Jan. 30. Full list of numbers was took place on Jan. 30. Full list or numbers was published in The Taisung Feb. 3. Their drawings, never postponed, and which have taken place reg-ularly every two months, are conceded to be the standard ones of the day. Indorsements and exstandard ones of the day. Indorsements and expressions of confidence come from all parts of the country. Prizes from \$30,000 down to \$10 were distributed. Even on approximate prizes \$2 paid \$10. The rush for tickets was unprecedented; they cost only \$2, on receipt of which amount they were forwarded with dispatch. Write plainly, stating fail address, for further information, to T. J. Commerford, Secretary, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.

AREND'S KUMYSS
has been used with highly beneficial results during
the past four years in the various forms of dyspepsia. gastritis, nauses, general debility, consumption, etc. Kumyss is not a medicine; it is a pleasant, wine-like beverage (in food) made from milk,
peculiarly grateful to a delicate stomach. Nothing
else makes flesh, and blood, and strength so fast.

It can be affely relied on for the recognition. It can be safely relied on for the recuperation of those cases of low vitality in which medication or ordinary nutrition fail. Beware of imitations.

Send for pamphlet on kumyss. A. Arend, chemist, originator, 179 Madison street. Chicago. YOU HOUSEKEEPERS KNOW, MANY OF YOU to your sorrow, that a poor job of paper-hanging or house-decorating is dear at any price. The TRIBUNE assures its readers that Mr. F. R. Hilger. 204 Wabash avenue, is one of the best in that line and reasonable in price.

Dr. D'Unger, discover of the cinchona cure for frunkenness, cures all cases. Room 27 Palmer

A Royal and a Piayer Queen.

Natica Letter to Philodelphia Telegraph.

At one of the Royal balls, the Queen and Madame Ristort were seen seated on a sofa talking pleasantly together, in the Maccari-room. It was a fine chance to compare two royalties. Each was perfect after her own kind. Ristori was just as we have seen her on the stage personating a Queen, lotty and noble. Marguerite of Savoy was equally regal, but with a difference. Her Majesty of Italy has chanzed a good deal since she came to the throne. She stands more upon her rank, is not so universally gracious, and, when little matters of etiquette goawry, she shows her dissatisfaction. The guests were late in arriving at the second ball; the Royal party reached the salon before all the company had arrived, so when the rest of them came in, she did not salute them, but turned and talked to the ladies of her court. She is not so popular as Queen as she was as Princess. Her dress at the third ball was delicate rose satin, covered all over with splendid lace; around the low neck of the body was a deep fringe of brilliant diamonds; the necklace was a superb one of large sapphires, emeralds, and diamonds, and the diadem was the same. A Royal and a Player Queen

The finest, newest, and most durable styles of sleeve-buttons and stads at Hamilton, Shourds of Co., 66 State street, corner Randolph.

Buck & Rayner's Glycerine Jelly is an antidote gainst March winds.

DEATHS.

KEATING-March 25, Mrs. Mary Keating, aged 62, ative of the County Carlow, Parish of Borris, Irenative of the County Carlow, Parish of Börris, I land.
Fuperai Thursday, March 27, from her late residem 144 Decring-st., Chicago, to St. Bridget's Churc where a requiem High Mass will be celeorated; ther by carriages to Calvary. CULVER-At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. John Alling, Tuesday, March 25, Mrs. Harries Culver-aged 78 years. ns will be taken to Wallingford, Ct., for inte

Remains will be taken to Wallingford, Ct., for interment.

RODDEN—At her residence, 108 Thirteenth place, Bridget Rodden, aged 63 years.

Bequiem High hass at Jesuit Church at 10:30 March 37; funeral by care to Calvary.

Dearest mother, thou hast left us,

Was thy loss most deeply feel;

But its God who hath bereft us,

He will all our sorrows heal.

Be Boston papers please copy.

CHAFFEE—Suddenly, at Birmingham, Ct., March 22, Lottle E., daughter of Frank W. and Sarah E. Chaffee.

COWELL-H. S. Cowell, March 24, on cars while en route from Kansas City to Chicago, aged 25 years MGAÜLIFF-At the residence of her parents, 659
South Halsted-st., Mary McAuliff, March 25, aged 22
years and 3 months.
Funeral to the Church of the Sacred Heart at 10 a.
m. March 26; thence by cars to Calvary.

HURRY-March 24, in this city, of scarlet fever, Edmurry, daughter of George and Annie Hurry, aged

Meetings To-Night.

A GRAND MASS-MEETING WILL BE HELD AT Farwell Hall Saturday evening. Emery A. Storrs. Leonard Swett, and K. S. Tuthill will speak.

A grand mass-meeting will be held at North Side Turner Hall saturday evening. Speakers will be announced hereafter.

Second Ward-This evening, at 710 Indians-sv. Second Ward-This evening, at 710 Indians-sv. Speakers are M. A. Farwell, William Baker, Luther Lastin Mills. Et. Bliss, Pliny B. Smith, John Stephens, Charles E. Coburn, the Hon. John G. Barker, D. W. Nickernon. Nickerson.

Nickerson.

Third Ward—This evening, at 909 State-st., corner of Archer av. Speakers are M. A. Farwell, Ira W. Buell, John Lyle King, E. B. Bliss, Judge Cary, Frank Drake, C. Greeley.

John Lyle Klag, E. R. Bliss, Judge Cary, Frank Drake, C. Greeley.

Greeley.

Seventh Ward—This evening, at Schubert's Hall, corner West Twelfth and Loomis-sts. Speakers are John Lyle King, Peter Buschwah, A. B. Baldwin, Col. R. W. Ricaby, A. L. Morrison, and others.

Eighth Ward—This evening, at Ludes' Hall, 170 West Polk-st. Speakers are R. S. Tuthill, John Meyer, Frank G. Thourpson, Col. L. W. Pearce, John Lussen, and others.

Nimh Ward—This evening, at A. Fridrich's, Nos. 10 and 12 West itandolph-st. Speakers are M. A. Farwell, J. J. Montague, Dr. T. J. Bluthardt, Col. R. W. Ricaby, John Lyle King, G. L. Barber.

Eleventh Ward—This evening, at Martine's Hall, on Ada-st., near Madison-st. Emery A. Storra, Gen. O. L. Mann, and others.

Fourteenth Ward—This evening, at August Mueller's, Fourteenth Ward—This evening at Martine's Hall, on Ada-st., near Madison-st. Pleasant Amick.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE EIGHT—enth Ward Club at the Lower Turner Hall tonight at 8 o'clock share.

DR. WILLIAM T. BELFIELD WILL LECTURE TO young men on Friday evening next upon "Cell Life in the Human Body." He will use the microscope and magic lantern to illustrate his subject. Young men are cordially invited to be present, and tickets will be given them on application at the Y. M. C. A. office. THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTE OF THE AUTHORS'
Carnival will meet at 10:30 this morning in Parlor
O, Palmer House.

COLLECTIONS. CHICAGO TILL 162 Washington-st.,
Makes no expense for its patrons unless requested so to do,
AGENCY only from money collected.

Be convinced that my Pat.

OPERA SHIRT, to order, sets. looks, feels better, wear longer, costs less that any other first-class Shirt!
S.F. CONE, 200 Wabash-av. HAIR GOODS.

Wholesale & Retail. Send for price list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere Sole agent for the "MULTIFORM." Wigs made to order and warranted 292 w. f. BURNHAM.

292 w. Madison St., Chicago. SWITCHES, PUFFS, WIGS, Waves, Braids, Combs, Ornaments, sent C. O. D. on approval. BisT AND CHEAPEST In the city.

THO MPSON'S.

210 Wabash-av.

TRUNK Tourists, Travelers, Excurdonists, should visit
CHAST WILLYS
FOR Trunks, Trunks, Stephels, Bags
de. Je will pay
No. 144 State-at. CANDY. CANDY CELEBRATED THROUGH-out the Union-expressed to all parts. I lb and upward, at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders, GUNTHER, Confec-tioner, Chicago.

AUCTION SALES. BY H. FRIEDMAN & SON. REGULAR WEEKLY TRADE SALE OF

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE On Wednesday, March 26, at 10 o'clock,

200 LOTS of English and American Crockery, Table Glassware, Chimneys, Shades, Table Cut-lery, Tollet Sonp, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALES. BY ELISON, POMERCY & CO.,

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PRIVATE RESIDENCE 757 WABASH-AV.,

Wednesday Morning, March 26. at 10 ock. 78 and 80 Kandolph-st., Autiprass

AT 24 OAK-AV Entire Household Furniture at Aprile Thursday Morning, March 27, at 10 o'clock Consisting of Parior, Chamber, Dining-Root
Ritchen Furniture, Brussels Carpet, Reds and B.
Crockery and Glassware, Sale percentagor,
going West.

ELISON, POMEROY C.
Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Bandoli has

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE No. 176 E. Madison-st. Thursday Morning, March 27 AT 10 O'CLOCK, THE

Buckminster Restaurant EUROPEAN HOTEL OF 25 ROOMS.

Restaurant, Bar, and Bar Fixtures. Removed to Store No. 178 East Madison-st. for convenience of sale, consisting of Marble-top Chamber Sea, Bed and Bedding of the Hotel, 25 Brussels Carpets Gas Pixtures, and entire Furniture of Dining-room. M. T. Tables, Chairs, Plated Ware. Linen Table Cloths and Napkins, Range, Broller, &c.
Sale peremptory. By order of Mortgages.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 & 80 Randolph-st, 4

REGULAR FRIDAY SALE March 28, at 9:30 o'clock.

IMMENSE LAYOUT. NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE

And General Household Goods. A full line of new and used Carpets, Stoves. Planes, Crockery, Glassware, Plated Ware, Gas Fixtures, Cigars, General Merchan-dise, &c., &c. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auet'rs. WALL PAPER

Window Shades, &c. 15,000 ROLLS. SATURDAY, March 29, at 10 o'clock, at

At Auction on Saturday Morning, March 29, at 200
West Madison-st., at 10 o'clock.
By order of R. JONS, Eq.,
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers,
78 and 80 Randolph-st. BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26,

We shall sell at Auction, commencing at 9:30 a. m., as large and fine a line of custom-made

Boots, Shoes & Slippers

As has ever been opened in this city, as it includes goods from MEDIUM to the FINEST grades, and choice spring styles. Catalogues and goods ready for inspection Monday.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Wabash-av Thursday, March 27, at 9:30 a. m., TRADE SALE

Crockery & Glassware We shall sell 50 Crates English W. G. Ware, 50 Casks American W. G. amd C.C. Ware, 30 Casks Brown and Yellow Ware, "in original packages," a full line Glassware, Decorated Toilet Sets, Table Cutlery, Chandeliers, Tinware, &c.

Goods packed for country merchanta.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., General Auctioneers and Appri 85 and 87 Randolph-st.

We will sell THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, the content of a 10-room house, good medium.
FURNITURE & CARPETS,

On Thursday, March 27, at 9:30 a. m., 522 VERNON-AV.

(Take Cottage Grove or Indiana pv. cars to 35th-st.)
Elegant Chickering Piano. Elegant Parlor Furniture. SUPERB CHAMBER SET (COST \$500).

PLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., General Auctioneers and Appraisers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

AS USUAL, OUR SALE TO-DAY, WILL BE A LARGE ONE.

7 New and Second-hand Chamber Sets. Parlor Suits, if Raw Silk, Rep, Terry, and

Hair Cloth.

A Splendid Line Carpets. NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE Of all kinds, which MUST BE SOLD. One F.C. Lighte Plano. Chromos, Oil Paintings, Grockery, General Merchandise, etc., etc., at

POPULAR AUCTION HOUSE, 84 & 86 Randolph-st. FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO. (Established January, 1856.)

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Merchandise and Real Estate
AUCTIONEERS, 173 & 175 East Randelph-st.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, COOKING STOVES, 100 NEW WINDOW SASH, CIGARS, ETC., At Auction, TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, March 28, at 96 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 173 and 175 Randolph 88. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. REGULAR THURSDAY TRADE SALE.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, etc., THURSDAY, MARCH 27, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., at out salesrooms, 175 and 175 Kandolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE!

On WEDNESDAY, March 26, at 10 a. m., at store 100 North Clark-st., corner Indiana, for convenience of sale, the entire contents of a 22-room house, containing of Parlor Sets, Marble-Top Chamber Saits, Marble-Top Centre-Table, Bedsteads, Bureans, Washtiands, Springs, large lot of Brussels and Wool Carpets, Martinesses, Bedding, Stoves, Crockery, Silver-plated Ware,

ARCHBISHOP

How the Lost Mone It Went, and Has Gor

Father Edward P System and Memor

Keeping Accounts on Paper--- Money f Applie

No Adequate Security

manded by the

Priest

CINCINNATI, March 21. ple generally seem to fin understanding about the fa Purcell is, "What has bee It is without precedent in ruptcies that so vast a sum trace of its disappearan been to all appearance of s persons responsible for th most censorious or bitterl estly say that one dollar of posited with the Archbisho ple-minded men, or has be with any taint of dishone squandered. "What, then the money?" To know marily understand the men. And first,

While not at all a bigot, of his ordination as a pri self heart, soul, and body his life was consecrated. and all-important thing in ligion. It was not a mere be cherished, defended, an vivifying principle that and one of the many good wor-he was assigned to the cha aimost everything that he aimost everything that he to the well-being of mank after, had yet to be broug depended upon him. Chu There was only one Cathonati, and only a few were sediocese, for that was for Catholic educational institums, and reformatories to short, there lay before him creative work, for which he any man could be, except that of possessing a practif for grasping business detail as a man of business would cial enterprise. He had the BUT HE LACKED BUT HE LACKED for that sort of thing. It is his ardent desire to do good take of trusting too entirely

spiration.
So far as can, at this time tained, his financial operation any importance until after was ordained a priest, in 18 he had been receiving some forced upon him, but had not them, and paid no interest acted as their custodian for persons to whom they below them,—as poor as any of his had to borrow in the East to travel to his Bishourie; had to ask months of concessaries of life. To his membered, that, not with staums of money unquestions hands, there has never been early days of his Episcopjust as poor as he was then, early days of his Episcop just as poor as he was then, been out of debt.

About the time that brother Edward there was prosperity, due to large im quent activity in the develory and the building up of from across the seas ca thousands, and there was all. They gave liberally, new homes the faith of the directions Catholic church It would be interesting to

THE REV. FATHER E

It would be interesting to THE REV. FATHER EI became a financier, and ticulars of his early caree but that knowledge is a least. The present grea have entirely warped and tion, and to have serious From the genial, kindly thas become repellant, etempered by turns, and of converse about these togever, that he honestly an into his brother's plans erroneous idea that he peapacity in which his bry himself to provide the n plans might be realized, ingly resigned to him the From that time until the by the Archbishop, and those most intimate with absolutely nothing of finances, and had not ealightest irregularity.

At first the Rev. Fathe pointerest upon deposit was simply following a dent. The people who pdid so merely to have it absolute security. It is that some one said to hit terest. It is only fair the poor as well as that of a said to his the people as the banks would pay them it and you should be as a people as the banks would be about the safe.

would be about the safe promptly acceded. It is that if 14 per cent instea he would have agreed centrate lasted only a who would have been coat all thought it hard with the would have been coat all thought it hard with the work ought that they ought that about the same Edward began to feel the for money to carry out which had been set afload deposits already in has which had been set aflor deposits already in ha needed, and when he a forth he would pay 6 ne tame in a torrent more twery then pressing req mrance, to one of his that such a Pactolian st dry. From this point w inevitable end. The graying 6 per cent intere ing it in ways which ret even the principal, w even the principal, career of

such stupendous
Meanwhile the Bishop I spected a truly magnification and the plain but committed a plain but committed in the plain but committed in the bills as they were counts, and doesn't ren or indeed about anythis bot have been less that was thus expended gling congregation ap that was thus expended gling congregation as Bishop for aid. Faths was always open. Up of the people were not abl themselves, the Bishop for them, and Father & orphan asylums and the ters of Charity, and a County, all came in fo Bishop's munificence a ward channel. The Bis of a chemist engrossed periment, who calls up certain vessels with wa interrupting his proces water comes. THAT LOOKE

He was receiving much on it in a very practica money in any needed a or religious purpose th approval, buying real and about the city, of bargains, and inversas it now turns on the received as deuly to pay interest principal of previous gifts made with the B

ROY & CO. RNITURE! SIDENCE SH-AV., 26. at 10 o'c'k. e, nearly new. con-suita, Dining room, c. Creckery, Glass, llows, Sheeta, Bian-Wool Carpets, Also rand Piano, 7 octave.

MEROY & CO. K-AV.

ure at Auction at 10 o'clock. peremptory: Family OMEROY & CO. and so Randolph-st GE SALE.

dison-st. March 27. estaurant

25 ROOMS Bar Fixtures, e-top Chamber Sets Brussels Carpeta, Gi Dining-room, M. 7 en Table Cloths an lortgages. D. Auctioneers. 8 & 80 Randolph-st.

AY SALE AYOUT. URE full line of new an rockery, Glassware a, General Merchan DY & CO. Auct'rs.

PER. des, &c. LLS. ing, March 29, at 200

& CO., IARCH 26,

m., as large

pened in this goods from NEST grades, ds ready for

CO., Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Wabash-av. at 9:30 a. m. SALE loggword

HASS WALL tes English W. G. in W. G. amd C.C. and Yellow Ware, a full line Glass-Sets, Table Cut-tre, &c.

ISE & CO., and Appraisers, siph-st. o'clock, the contents CARPETS.

& CO., Auctioneers. 7. at 9:30 a. m.. ON-AV. a-pv. cars to 35th-st.) g Piano. r Furniture. T (COST \$500).

RKER & CO., JAL, TO-DAY, RGE ONE.

hamber Sets. Rep, Terry, and TURE LD. One F. C. Lighte Crockery, General ON HOUSE,

dolph-st. ry. 1856.) RS & CO., Real Estate

TEERS. indolph-st. URE,

STOVES,

DRY GOODS, Goods, etc.,

o'clock a. m., at our st. a CO., Auctioneers.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL. How the Lost Money Came, How It Went, and Where It Has Gone. Father Edward Purcell's Poor

Keeping Accounts on Loose Scraps of Paper--- Money for Whoever Applied.

System and Worse

Memory.

To Adequate Security Given or Demanded by the Unworldly Priest.

Correspondence New York Sun. CINCINSATI, March 21.—The thing which peo ple generally seem to find most difficulty in derstanding about the failure of Archbishot Parcell is, "What has become of the money?" ruptcles that so vast a sum should leave so little trace of its disappearance, and should have been to all appearance of so little benefit to the persons responsible for the loss. Not even the most censorious or bitterly sectarian can hon estly say that one dollar of the great sums deposited with the Archbishop and his brother has gope to the enrichment of those aged and simminded men, or has been applied by them with any taint of dishonest intent, or has been squandered. "What, then, has been done with the money?" To know that, one must prierstand the character of the two men. And first.

OF THE ARCHBISHOP. While not at all a bigot, he has, from the time of his ordination as a priest in 1826, given him elf heart, soul, and body to the service to which his life was consecrated. To him the most vital and all-important thing in the world was his re ligion. It was not a mere profession of faith, to be cherished, defended, and strengthened, but a vivifying principle that animated him in every one of the many good words and works. When be was assigned to the charge of the Diocese of Cincinnati he found himself in a field where almost everything that he regarded as essential to the well-being of mankind, here and here after, had yet to be brought into being, and it depended upon him. Churches were lacking. There was only one Catholic church in Cincin-There was only one Catholic churen in Cincinnati, and only a few were scattered through the diocese, for that was forty-six years ago. Of Catholic educational institutions, orphan asylums, and reformatories there were none. In short, there lay before him, as his task, a great creative work, for which he was as well fitted as any man could be, except in one particular,—that of possessing a practical executive talent for grasping business details and handling them as a man of business would manage a commercial enterprise. He had the heart,

BUT HE LACKED THE HEAD for that sort of thing. It is to be feared that in his ardent desire to do good he made the mis-take of trusting too entirely to providential in-

So far as can, at this time, be definitely ascertained, his financial operations did not assume any importance until after his brother Edward was ordained a priest, in 1838. Up to that time any importance until after his brother Edward was ordained a priest, in 1838. Up to that time he had been receiving some deposits that were forced upon him, but had not made any use of them, and paid no interest on them. He simply acted as their custodian for the benefit of poor persons to whom they belonged. He was poor been, as poor as any of his flock almost,—for he had to borrow in the East the means wherewith to travel to his Bishopric; and, arriving there, had to ask months of credit for the simplest necessaries of life. To his honor, be it ever remembered, that, not withstanding the enormous sums of money unquestionably poured into his hands, there has never been a time since those early days of his Episcopacy when he was not just as poor as he was then, except that he has been out of dobt.

About the time that he was joined by his brother Edward there was an era of financial prosperity, due to large immigration and consequent activity in the development of the country and the building up of the cities. Catholics from across the seas came into the West by thousands, and there was bread and work for

m across the seas came into the West by usands, and there was bread and work for They gave liberally to promote in their whomes the faith of their fathers, and in all directions Catholic churches sprang into being. It would be interesting to know exactly how

THE REV. FATHER EDWARD PURCELL became a financier, and something of the particulars of his early career in that character, but that knowledge is unattainable, now at least. The present great disaster seems to have entirely warped and changed his disposition, and to have seriously affected his mind. From the genial, kindly man he used to be, he has become repellant, either morose or hot tempered by turns, and obstinately unwilling to converse about these topics. It seems, however, that he honestly and impulsively entered into his brother's plans, and, cherishing the erroneous idea that he possessed the business capacity in which his brother was lacking, set humself to provide the means by which those plans might be realized. The Bishop very willingly resigned to him the financial department. From that time until the final crash, it is averred by the Archbishop, and implicitly believed by those most intimate with him, that he knew absolutely nothing of the conduct of the finances, and had not even a suspicion of the alightest irregularity.

At first the Rev. Father Edward Purcell paid to inferest upon deposits. In that omission he was simply following a long-established prece-

At first the Rev. Father Edward Purcell paid to interest upon deposits. In that omission he was simply following a long-established precedent. The people who put money in his hands did so merely to have it in a place of supposed absolute security. It is understood, however, that some one said to him, "You should pay interest. It is only fair that the money of the poor as well as that of the rich should breed, and it is by interest that money breeds. The banks would pay them interest for their money, and you should be as generous to your own people as the banks would be." When it was suggested that

would be about the safe and proper figure, he promptly acceded. It is not at all improbable that if 14 per cent instead of 4 had been advised he would have agreed to that. But the 4 per cent rate lasted only a short time. The men who would have been content with no interest at all thought it hard when they were allowed 4 per cent that they were not in receipt of as much as the banks proffered, and grumbled that they ought to have 6 per cent. At about the same time the Rev. Father Edward began to feel the pressure of a demand for money to carry out the Bishop's projects, which had been set afloat on the strength of the deposits already in hands. More money was needed, and when he announced that thenceforth he would pay 6 per cent interest, deposits ame in a torrent more than ample to meet. 4 PER CENT forth he would pay 6 per cent interest, deposits ame in a torrent more than ample to meet twen then pressing requirement, and give assurance to one of his sanguine temperament that such a Pactolian stream could never run dry. From this point was the beginning of the inevitable end. The great financial blunder of paying 6 per cent interest for money and investing it in ways which returned no per cent, nor even the principal, was a fit beginning for a career of

Meanwhile the Bishop bought a superb site and rected a truly magnificent cathedral upon it, with a plain but commodious Episcopal residence in its rear. What the cost was nobody now knows, for Father Edward simply paid all the bills as they were presented, kept no accounts, and doesn't remember much about that, or indeed about anything clse. But it could not have been less than half a million that was thus expended here. No needy, strugging congregation appealed in vain to the Bishop for aid. Father Edward's money-bag was always open. Up on Mount Adams, where the beople were not able to build a church for them, and Father Edward paid its cost. The orphan asylums and the institutions of the Sisters of Charity, and a convent up in Brown County, all came in for liberal shares of the Bishop's munificence through the Father Edward channel. The Bisnop was in the position of a chemist engrossed in some important experiment, who calls upon his assistant to fill certain vessels with water, and dreams not of interrupting his processes to inquire whence the water comes.

Father Edward was all the time doing things SUCH STUPENDOUS MISMANAGEMENT.

water comes.
Father Edward was all the time doing things He was receiving much money, paving interest on it in a very practical-seeming way, supplying money in any needed amount for any charitable or religious purpose that met with the Bishop's approval, buying real estate here and there, in and about the city, often at apparently good bargains, and investing money in manufacturing and mercantile concerns. But, as it now turns out, much of the money he received as deposits went immediately to pay interest, and when required principal of previous deposits; the loans and gifts made with the Bishop's approval brought , THAT LOOKED LIKE BUSINESS.

back no returns; the real estate purchased be clung to when offered five times its value for it,—as, for instance, the old United States Bank property,—and retained possession of until it has depreciated below its original cost to him; the basiness layestments, were made not to

has depreciated below its original cost to him; the business investments were made, not to reap profit from already successful enterprises, but to save struggling firms and individuals from failure. In the whole of his alleged business career he did nothing unworthy of a well-meaning, good-bearted man, and scarcely anything worthy of a wise one.

So matters went on until Bishop Purcell was made Archbishop in 1850. The only change that elevation made in the life of this nobleminded, carnest, and self-sacrificing man was to enlarge the field of his benevolence and increase the weight of his responsibilities. The plain simplicity of his life was in no degree affected. Instead of assuming the pomp and circumstance popularly supposed to surround the high dignitaries of the Church, he still, as he always had, lived the unostentations and economical life of

When valuable presents were made to him, he caused them to be disposed of for the benefit of the orphan asylums. For years he refused to receive his cathedraticum or dues from the churches in his province, lest their payment might press hardly upon some struggling parishes, and when at length tilis revenue was forced upon him, he stipulated that the sums paid should be far less than he was by precedent and custom entitled to, and, when they were received, he always gave them to charitable institutions. Many very valuable pieces of uroperty stand recorded in his name, but not one square inch of ground was actually his. All were simply held in trust by him in his official capacity for the Church. Even those which he has recently conveyed by deed, in order that they might be assigned for the securing of the claims against him, were only constructively his, and their assignment is, in point of fact, merely a legal form to save them from the clutch of some eager creditors, who would otherwise have A PARISH PRIEST. some eager creditors, who would otherwise have taken advantage of his nominal ownership to force them to sajo. By this means it is believed they can be projected until the money is raised o pay the debts.

Father Edward accumulated as little of this vorld's goods as his brother. Much as he reeccived and much as he paid out,

He got the same salary as the other priests attached to the cathedral and the episcopal residence, \$300 a year. He had a room in the episcopal residence still the same salary pack room of a second-rate New York boarding-house. He pulled through the crisis of 1857, and even saved certain banking institutions that were threatening collapse, for the people, frightened by the failures all about them. rushed to him to deposit their money. He never troubled himself to keep any book, so that he could have nothing approximating an accurate idea of what he owed or what NONE STUCK TO HIS FINGERS. ing an accurate idea of what he owed or what was owing to him. Going upon the wildly fall scious theory that everybody meant honestly, he scarcely more thought of expecting security from those to whom he lent money than he did of giving security to those who made deposits with him. When a depositor brought him money he snatched up the handlest scrap of paper on his desk and noted down the date, amount, and name, and that scrap was held as the depositor's certificate. When such a scrap was presented for payment he unquestioningly raid, and ng an accurate idea of what he owed or who or's certificate. When such a scrap was presented for payment he unquestioningly paid, and when it was offered as the evidence of a claim for interest, if the party producing it did not want the money, he just dotted down, wherever there was a clean spot on the paper, the amount of interest due. When more money was deposited, he marked it down as so much "paid in," and when money was drawn he scribbled the entry as so much "paid out" upon the same scrap of paper. In course of time these entries would come to cover the paper with ziz-zag, criss-cross, un-and-down, tangled lines of words and figures in

His handwriting was very irregular in its de-grees of illegibility, but at either its best or, worst could easily have been forged, and he, worst could easily have been forged, and he, having neither books nor memory, would have paid unhestatingly a lorged as well as a genume certificate. It is indeed, believed that he has lost considerable sums in that way. Ten years ago most of the older paper scrap pertificates having been worn almost out, or been so covered by entries that there was no room on them for any more, he made a reissue, figuring accounts up to date, and to many of the depositors he gave such little books as sayings banks furnish to ther patrons. That spasm of system has played the mischief with all hope of ever disentangling his affairs far enough to find out what money he actually did receive, and how much of the vast sum now due is in point of fact accumulated and compounded interest. It must be remembered that he had already been going on about thirty years, in which time been going on about thirty years, in which time the oldest deposits had more than doubled themselves twice over. But in the new issue of certificates there was nothing to show when the original deposit was made, or its amount. All that appeared was the amount supposed to be on deposit to the credit of the holder of it as an aggregate. Then upon that basis he would erect a new mass of chirographic tangles. graphic tangles. The expert accountants who have for weeks past been wrestling with his affairs, as presented by the claims turned in to the trustees for audit, make out that considerably over \$500,000 of the total debt represents interest which has accrued upon deposits, and has been compounding in the ten years since the new certificates were issued. Resuccing all behind that, there can be nothing but conjecture; but practical men, who have devoted deep and careful study to the matter, express the opinion that

NOT OVER ONE-HALF

of the sum represented as the present total

NOT OVER ONE HALF

of the sum represented as the present total
debt was ever actually deposited with Father
Edward, and that he has, in very many instances
where interest was not left to compound, said
to the depositors as interest much more than
the amount of their original deposits. Of
course that fact does not relieve him from the
obligation to pay the principal also; but the
knowledge of it cannot but mitigate the seeming severity of the loss of such denositors.
Father Edward could not say "No" to any
who asked for aid. If the party soliciting a
loan from him proffered a mortgage he would
take it, but if one was not forthcoming he
would accept a mere note of hand.

One man who borrowed \$15,000 from him
simply gave in return, "Received of Father
Edward Purcell \$15,000," signing his name to it,
and that was quite satisfactory. It is affirmed and that was quite satisfactory. It is affirmed that not less than \$50,000 were loaned by him, and are still outstanding, in sums from 50 to \$1,500, for which he received nothing more than verbal acknowledgments and promises to pay. And as for worthless notes, he has torn up hundreds of them, convinced that nothing could ever be collected on them, and hundreds still remain upon which the Assignee has some vague hopes of getting back a small percentage. He was particularly weak on helping his friends He was particularly weak on helping his friends, among business men, out of their financial embarrassments, and in that way has got rid of some very large sums. By the failure of one big dry-goods house, for instance, he lost \$70,000, and by another bankruptey \$30,000, and these are but samples of numbers of his financial transactions in that line! So he went merrily sailing along, like the fabled earthen pot floating among the brass ones,

BOUND TO GO TO SMASH IN THE END.

ing among the brass ones,

BOUND TO GO TO SMASH IN THE END.

Meanwhile the Archbishop, not suspecting anything of this, had continued all those years drawing upon him for money to aid churches and institutions of various sorts throughout the diocese, and some tedious lawsuits were costing him pretty heavily. One Patrick Considine, in dying, left a large farm on Mount Adams to the Archbishop for denominational uses. His natural heirs contested the will, and the litigation thereupon lasted many years, costing the Archbishop \$25,000 before it was finally settled.

When the hard times came and deposits fell off, the demands upon Father Edward's treasury were not correspondingly diminished, and then he found it necessary to go out and raise money by mortgaging the real estate to which he had confidingly taken in exchange for good money.

Then false reports of other losses by the failures of two local banking institutions converted the alarm into a panic, and the run upon him began. He did not last a day, nor an holn, under it, in the sense in which savings banks might be said to last, for he ran out of cash at the first dash, and stopped payment. But he hastened of sets some more money, and began paying

ed from the Archbishop. He at once insisted upon the entire affair being turned over to a Board of Trustees. Even then Father Edward could not realize that he was in a fix from which he could not get out quite easily if he had twenty or thirty thousand dollars, and when the Trustees talked of issuing \$700,000 of bonds to meet the deficit he pooh-poobed their estimate; and after some elaborate figurings and divings into his memory assured them confidently that \$355,000 would be more than ample to cover every cent owed to depositors. When, a few weeks afterward, he was informed that they then knew that the debt would exceed \$3,000,000 and possibly reach \$4,000,000.

HE WAS MORE ASTONISHED

than anybody else could possibly have been, and indeed seems never since to have quite gotten over the siunning effect of that discovery. The pallegation has been made that large amounts of the depositors' money had been sent to Rome. That, however, is positively denied by the Archbishop.

At least two-thirds of the depositors are Germans, and three-fourths of the debt is due to them. For a while their anti-frish feeling was dominant, and they excited each other with fancies that they had been despoiled by an Archbishop of Irish extraction to help Irish churches and further the business interests of Irishmen. The failure by which Father Edward sustained his heaviest loss was that of an Irish firm. But upon calm inquiry it was not found firm. But upon calm inquiry it was not found that a needy German individual or congregation had ever applied in vain for aid at the episcopal residence. The Germans had received little simply because they asked for scarcely any-

TUNNELING THE HUDSON.

A Gigantic Enterprise by Which New York
Is to Be Connected with New Jersey.

New York Letter.

More than four years ago the Hudson Tunnel

Company commenced the shaft for an under ground communication between New York and Jersey City beneath the bed of the Hudson River to enable the numerous railroads terminating in Jersey City to continue their tracks into the metropolis. Litigation was instituted that put a stop to the work, but this has now nappily terminated, and the passage of a bill pending in the New York Legislature will soon cause the resumption of the work. It is only necessary to consider the gigantic traffic of the Erie, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, New Jersey Central, and other roads to show the importance of the cars going direct into the city instead of having to depend on the transfer of freight and passengers by the ferry-boats. The saving of time and lessening of expenses cannot fail to be satisfactory and profitable to all concerned. All the plans are settled, the means provided, and it is calcuated that the tunnel can be constructed in about two years. The entrance to the tunnel on the Jersey side will be 3,400 feet from the river banks. There will be 5,400 feet under the bed of the river, the greatest depth being 97 feet, and 3,000 feet on the New York side, making the entire tunnel about 2½ miles long. For the purpose of expedition, it is proposed to work from each side of the river at the same work from each side of the river at the same time, employing as many men as can be suc cessfully employed, changing them every eigh hours, thus doing three days' work every twenty-four hours. The tunnel will be 26 feet in width and 24 feet in hight, with a double track of heavy steel rails, and capable of passing 400 trains every twenty hours. It will painted white and lit with gas, while the lo motives will consume their own steam and smoke, rendering the passage pleasant as well as speedy, not more ban six min-utes being recuired. The President, Mr. Haskins, has a patent for the use of compressed

air, which, in connection with other impo-tant appliances, will complete this work much less expense than has attended any oth-similar construction. No expensive coffer-dar caissons, or Brunel shields will be required. The use of compressed air intoduced into the face of the tunnel with sufficient pressure to hold place or keep back and prevent the irruptio of silt, clay, or water, is expected to overcom the difficulties usually experienced in construct ing such works. The air-pressure will also carr back to the working-shafts all sand, mud, o water that may accumulate in the heading while the workmen are making the excavations. The air-pressure is also expected to assist it keeping out water and upholding the roof o earth during the excavation, which is to be made by three sets of workmen on platforms, on the other. The others will be replayed. oy three sets of workmen on platforms, one above the other. The masonry will be going on as fast as the excavation is made, the brick-work being three feet thick and laid with cement. It is a gigantic enterprise and deserves to succeed, without any of the impediments that now hinder the completion of the great suspension bridge across the East River. The capital of the Company (\$10,000,000), it is supposed, will be abundant to put the work in actual operation within two years.

PISCATORIAL.

The Season's Operations of the Detroit Fish-Hatchery—The Young Fry Now Being Deposited in the Inland Lakes. Detroit Post, March 24. At this season of the year the fish-hatchery o

Atwater street is the scene of great activity The millions of young whitefish which have been hatched from the spawn gathered last fall are just now being shipped to various points throughout the State, to be placed in the inland lakes which are so numerous in Michigan. Dur-ing the past week 1,395,000 young fish have been sent out from the natchery. Of these, 50,000 were placed in the Detroit River, 300,000 were deposited in the lakes along the line of the Detroit, Grand Haven, & Milof the Detroit, Grand Haven, & Milwaukee Road, and a similar deposit for the Central Michigan lakes on the line of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railway. The latter were distributed as follows. Crooked Lake, Clare County, 150,000; Roney Lake, Clare County, 30,000; Star Lake, Lake County, 25,000; Lover Twin Lake, Lake County, 25,000; Lover Twin Lake, Lake County, 25,000. The remainder were sent to other parts of the State. There are still remaining at the hatchery eggs and fish to the number of 14,000,000, which will be deposited during the ensuing three weeks.

during the ensuing three weeks.

The stocking of the inland lakes with white-fish is now an established success, many of them having been caught and seen in different parts of the State weighing three to five pounds, them having been caught and seen in different parts of the State weighing three to five pounds, which were planted a few years since by the Fish Commissioners. The work of propagation is an interesting one, and as carried on at the Detroit hatchery is worth seeing.

In the fall the employes of the Fish Commissioner visit the fisheries along the river and collect the spawn from the whitefish as they are brought in. This is impregnated and sent to the hatchery, and in due course of time the little fish appear. They are then fed and cared for until the shipping season arrives, when the hatchery is cleared until the new crop of spawn is rathered. The young fish subsist largely upon the insects which abound in the water, although there is a food prepared and fed them at the hatchery. It consists of lobbered milk and liver chopped into minute; particles. The fish eat this food with avidity and grow rapidly upon it. The whitefish is the only species of the timp tribe which will not feed upon its own kind, and hence it is not difficult to raise large numbers of them together. The Detroit hatchery is devoted exclusively to the propagation of whitefish, the grayling and salmon trout being raised at the Pokagou hatchery.

Military Pedestrianism.

thereupon lasted many years, costing the Archibishop \$25,000 before it was finally settled.

When the hard times came and deposits fell off, the demands upon Father Edward's treasury were not correspondingly diminished, and then he found it necessary to zo out and raise unoney by mortraging the real estate to which he had cling as many years, and by hypotherating the more of less worthless paper which he had confidingly taken in exchange for good money.

Then false reports of other losses by the failures of two local banking institutions converted the alarm into a panic, and the run upon nim began. He did not last a day, nor an hour, under it, in the sense in which savings banks unglit be said to last, for he ran out of cash at the first dash, and stopped payment. But he hastened to get some more money, and began paying again. In an hour or two his strong, box was empty. Then he closed, went out and borrowed some more money, opened again, padi it all out, and closed. And that was the way he went on from day to day, solvent and hehoring all obligations for about two hours every forenous, and BANKRUPT THE REST OF THE TWENTY-FOUR MARKRUPT THE REST OF THE TWENTY-FOUR matter. Father Edward fold him there was merely a little temporary trouble about money. The other presence, and asked what was the matter. Father Edward told him there was merely a little temporary trouble, and borrowed friends several thousand dollars. The next day friends several thousand dollars more; to the house. The aged Archibishop noticed their presence, and asked what was the matter. Father Edward from, their presence, and asked what was merely a little temporary trouble, and borrowed friends several thousand dollars more; the days of the temporary trouble, and borrowed friends several thousand dollars more; the days of the temporary trouble, and borrowed for Father Edward from, their presence, and asked what was merely a little temporary trouble, and borrowed friends several thousand dollars more; the control of the control of the control of

CARBONATES.

A Fresh Field in the Vicinity of Alamosa, Colorado.

Uncertainty Yet as to Whether the Ores Are Rich Enough to Pay for Working.

The Route from Pueblo to the New Camp-Mountains and Mexicans.

Funny Court-Scenes in the Centennial State .-- The San Luis Valley.

ALAMOSA, Colo., March 19.—For some weeks here have been frequent telegrams and com-nunications published in the Denver papers anouncing great discoveries of very rich car conates in this vicinity, and, being in Pueblo vesterday. I determined to come down and dis over, if possible, how much truth there might

be in the statements.

The ride here over the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad is a very pleasant one, and the latter part of it very wild and picturesque. From Pueblo to Cucharas, about fifty miles, it passes over the plains, just far enough from the mount-ain-ranges to soften their asperities and make the view very beautiful; while, on the other side, extends to the eastern horizon the un broken, limitless sea of prairie. But, at the little Mexican hamlet of Cucharas, the road turns abruptly to the west, following the wind ings of Cucharas Creek through the pretty Towns of Walsenburg and La Veta,-leaving those famous landmarks,

THE SPANISH PEAKS, to the left, but close at hand. These peaks are twin mountains, close together, standing ou on the plains like lofty sentinels guarding the approaches of the loftier Sangre de Christorange. Quite a number of silver-bearing veins have been found upon their steep sides, which have been worked with fair, but varying, sue cess for years. They are noted landmarks, and, though not as high as Pike's Peak or Mt. Blanca. they stand out so far from the range that they can be seen for a long distance from the north east, and south.

Passing these, the road soon enters the passage of the range winding around the foot of Veta Mountain, and climbing its steep sides by a grade of 215 feet to the mile, winding and ilmost doubling itself over the famous " Mule-Shoe Curve" (a marvel of engineering skill), until the train stands almost over the spot it left a few moments before, but 600 feet above it, and finally crossing the range at the cele brated Veta Pass. This pass is about 9,500 feet above the sea, being

THE HIGHEST PASS crossed by a railroad in America, and said to be the second in hight in the world, being exceeded only by one in Peru. It is 1,300 feet higher the pass at Sherman, where the Union Pacific Railroad crosses the Rocky Mountains. The change in temperature was very manifest from the warm and pleasant atmosphere at La Veta; here it was so cold as to be thoroughly

From this point the road descends, by a long grade of fourteen miles, to Fort Garland, and o this point, some twenty-five miles farther. Alamosa is a pretty little village, located in the fertile San Luis Valley, on the right bank of the Rio Grande River, -which is even here quite considerable stream,-and surrounded on every side by snow-covered mountains. Directly to the east rises sharply the peak of Mt. Blanca, claimed to be the highest in Colorado, rising nearly 14,500 feet, and with a central cone steep and precipitous that Prof. Hayden, with his party, was not able to reach its summit but took its altitude from a lower plane by triangulation.

is a lively inland place, doing a large trade with Del Norte and the San Juan country. Its business-houses are extensive, and its stores would do credit to a much larger place. It is located in Conejos County (pronounced as if spelled Conahose); and the settlers of the county as yet are largely Mexicans, though the town is yet are largely Makkans, tanough the town is almost exclusivety American. The county-seat is at Conejos, and almost all the county officers are Mexicans. The tide of immigration will, however, probably soon change this state of affairs. The Mexicans mostly still adhere to their old habits of living and agriculture,—living in long rows of adobe honses one story high, and touching each other, fronting on one side of a long street or plaza: and, in farming, use a crooked stick for plowing, like those we see in the pictures of Biblical antiquities. I saw quite a number of these Mexican villages yesterday as I came over the rail; and near one of them was a large flock of goats, numbering perhaps a hundred. A railroad-train is to these Mexicans an increasing wonder and delight; and the conductor said that every day they gathered in front of their dwellings—men, women, and children—to see it pass. They are generally peaceable and law-abiding, and almost exclusivety American. The county-sea

TOO LAZY TO MAKE ANY TROUBLE. They are also improving gradually by contact with Americans; and one dealer told me here to day that during last year he sold over 300 plows, and expected to seil more this season.

The mountains lying some twenty-five miles to the west and south have been for years workto the west and south have been for years worked for their mineral deposits, but have hitherto been worked mostly for gold. The marvelous deposits of silver, however, carried in the before neglected carbonates of lead at Leadville, have awakened a general interest all over the State, and miners have everywhere kept their eyes open for similar veins and deposits in other parts of the State. Last fall there was a wild, but brief, excitement in the vicinity of Boulder, arising from the supposed discovery of a large field of carbonates in that section; but the assays soon dissipated the hope. Later, carbonates were found near Silver Cliff, causing an immediate rush to that locality, which stilt continues to a large degree; and, within the last three weeks, the cry went out that

SPLENDID DISCOVERIES OF CARBONATES

splendid discoveries of carbonates had been found in the foot-hills near Alamosa Creek, and twenty-five miles from this place. Crude assays gave the most promising results, and the region in that vicinity is now being traversed by hundreds of prospectors, mostly experienced miners from Del Norte and the San Juan country to the west. As yet not a large number have come by rail.

The reports from the camp are extremely conflicting, and it is finpossible as yet to get at the truth of the matter. There seems to be no question but that a good many silver-bearing veins have been found; but whether they are true carbonates, or whether the grade of ore is high enough to pay for mining and milling, are questions which cannot be settled until there have been returns from some quantities of the ore which have been sent to Denver for reduction. The mill-returns

WILL SETTLE THE MATTER

wall settle the matter
in a short time, favorably or unfavorably. Mr.
Clifford, of this place, who brought down one
of the first lots of ore, thinks there is not
enough silver to pay for working the mines.
Judge Bowen, of the Southern Circuit of Colorado, says he has not heard of any reliable
assays running over nineteen ounces of silver to
the ton. On the other hand, Mr. Ham, editor
of the Colorado Independent, published here,
says he has great faith in the discoveries, and
knows of assays mining over seventy ounces.
Some stories are told of assays well up into the
hundreds.

As it now stands, I would not advise a rush
of prospectors into this camp until the millreturns have proved the value of the ores. This
will be known within two or three weeks; and
there are parties interested enough here to make
it known to the world as soon as known. It
will require mill-returns of fifty to seventy
ounces to make it profitable mining. If the returns are favorable, transportation will be

VERY EASY AND CHEAP,

turns are favorable, transportation will be VERY EASY AND CHEAP, as the grades between this point (the present terminus of the railroad) and the camp are very easy. There is now a good wagon-road; and, as the railroad has been graded almost there, it would be an easy matter to complete it to that point, so avoiding the enormous cost of freighting now experienced by those shipping ores from Leadville. My own impression, gathered from all that I can see and hear, is, that some valuable discoveries of silver-bearing ore have been and will be made in this locality; but whether they will prove to be true carbonates, with wall-rocks "in place," remains to be seen.

I visited at Alamosa the office of the Colorado Independent, a lively, wide-awake weekly (not weakly), conducted by Messrs. Ham & Finley, two gentlemen who are alive to the needs of a new country and all its interests, and whose

pleasant courtesies and ready information aided me in my quest. This afternoon I spent a short time in hearing

A PUNNY SUIT FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY,

A FUNNY SUIT FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY, in which a Chinese woman was plaintiff, and an Irish grass-widow was defendant. It seems that, as the Marshal said, the Irish woman slept over St. Patrick's day, and determined to celebrate on the next day by licking a "heathen Chines." The Court was held in the Justice's bed-room,—through the knot-holes in the floor of which, the audience, made skillful by long-practice, expectorated with wonderinl precision. The Honorable Court, without collar or vest, and with hair standing "like quills upon the fretted porcupine," sat with a conscious dignity, as if the settl-ment of the whole Chinese question rested upon his shoulders. There were eagle-flights of cloquence by the counsel on either side; and, during an impassioned word-painting of the wrongs suffered by defendant, in justification of her assault, the Chinese woman—Sin Toru, more commonly called "Pete"—became much excited, shouting. "Heap lie!" and commenced vigorously kicking the defendant, to the great disgust of the dignified Court. But perhaps the most comical of all the features of the case was when, on a point of practice raised by the counsel, on which the statutes of the State were clear and explicit, the Court gravely determined that he was a Justice elected under a tomaship-organization, and, therefore, was not subject to the statutes of the States, and cooily township-organization, and, therefore, was not subject to the statutes of the States, and coolly

overruled them.

A STORY IS TOLD

of this same J. P., Moorland, that, on one occasion, one Pat Mollov was brought before him charged with assault and battery. After reading the complaint, the Court asked him if he would blead guilty or not guilty. "Guilty, your Honor," said Pat. "Well, do you want me to impanel a jury and go on with the trial!" "No, your Honor; I don't need any jury nor trial. I was prisint when I hit the bloody spalpeen over the head, and I can swear I am guilty and ready to pay my fine." "That won't do, Pat," said the Judge. "You are so unreliable in your statements that I can't take your word for it, and will be compelled to proceed with the trial." And he did so, the jury confirming the truth of Pat's plea, and making him unnecessary costs of about \$25, after which the Court adjourned to the sample-room. to the sample-room.
Friend, Ham, of the Independent, tells

ANOTHER STORY,

of a Court in La Veta, where the testimony of a Chinese was objected to on the ground that he did not understanded or regard the obligation of an oath. To test this, questions were asked

an oath. To test this, questions were asked about as follows:

"John, do you know anything about God?"

"No, me no belly well acquaint with him."

"Have you no Joss in China?"

"O yes! Gottee beapee Joss."

"Where do you zo when you die?"

"Me go to San Flancisco."

"No! You don't understand me. When Chinaman quit washee all time, and no live any more, where does he go?"

"O, yes! Me sebe now. If he belly goodee man, he go luppee sky. If he belly baddee man, he go luppee down hellee, allee samee Meican man." "The Court was satisfied with his competence

as a witness; and, though the opposing counsel insisted that there was a bias to his eyes i not to his mind, he was permitted to testily. THE SAN LUIS VALLEY

THE SAN LUIS VALLEY
is a favorite for sportsmen, as both the fishing and hunting are exceptionally good. It is also largely visited by tourists, on account of the fine scenery upon the road; and is the most direct route to Lake City and the San Juan country. Barlow & Sanderson, of the Southern Overland Mail Company, run a daily line of stages westward from Alamosa, connecting with the trains of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. Railroad.

The hospitality of the people of all these

monotain-towns of the people of all these monotain-towns of conspicuous and worthy of mention. It is only necessary to present yourself in a pleasant and unassuming way, to secure a cordial greeting, all the information in their power to give, and the best they have of hospitality. As further developments as to mining matters are made, I will write again. D. S. C.

EDISON SERENE.

atisfied with His Electric Lamps, and Go ing to Try Them in Metuchen.

When a World reporter entered Edison's vorkshop at Menlo Park vesterday the inventor exclaimed: "What brings you here? Did you hear I had been illuminating this building with my electric lamp?" This news had not yet reached New York, the object of the visit being to ask how the electric light was getting along. It had been suggested that the solution of th oblem of lighting by electricity was slow of ulfillment, and that there was a general desire o know what Edison was doing.

Edison laughed. "I've had eighteen lamps going in this workshop," said he, "and they orked perfectly. All those lamps were supplied from a two-and-a-half horse-power Framme machine, and each lamp was equal in brilliancy to sixteen candles. I rigged them up to show our stockholders, and I expect some thers of the Company down here to-night." "Have you overcome all the obstacles that were in your way?" asked the reporter.

"All that is left for me to do," answered Edison, "is to do away with mechanical defects. The problem of subdivision is solved. The question of economy is answered. The burner is no longer affected by chemical action, and it acts pertectly well in the scaled globe."

"When, then, is the lamp to be put on the market!"

"I had intended as an experiment to light

market?"

"I had intended as an experiment to light Menio l'ark with my lamps, but concluded that as there are so few houses here the experiment would not be conclusive. Therefore, some time this summer I intend to light up Metuchen, two miles off, which is a large place, and which will offer tests that could not be found here. I will run the current over poles. It is my object to present the lamp in such a way that all kinds and classes of people may have an opportunity to judge of it and to compare it with all other modes of illumination. It is more important to me that the servant in the kitchen should express her mind on the lamp, with regard simply to its lighting power, than that her mistress should wonder over it as a novelty without comparing it properly with gas. When I have brought it to that degree that it is popular my work will be done, and the Company will take charge of the whole matter."

"How does the Company feel with regard to the light?"

work will be done, and the Company will take charge of the whole matter."

"How does the Company feel with regard to the light?"

"Well, I have heard that my backers went back on me. If such is the case I don't know it, and I don't believe any one can buy any of the Company's stock now at any price. I haven't the slightest doubt that sufficient money will be given me to carry out this experiment of lighting Metuchen. I tell you what it is," he continued, in a more animated tone, "when a man finds a system of lighting that costs, taking the figures of gas, 15½ cents a thousand feet, it isn't necessary for him to bother about what people think if he's satisfied in his own mind that he is right. The great trouble with electric lighting has been on account of the failure of the voltaic are to produce any good results, and consequently the whole thing has failen out of booular favor. The fact is, that the same laws which govern the distribution of ordinary illuminating gas govern the distribution of the electric current in the form of light. The two lights are produced by incandescence, particles of carbon being present in gas and platinum in the electric lamp. But the electric light by incandescence has an advantage entirely unknown in lighting by gas. This is the almost utter absence of heat rays. The amount of heat in the flame from a gas-jet is fifteen times greater than in the electric lamp. As a consequence the vast amount of energy required to produce the heat of a gas flame is utilized in the electric lamp to produce light. Besides this, the gas furnished in cities is not rich in carbon, and, while it gives a large flame, it throws out little light. Just fancy: the two sides of a fish-tail flame give out a light equal to eight candles, while the two edges give, a light of seven candles. That is a disproportion which shows there should be some concentration of light. Tet this cannot be effected in gas-light of seven candles. That is a disproportion which shows there should be some concentration of light. Tet

All Parties Getting a Show.

Boston Advertiser.

For harmony in politics, commend us to Sacramento. There it is possible to hold a caucus and give all parties a showing,—more or less equal. The Democrats of that city called a meeting the other day, but the Workingmen captured it. Then, before the latter were well started, the Republicans stepped in with a balance of power, made all the speeches, and adopted all the resolutions.

ALASKA.

Official Report of the Commander of H. B. M. Ship Osprey -- A Terror-Stricken People.

A Handful of Whites Opposed to Thou sands of Bullying Indians-A Chief Inciting War.

H. B. M. SHIP OSPREY, SITKA, March 10.— SIR: I have the honor to forward you a report that I have drawn up of what I think to be the situation of the people of Sitka. While the garrison remained at Sitka the Indians were kept in check by authority and the place in a state of defense, there being a strong stockade between the Indian village and the town. The troops were withdrawn in June, 1877, and with them disappeared all vestige of power. Since that time the Indians have been growing more and more turbulent and troublesome, and more excessive and extravagant in their demands on the white people. They tore down a great part of the stockade and carried off the wood. The Government buildings were despoiled of every-thing valuable, and some torn to pieces for the ake of the lumber. The citizens were sub jected to insolence, the Indians making no scruple of saying that the United States Government did not care for Sitka; that it was left to them, and they should do as they liked. This ill-feeling has been steadily increasing, and the following circumstances have, I think, brought matters to their present state.

CAUSE OF THE FIRST TROUBLE.

Toward the end of last year, an Indian who had been on a long debauch forced himself into a miner's room, and, finding some whisky, drank himself into a stupor, from which be never recovered, dying that night. The mines system of retaliation of money compensation, system of retailation of money compensation, and \$2,000 was demanded. The miner, fearing that trouble might come on the whole town, as they threatened to take the lives of two white men if their demand was not satisfied, offered them, in the absence of the Collector of Customs, \$250, which was accepted and paid. I am given to understand that there have been several minor cases of blackmailing.

BROWN'S MURDER. About the 1st of January an American citizen called Thomas J. Brown, who kept a kind of hotel at Hot Springs, about twelve miles distant, was found murdered in his house. Of the murderers, two were known, and the chiefs were informed that unless they were given up they would be held responsible. They were given up and sept to Portland, Ore., per steam-

er, for trial. A NEW CHIEF WANTS WAR

A NEW CHIEF WANTS WAR.

At this time it became known that a young man who had succeeded to the position of chief or head of the family was getting very violent in his threats of retaliation in case of the arrest of these men; that he was using all his influence to excite his relations and others to join him in an attack on the town for the purpose of insuring their release, taking the place, and murdering the inhabitants,—holding out as an inducement that they could get enough plunder in the town to crable them to live three or four years in the mountains, and that it would be better to let their houses go and have their revenge on the white men. revenge on the white men ANOTHER PRETEXT FOR TROUBLE.

On the 24th of January another pretext for exciting trouble was brought forward. In July, 1878, five out of six Indians who had shipped in a schooner trading to the Western waters were, with their Captain and mate, drowned through the swamping of a boat.

On becoming aware of this, a deputation called on the Collector and demanded payment for their lives, stating that they were relations of the deceased, and that, if the money were not forthcoming, there would be a fuss. This deputation was found out afterward to be an experimental embassy from the turbulent.

experimental embassy from the turbulen

chiefs.

A few days afterward he appeared to be satisfied, and said that he had talked foolishly when drunk. He admitted that the men bad killed Brown, and said they should be hung at once in front of the indian village. He also stated that he had no claim for the lives of the Indians drowned, but asked the Collector to try and get what wages were due to them, which the Collector promised to do. INCITING A WAR. All this time, however, he was endeavoring to

ncite his people to attempt a rescue, and the very night on which he made this protestation he assembled his clausmen, with as many more as he could induce to follow him, and in a large force and armed was proceeding in the execution of his threat, when he was met at the gate of the stockade by several of the friendly chiefs, who, after much persuasion, induced him to return, using as their strongest arguments that the white men had heard of his intention and were prepared for him. This occurred on Feb. 6.

OUTRAGEOUS DEMAND.

On the 9th of February the surviving Indians from the schooner arrived and said that the master of the schooner had contracted with them for \$5 a day if they would remain with him after the fail of 1877. This is evidently a mere pretext for blackmailing, the regular wages being only \$13 a month. The chief has, however, given it out that he will not be satisfied with less, and that unless he is paid within a short time he will take it out of the Sitka stores, and he is only watting until the snow goes off a little to enforce his demands.

STIRRING UP NEIGHBORING TRIBES.

After this he left the place, saying he was

STIRRING UP NEIGHBORING TRIBES.

After this he left the place, saying he was going to Wrangel, but from information which admits of but little doubt it is certain that he has gone to the north to attempt to incite the various tribes of Indians settled there, with whom he has relations by marriage, to join him for the sake of the plunder to be gained from the town; and it is estimated by the Indians, and also the people here, that, should he succeed, he would be able to bring at least fifteen war cances, each holding twenty men, thus increasing his fighting power by 300 men.

Sitka, from the nature of the ground, is composed of a number of straggling houses, those best adapted for defense being in the part of the town nearest the Indian villages.

STATEMENT OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

The following is an extract from a report furnished me, at my request, by Col. Ball, Collector of Customs: Immediately adjoining the town, and stretching along the shore to the westward, lies the Indian village, of sixty-one lodges or dwellings. These have an average occupation of fifteen or twenty each, but a capacity of fitty to 100. The population properly belonging to this village is just about 1,000, dwindling to 500 or 600 in the summer time, when the hunting parties are out, but in the winter frequently reaching 2,000, when the visitors from the Northern tribes come in. Of the 1,000 Indians belonging here, the male portion capable of bearing arms is variously estimated. They themselves fix it at 600, and there may be a preponderance of men, owing to their girls having been sold or married off. It is certain that not less than 300 are always present. Sitks is the most northerly white settlement on the coast. It is 160 miles from Wrangle, with only monthly communication. STATEMENT OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

from Wrangle, with only monthly communication.

To the northward, along the inner passages between the island and as far as Chilchat Bay, are numerous other tribes,—among them the Anks-Fahkoos, Hootzmoos, Chilchats, Hoonahs, Cokes, Kayons, Yah-Kethes, Mitoushekins, Chilcoots, and others. These are distant from one to ten days' run by cances. There is a close relationship by frequent intermarrying between the Sitka Indians and several of the most powerful, notably the Chilchats, Cokes, Fohkas, and Ahks. They number, in the opinion of the most intelligent Indian I know here, fully 8,000 men, and are fierce and warlike. I am sure of the accuracy of his means of knowledge, and I can imagine no motive for his misstatement under the circumstances under which his information was given.

the circumstances under which his information was given.

Thus, then, has stood the situation since the withdrawal of the troops. The total force of white men capable of bearing arms is sixty-cight, but the men who could be relied upon to use them efficiently in case of an outbreak will not reach fifty. Distributed among these are fifty breech-loading United States Springfield rifley—an excellent arm—and ammunition. There are also a few Winchester rifles and other arms.

The Indians belonging here outnumber, as we have seen, our effective fighting force six to one, with friendly reserves of 1,000 to draw from in case of trouble once begun or decided on; and that it has been gradually culminating ever since the withdrawai of troops, I am firmly persuaded.

CERTAINTY OF MASSAGRE IN CASE OF ASSAULT

persuaded. CERTAINTY OF MASSACRE IN CASE OF ASSAULT

CERTAINTY OF MASSACRE IN CASE OF ASSAULT BY INDIANS.

The white population of Sitka is estimated at about \$20 whites, about 250 being Russian-born subjects who have become United States citizens,—the remainder being, with few exceptions, born citizens of the United States.

From the above causes, namely: the straggling nature of the town and proximity of the Indian village; the preponderance of fighting in favor of the Indians, which, should the Chief be successful in his endeavors, would be increased about twelve to one; the absence of the

stockade, and the fact that the castle, as it is cailed, which might be made impregnable to any assault from the Indians,—the only difficulty being the procuring of water,—is out of repair; convinces me that an attack made quickly and violently, and with any system of organization, would result in the destruction of a large portion of the women and children before they could be placed in safety, unless timely notice had been given.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS WHEN THE OSPREY ARE RIVED AT SITKA.

This I believe to have been the state of affairs when the inhabitants, finding their situation insupportable, decided to appeal to the Captain of any of her Majesty's ships at Esquimalt for immediate assistance, as being the nearest port where a man-of-war of any nation is stationed.

On my arrival at Sitka, which, from bad; and thick weather, was detained until the lst of March, I found the imbabitants in a state of great anxiety and alarm, the Chief being expected back, by the computation of the Indians, the next day, when there is no doubt an immediate attack would have taken place, as he would either have to fight so as to allow his followers to gain their plunder or else pay them himself.

I am inclined to think that this alarm has not been caused by any undue fear, but that the inhabitants were fully alive to the believeness of CONDITION OF AFFAIRS WHEN THE OSPREY AR

habitants were fully alive to the helplessness of their situation.

The arrival of this ship changed the aspect of affairs, and the fears of an immediate attack passed away; the inhabitants were enabled to sleep in comparative safety and peace, and the tone and manner of the Indians changed.

The Chief has not returned, either because he is unable to stir up his relatives, or, what is likely, he has been informed by his friends here of the presence of a man-of-war, and that under the circumstances he is not prepared either to fight or pay them.

Arrival of the oliver wolcott.

On Sunday, March 2, the revenue cutter

ARRIVAL OF THE OLIVER WOLCOTT.

On Sunday, March 2, the revenue entirer Oliver Wolcott arrived from Port Townsend. The next day I met Capt. Seldon in the Collector's office, by appointment. After talking the matter over, they both expressed so strong an opinion, in which I fully concurred, that the Oliver Wolcott alone was inadequate for the defense of the place, and that if I left affair would assume their former state, that I decided to remain, at least until the arrival of the California, by which ship I was in hopes some further assistance would be sept.

WHY THE DEFREY REMAINS.

The reason for arriving at the conclusion that the Oliver Wolcott is insufficient for the protection of the inhabitants is that, although she would be ablette destroy the Indian village,—carrying three twenty-four-pounders,—yet, in consequence of the small number of the crew,—it all, I believe, thirty,—she would be unable to afford any material assistance for the protection of women and children, or to check the Indianz in sacking the town. I also am of the opinion that the destruction of the Indian village is a matter that admits of question, as there are a great number of friendly Indians who have lodges and property there, the destroying of which, and possibly the loss of some of their lives, would tend to make them cast their lots with the others, even if the threats and persuasion of their relatives had not compelled or their love of plunder induced them to do so previously.

previously.

The Indians are fully aware of the weakness of the Oliver Wolcott, and on her arrival openly said that they were not afraid of her. A MAN-OF-WAR ESSENTIAL TO PRESERVE THE PEACE.

PRACE.

In conclusion I beg to state that I feel certain that the presence of the Oliver Wolcott and this ship has averted a serious calamity, and that it is my firm conviction that nothing but permanent protection and some sort of Government, having authority, will enable the white people to live here without molestation from the Indians, to carry on their trade and develop the resources of the country; and if I may venture to do so, without being thought presumptuous, I would suggest that the protection should take the form of a man-of-war in oreference to troops, although they might be combined with advantage,—as, being movable, aship could at various times visit the numerous tribes and villages scattered along the coast, and also be usefully employed in surveying the inner channels, of employed in surveying the inner channels, of which little is known at present. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

H. HOLMES ACOUST, Commander.

ZULULAND.

The Disposition of the British Forces-

Cetywayo Harvesting-The Attitude of the Transvaal Boers-Disquieting News. Correspondence London Daily News. CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Feb. 18.—The past week, in common with the whole period which has claused since the disaster at Isandula, has been characterized virtually by complete inaction on both sides. On our part, we have found it impossible to resume the offensive until considerable reinforcements have arrived. The interest principally attaches to Col. Pear son, who remains cooped up at Elkowe with a force of nearly 1,750 men, of whom 1,300 are combatants. His position is quite impregn The fort is provisioned only for a short period, which will make relief a matter of present necessity. The manner in which the object is to be accomplished, whether by forcing through

a convoy or bringing away a portion of the gardson, has yet to be determined upon. Probably the latter means will be adopted, Lord Chelmsford is at Your Tenedos, an intrenched post on the Zulu side of the Tugels, five miles above its mouth, making the necessary arrangements for relieving Ekowe. Col. Glyn's column is intrenched, and three divisions are posted along the main road connecting Maritzburg with Rorke's Drift. The total strength of the column does not exceed 2,000 men, and nearly all Europeans. In consequence of privation and exposure the health of this column is but indifferent.

At Krantzkop, midway between Fort Tenedor and Rorke's Drift, part of the remaining battelions of the native contingent, numbering 550 Europeans, is in occupation of a defensible post. The intervening distance either way is patrolled by volunteers, police, and natives. Col. Wood is greatly actually and an anives. Col. Wood is greatly extend beyond the line of disputed territory. Col. Wood's force, 2,700 men, includes 1,000 useful sitves raised in the Transyani. He is anxious to obtain reinforcements of mounted men. The Dordrecht Volunteers and Baker's Horse accordingly are under orders for Utrecht. Commandant Schernburg, but powerless to act for want of exally. Col. Rowland is at Derby with a wing of the Eightleith Regiment, two guns, and a small Swax detachment. He is in the same predicament, but reinforcements from Rafa's Horse and Weatherly's Borderers, volunteer corps raised in the Transyani are expected to join his command forthwith. He will detach a small portion of his arm to preserve Col. Pearson's communication with the colony. Colywayo is reported to have temporarily dishanded his forces to allow opportunities for gathering in the crops. It is currently believed to be in the resonant of the resona

We are always pleased to recommend a good article. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrap never fails to cure a cough or cold in a short time. The price is 25 cm.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Further Decline in 4 Per Cents-Foreign Exchange Weak.

Better Demand for Loans in Chicago .-- Stocks Stronger.

The Produce Markets Fairly Active--- Hogs Lower --- Provisions Weak and Tame.

Wheat Firmer Other Grain Steady-

Stocks in Store.

' FINANCIAL.

There was another decline in 4 per cent bonds, and the whole market for Governments sympa-hized with this movement. The new 5s of 1881 were off 1/4, to 1031/4; the currency 6s 1/4, to 2014; and the 4 per cents to 99 for coupons and for registered. In Chicago the offerings of foreign exchange

In Chicago the offerings of foreign exchange were larger on account of the more rapid movement of stuff Eastward. In Chicago the offerings of bills were freer, but were still not heavy. Sterling grain bills were 482%, and French bills were weak at 523%. The actual Chicago rates for sterling were 484% and 487. In New York the actual rates were the same. The posted rates for sterling were 485% and 488. French bills were 527% and 515. okers' bills were 5171/4 and 515.

sols were 96 18-16@9634. The high price consols is to some extent a measure of the ilness and depression in the commercial and nanufacturing interests of Great Britain. On his subject the London correspondent of the

interesting remarks:

How is it that, with cheap money, lower wages, and with diminished cost of living, trade shows no signs of revivel? It can only be repeated that the startling occurrences of the last few years have deprived the country of that confidence which is necessary to promote healthy and active trade. The losses of the investing public in connection with foreign leans are alone sufficient to put an entire stop to the introduction of fresh proposals on the Loudon market; but, in addition to the amount the country has lost in connection with Turkey, Egypt, Spain, Peru, Honduras, Costa Rica, and Paraguay, there is the heavy depreciation in the value of all joint-stock enterprise in the country, and especially in the shares of cost and industrial undertakings. Latterly, too, the value of banking property has declined considerably, and gas shares have experienced a heavy fall. In fact, compared with those years which are denoted as being prosperous, but which were sears of inflated prices and trade, viz., in 1872, 1873, and 1874, the difference is in every respect very great. Possibly, and that it will prove to be the fact, we have reached the extreme point of depression; but at the same time, notwithstanding that we possess ample capital, that wages are low, and that living is theaper, there is no inclination to pursue a bold policy in trade.

Some Chicago bankers reported a more active demand for loans, but the improvement.

tre demand for loans, but the improvement can hardly yet be considered general. Rates remain 6@7 per cent for call loans, and 7@10 per cent for time loans. The currency ship-

per cent for time loans. The currency shipments and receipts are light in volume, and the orders for remittances to New York continue liberal. Bank clearings were \$2,500,000.

The following communication calls attention to the slight security given the public, as Chicago knows to its cost, by the present system of National Bank examinations. The gist of this matter was touched by one of our leading bankers, who said that a man competent to examine and report upon the bills receivable of a Chicago bank could easily command a salary as Cashier of \$12,000 a year. The Government pay would be no inducement to him.

e no inducement to him.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Perhaps there is no feature if the National-Banking law upon which so little nteligent reliance can be placed by stockholders net depositors as that providing for investigations reriodically by the official called the Bank Exammer. As regards capacity and qualifications as an expert in accounts, he may be the best man that ould be found, but in very many cases his examnation must be based rather on the statements of the officers than upon his own personal knowledge. Take, for instance, the bills receivable account. These the Examiner is a resident of the place, and

To meet this defect the investigation should be made under an anthority whose report would be unquestioned. A bill has lately been enacted by the Legislature of New Jersey to provide for "the summary investigation of unlawful or corrupt expenditures by officers of towns or incorporated villages," and it requires any Justice of the Supreme Court to whom twenty-five freeholders may apply, stc., to make an investigation after ten days" notice, and to publish the results in such manner as he may think proper. A similar bill has been introduced by Mr. Fish in the Legislature of New Tork. While those acts refer specially to towns, villages, etc., I venture the suggestion that were the National-Banking law so amended as to give the power of examination to the Judges of our District Courts, greater security would be provided for the public. It is one of those safeguards to which nonest and competent bankers can offer so objection.

Stocks were irregular. The market as a whole showed some recovery at the close. There was a general, though slight, advance, with the only important exception in the coal stocks. Delaware & Hudsen declined &, to 38%; Lackawanna to 44%, closing at the opening price of 45%;; and Jersey Central opened and closed at 36%. There was a decline in St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern of %, to 6; in St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern of %, to 69%; in Northwest common of %, to 55%; in Northwest preferred of %, to 85%; in Northwest preferred of %, to 85%; in Northwest preferred of %, to 130; in University of 14, to 104%; Atlantic & Pacific of 1, to 130; in University of 14, to 104%; Atlantic & Pacific of %, to 35%; Canada Southern of %, to 50.

In mining stocks, Home Stake was quoted at

In mining stocks, Home Stake was quoted at 81 and Ontario Silver Mining Company at 40. Missouri, Kansas & Texas first-mortgage

Northwestern gold bonds were 106; St. Paul Binking Funds, 102%; Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, 72; and Chicago & Alton deben-

The whole Atchison group of stocks wilted in the Boston market last week under the money pressure and the anxiety of holders to realize.

Atchison & Nebrasks (not one of the "group," however) declined from 36 (Feb. 27) to 30, and later 814. Atchison & Topeka fell from 105% to 100%, lowest since Feb. 15, and having meantime ched 108, with sales as high as 10816, buyer twenty days. The lowest point of 100% was reached on Wednesday, but the next day it was jumped to 105, one of those necessary movements where stock largely hypothecated runs down too freely. Later it receded to 102%, and to-day swung back to 105, closing at 104%. Kansas City & Topeka fell from 105% to nearly par asked; now the stock is 104 bid, 105 asked. Paeblo rapidly declined from 70 to 65%; then rallied to 68%, following the lead of Atchison, and fell back to 66%, closing to-day at 66% bid 68 acked.

The state of the state of	a were as ron	UMD.
D		1878.
Passengers	\$21,300	\$26,773.47
Merchandise	57,600	63, 952, 29
Iron and ore	3. 200	271.27
Sundries	3,900	3,851.00
	0,000	0,001.00
Total	\$86.500	204 848 03
Decrease		8,348,03
The Leadellie Me-		0,010.00
. The Leadville Minis	ag Company	have been re-
fused by Judge Hallet	t the injune	ion they an-
which for any in the	The state of	ton ency ap-
plied for against the	Little Glant	The New
Voel Quantin same		

York Graphic says:

The latter, by their own affidavits, prove that their rich ore body has no solid rock for its hanging wall, and consequently, by a previous decision of Judge Hallett, this deposit of ore could only be considered as "float-ore," and not a vein, which cannot by law be followed outside of the surface lines extended down vertically. By proving this, the Little Giant has virtually renounced all claim to any part of the ground contained within the surface lines of the Leadville Mining Company, which will remain in undisputed possession of all the ground it ever had. In this decision the Judge also says that the evidence proved the Leadville to be a true vein. This being so, it can be followed indefinitely down in depth into and through the Little Giant workings. The effect of this decision will be to coafne the Little Giant entire-

ly to the ground within its surface lines, which is small, and has never yet been in possession of the Leadville Mining Company, while the latter, having a true vein, has the right to follow it indefinitely in depth on its dip into and through the Little Giant ground. We understand that the Leadville Mining Company has attached and is attaching all the ore that comes out of the Little Giant, and that as soon as some additional underground work can be done and other evidence procured another application for injunction will be made, which will doubtless be granted, as several injunctions have already been granted by Judge Hallett on precisely the same evidence that the Leadville will soon be able to give. The Judge gave permission to file a new bill, and ordered that the witnesses of the Leadville Company be permitted to examine the shaft and workings of the Little Giant. Previously these workings were closed to them, consequently all the evidence at the trial was on the Little Giant's side.

The following gives the fluctuations of the leading stocks for the day:

leading stocks for the day:

St. L., K.C. & N. 73
Do preferred ... 324
St. L. & San Fran. 6%
Home Stake ... 31
Ontario Silver Mining Co...... 40 COMMERCIAL BILLS.

LOCAL SECURITIES. .119

*And interest. COIN QUOTATIONS. The following are the Chicago quotations for

BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK.
To the Western Associated Press.
NEW YORK, March 25.—Governments were weak and lower.

Take, for instance, the bills receivable account. Liness the Examiner is a resident of the place, and knows accurately the standing of borrowers, he dannot know the value of such assets as a security to the bank in case of necessity. Doubtless many wrong things have been done by bank managers, because they knew the Examiner must take their statements. To meet this defect the investigation should be made under an authority whose report would be unquestioned. A bill has lately been enacted by the Legislature of New Jersey to provide for the legislature of N

Western Union.
Money market active at 5@7 per cent, closing at 6.

Sterling exchange weak at 485; sight, 487.
Produce exports for the week, \$6,098,000.
GOVERNMENTS.
Conpons of 1881105% New 4s 99%
Conpons, '67s102 10-40s, reg1014
Conpons, '67s102 10-40s, reg1014 Coupons, '68s1024 Do coupon1014
New 58
New 434810334
STOCKS.
W. U. Telegraph 104% C., C., C. & I 40
Quicksilver 124 N. J. Central 36
Onicksilver, pfd134 Rock Island 1294
Pacific Mail 124 St. Paul 38%
Marinoss 103 St. Panl pfd 824
Pacific Mail 123/2 St. Paul 38% Mariposa 103/3 St. Paul, pfd 82% Mariposa, pfd 102/3 Wabash 20%
Adams Express 1054 Fort Wayne, ex div. 34
Wells, Fargo & Co 981/2 Terre Haute 24
American Express. 47% Terre Haute, pfd 7
U. S. Express 461 Chicago & Alton 771
N. Y. Central 112% C. & Alton, pfd 107
Erie 231/4 Ohio & Mississippi. 93/4
Erie, pfd 43% Del., L. & Western, 45%
Harlem
Michigan Central 89% C R & O 11312
Panama
Union Pacific 70% H. & St. Joe. pfd., 42
Lake Shore 69% Canada Southern 58%
Illinois Central 79% Cent. Pac. bonds 107%
Clev. & Pittsburg., 90 Union Pac. bonds., 107%
Northwestern 55% U. P. Land-Grants.112
Northwestern, pfd. 85 U. P. Sinking-F'ds. 1081/4
STATE BONDS.
Tennessee 6s, old 34 Virginia 6s, new 351/4
Tennessee 6s, new, 25 Missouri
Virginia 6s, old 35

Grand Prize. 4
NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, March 25.—Sight exchange on New York at par. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 485%. FOREIGN.
LONDON, March 25.—Consols, 964.
Stocks—Reading, 123; Eric, 23%; preferred, 33.

Stocks—Reading, 19/4, 103%; 10-40s, 103%; United States bonds—'67s, 103%; 10-40s, 103%; new 5s, 106%; new 4½s, 106%; new 4s, 101½.

Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £15,000.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for ord Tuesday, March 25:

CITY PROPERTY.

Carroll av, 138 ft w of Ashiand av, s f, 34x124 ft, dated March 20 (Charles Hopkinson to Dennis S. Daly).

Bishop court, 185 3-10 ft s of Washington st, e f, 50x185 ft, dated March 19 (William S. Davison to William Pottle).

Eighteenth place, 140% ft w of Johnson st, n f, 24x96 ft, dated March 17 (Joel F. Robbins et al. to John O'Leary).

Sangamon st, 95 ft n of Adams st, w f, 100x125 ft, dated March 24 (Sgrah L. Thomas to John Spry).

On street 330 ft w of Homan sv, between Huron et and Chicago av, e f, 194x124 9-10 ft, dated March 25 (William R. Taylor to Bengman Stockman).

Cornelia st, 216 ft e of Holt st, s f, 24x 127 4-10 ft, dated March 24 (Johann Pommer to Caroline Stowsand).

Same premises, dated March 24 (Johann Stowsand to Johann Pommer).

Brown st, 285 ft n of Maxwell st, w f, 25 x100 4-20 ft, dated March 11 (Henry D, Bassett et al. to Michael Clark;

West Superior st, s e cor of Robey st, n f, 23 4-10x123 ft, dated March 1 (William Evans to H. H. Dale).

Warren av, s e cor Page st, n f, 30x 122 1-10 ft, dated March 24 (Carissa M and James E. Abelt to Susan L. Oliver).

Brown st, 290 1-10 ft n of Twelfth st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated March 25 (Patrick A. Gaffney to Lawrence O'Day).

South Dearborn st, 150 ft s of Twenty-ninth st, w f, 25x110 ft, dated March 25 (Margaret O'Hein to James Fitzsimmons)

Indiana av, 22004 ft n of Twentieth st, w f, 275x1165 ft, dated March 4 The following instruments were filed for rec-

(James A. Grinstead to Madison C.

On street 264 ft e of Wallace st and 216 ft n of Sixtieth st, w f, 72x124 ft, dated March 14 (Lucius B. Converse to Russell S. Gladwin).

On same street, 288 ft n of Sixtieth st, w f, 48x124 ft, dated March 14 (Lucius B. Converse to Nathaniel B. Stevens)... WEST OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A BADIUS OF SEVEN Alice place, 124 ft e of Perry av. s f. 58x 102 ft, dated Feb. 17 (Estate of Emille Heilig to Friederika L. Potratz)\$ 832 COMMERCIAL.

Latest quotations for March delivery on the leading articles for the last two business days: The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this

city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7

o'clock on Tuesday morning, and for the corresponding date twelve months ago: RECEIPTS. SHIPMENTS.

1879. 1878. 1879. 1878. | Flour, bris... | 14,854 | 13,713 | 17,482 | 9,860 | Wheat, bu | 63,136 | 103,317 | 103,318 | 94,429 | Corn. bu | 167,886 | 248,801 | 188,469 | 108,320 | Corn. bu | 14,20 | 11,810 | 17,289 | 5,107 | Barley, bu | 4,120 | 11,810 | 17,289 | 5,107 | Barley, bu | 13,838 | 9,591 | 21,097 | 8,470 | Grass seed, ibs | 54,310 | 311,868 | 271,937 | 358,470 | F, seed, lbs | 27,000 | 92,100 | 147,031 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,00 Rye, bu 4,120 11,810
Barley, bu 1,888 9,591
Grass seed, bis 354,310 311,636
F. seed, bis 20,970 12,000
B. corn, ibs 20,970 12,000
C. meats, ibs 97,370 185,300 4,
Beef, tos 1,201,782 75,250
Tailow, ibs 98,400 81,090
Butter, ibs 98,420 84,073
D. hozs, No. 11 55
Live hogs, No. 2,987 7,526
Cattle, No. 2,987 7,526
Cattle, No. 2,987 7,526
Hichwin's, bris 102
Wood, ibs 224,893 120,612
Highwin's, bris 102
Wood, ibs 48,373
Potatoes, bu 2,225 1,753
Coal, tons 5,201 1,482
Lumber, in ft. 551 138
Shingtes, in 5,301 1,482
Lumber, in ft. 551 138
Shingtes, in 5,301 1,095
Poultry, coops
Eggs, pkgs. 563
G. apples, bris. 783
G. apples, bris. 3, 202
Eggs, pkgs. 563
G. apples, bris. 3, 202
Beass, bu 48,373
Cheese, bus. 783
G. apples, bris. 3, 202
G. apples, bris. 3, 202
G. apples, bris. 3, 202
Withdrawn from store during 9, 185 1, 502 326 199, 835 311,841 51,331 406 1,041 10 1,463 185 1,124

1,333 1,203 32 776 Withdrawn from store during Monday for

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 14 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 2 cars No. 3 do, 15 cars No. 2 spring, 37 cars No. 3 do, 26 cars rejected, 3 cars no grade (97 wheat); 37 cars high-mixed corn. 21
Also, 23,808 bu corn, 158,120
bu barley, and 160,681 bu rye. corn, 14 cars rejected (172 corn); 38 cars white oats, 43 cars No. 2 mixed, 8 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (90 oats); 2 cars No. 1 rye, 4 cars No. 2 do; 2 cars No. 3 barley, 4 cars extra do, 1 car feed. Total, 372 cars, or 170,000 bu. Inspected out: 62,279 bu wheat, 37,202 bu corn,

404 bu rye, 26,689 bu barley.

The Miller, of London, England, says the upward tendency in wheat has fair prospects of being continued so long as the Continent of Europe can absorb 120,000 qrs weekly; and Russia apparently will not underseil American or home supplies in either England or France.

In referring to the claim recently put forth to the effect that last year's wheat will not germinate, a gentleman in the trade said yesterday: The crop of 1858 was one of the poorest ever known, yet the crop of 1859 was a good one, and obtained by seeding with the wheat of 1858. A similar condition of things was noted in 1862 and the following year.

There need be no fear in regard to the germination of the wheat from last year's crop, if the conditions of weather be favorable, unless the wheat has germinated once already before it be put into the ground.

The people have not yet done with talking about the refusal of several provision firms to report the stocks on hand, and they have not ceased to feel indignant over it. If the parties complained of be simply transacting business for themselves, they have a perfect right to de-cline to give any information about it—though the wisdom of such a course may well be questioned. But, when a house is registered as a public warehouse for the storage of property belonging to other than the parties controlling the house, its business is public, and the commercial public has the right to know just how much stuff is on hand. The only way to deal with the question is to construe a failure to report as a withdrawal from the list of houses storing property for the trade.

The smallness of the difference between the

prices of April and May wheat in this market, as compared with the cost of carrying from one month to the other, is accepted by some as a proof that the April wheat is all taken care of, and is not in a position to be placed on the mar-ket. The greatest part of the difference in paice is due to the fact that wheat may be delivered on April contracts, carrying a storage charge of 4c to be paid by the buyer; while wheat delivered on May contracts must have five days to run on 11/4c storage. On all grain delivered after April 15 the difference between the storage due five days afterwards, and 1½c, must be deducted from the selling price, and the buyer then assumes the payment of the

whole charge for storage.

The leading produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and breadstuffs were steadier, while hogs and provisions were lower. The lat-ter were depressed by the belief that the hog supply of the country is much larger than was supposed previous to the publication yesterday of the figures forwarded from the Department of Agriculture in Washington.

The position of the dry-goods market was all that could be desired, the demand continuing active and prices ruling firm,—some lines advancing. There was a liberal movement in staple and fancy groceries and a firm and steady stapic and tancy proceries and a firm and steady set of prices. Dried fruits were quoted active, with apples, peaches, and prunes advancing. Other lines comparatively were steady. The fish trade was less active, with prices unchanged. Dealers in butter report a light supply and a firm market for fine table grades. Cheese was quiet and unchanged. Oils and paints were active as previously quoted. No changes were apparent in leather, bagging, and coal. apparent in leather, bagging, and coal.

Lumber is selling freely, no material change

Lumber is selling freely, no material change being noted in prices. The weather is mild and favorable for an early opening of the lake ports, but nearly all the lumber points are still closed, and the receipts of lumber are not likely to be large enough to influence the market for two weeks to come. Wool was steady. Timothy seed was active and a shade higher, while other varieties of seed were steady. Hay was firm, the inquiry being rather better, chiefly for shipping grades. Green fruits were selling from store at former prices, the only indication of weakness being in apples, which are coming in more freely than dealers expected. Poultry was firm, and eggs were lower.

The rates of marine insurance per \$100 on frain shipped from this city in vessels class

1,000 pkgs butter and cheese, 1,106 bris tailow, 900 bris alcohol, 105,830 hs seeds, 4,401 bris outmeal, 91,418 hs hides, and 1,500 bris corn-The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the even-

Wheat— 1879.
White winter 369
No. 1 red winter 11,40
No. 2 red 140,092
No. 1 amber. 4,569
No. 2 amber. 21,450
No. 3 winter 396
Rejected winter. 849
No. 1 spring 10,465
No. 2 spring 6,235,817
No. 3 spring 712,529
Rejected 103,825
No grade. 103,825
No grade. 280
No. 2 hard sprig 318,729
Mixed 14,425

The following were the stocks of Milwaukee:

No. 1 spring. hard 104, 682
No. 1 spring, regular 1,111
No. 2 spring, regular 2,475, 252
No. 3 spring, regular 647, 741
No. 4 constant 10,650
Special bin 53,275
Winter, No. 2 1,475 3, 515, 076 Total

Also, 28,808 bu corn, 158,120 bu oats, 398,326 VISIBLE SUPPLY. Mr. A. C. Thomas, of this city, gives the fol-

lowing as the quantitie	s or angar	and cold in
store March 22 at severs	l points:	
Location.	Wheat.	Corn.
Chicago	7, 734, 259	4, 018, 752
Milwaukee	3, 515, 076	23, 803
New York	2,875,000	1, 181, 000
Baltimore	442, 819	567, 631
Philadelphia	597, 125	254,000
Boston	90, 407	349, 375
Qswego	262,000	215,000
Buffalo	567,000	423,000
Detroit	745,073	956
Toledo	523,000	1,589,000
Montreal:	85, 258	118, 252
Toronto	320, 629	1,940
Kansas City	339, 395	639, 837
St. Louis	336, 451	2, 325, 847
Indianapolis	19,000	159,031
Peorla	2,178	145, 589
Duluth	345,000	67.000
Albany	2,000	55,000
Affoat in New York	675,000	125,000
Rail shipments	926,000	784,000
Total 9	0,402,670	13,024,018
March 15, 1879	1, 155, 030	13, 542, 413
March 23. 1878	7. 568, 449	5, 728, 462

MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named yesterday:
 Milwankee
 37,860

 New York
 132,000

 Detroit
 25,000

 Toledo
 14,000

 St. Louis
 15,000

 Baltimore
 79,500

 Philadelphia
 6,300

 Total
 378,796

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY. MARCH 25.—Receipts—Flour, 18,617 brls; wheat, 132,350 bu; corn, 30,600 bu; oats, 37,700 bu; corn-meal, 1,200 pks; rye, 3,500 bu; barley,

1,100 bu; malt, 1,118 bu; pork, 1,637 brls; beef, 1,009 tcs; cut meats, 3,448 pkgs; lard, 3,197 tcs; whisky 700 brls. 3,197 tes; whisky, 700 brls. Exports—For twenty-four hours—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 158,000 bu; corn, 101,000 bu; rye, 25,000 bu. GOODS RECEIVED

at Port of Chicago March 25: H. A. Kohn & Bro., 3 cases dry goods; Mullen, Ide & Co., 2 bales dry goods; Field, Leiter & Co., 42 cases dry goods. Collections, \$9,575.86.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were tame and rather weak under large offerings, and not much demand other than local. The receipts of hogs were large, with lower prices, and Liverpool reported a decline of 6d per 112 lbs on lard and most descriptions of meats. It is understood that large contracts were made to ship stuff at the lower freight-rates ruling last week, and the knowledge of this fact may have caused the weakness on the other side of the Atlantic, while buyers could not compete at current prices with the stuff going forward on those con-tracts. The report of the stock of hog shows a much greater number on hand than was generally expected, and this fact tended to weaken confi-

much greater number on hand than was generally expected, and this fact tended to weaken confidence in futures, though it is not thought that the summer run of hogs will be anything like as large as it was last year.

MESS PORK—Declined 15c per brl, and closed 10c below the latest prices of Monday. Sales were reported of 7.250 brls seller April at \$9.871/49.95; 27.250 brls seller May at \$10.00@10.07%; and 3.250 brls seller May at \$10.00@10.07%; and 3.250 brls seller May at \$10.15@10.20. Total, 37.750 brls. The market closed tame at \$9.92¼ for cash or seller March. \$9.92½ @.95 for April, \$10.05@10.07½ for May, and \$10.17½ @10.20 for June. Old pork was quoted at \$8.25@8.40.

Prime mess pork was quoted at \$8.25@8.40.

Prime mess pork was quoted at \$9.00@9.25, and extra prime at \$8.25@8.30.

LARD—Dectined 5c per 100 lbs, and closed 2½c below the latest prices of Monday. Sales were reported of 5.500 ics seller April at \$6.35 for \$900 cs seller April at \$6.35 for \$750 tcs seller June at \$6.47½@8.50. Total, 17,500 tcs. The market closed tame at \$6.35 for spot or seller March. \$6.35@6.37½ for April, \$8.42½@6.45 for May, and \$6.50 for June.

MEATS—Were active in local changes, and otherwise dull, the shipping demand being medgre. The market declined about 10c per 100 lbs. Sales were reported of 90,000 lbs shoulders at \$3.60 for April, \$4.80@4.85 for May, and \$4.22.4@4.95 for June; 200 tcs sweet-pickled hams (20 los) at 6c. The following were the closing prices per 100 lbs on the leading cuts:

Shoul-Short L. & S. Short ders. 15.224

Loose, part cured \$3,62\(\frac{4}{5}\), \$4.90 \$5.00 Boxed ... 3.75 4.87\(\frac{4}{5}\), 5.05 5.12\(\frac{4}{5}\), 4pril, boxed ... 3.77\(\frac{4}{5}\), 4.87\(\frac{4}{5}\), 5.05 5.12\(\frac{4}{5}\), 497\(\frac{4}{5}\), 5.15 5.25\(\frac{4}{5}\) May, boxed...... 3.87% 4.97% 5.15 5.25

Long clears quoted at \$4.75 loose and \$4.90 boxed; Cumberlands. \$5.00£ 1.2½ boxed; long-cut hams, 7%28%; sweet-pickled hams, 767% cfor 16 to 15 ib average; green hams, 6%26% for for 16 to 15 ib average; green hams, 6%26% for same averages; green shoulders, 3%c.

Bacon quoted at 4%24% cfor shoulders, 5%25% cfor short ribs, 5%26c for short clears, 8%29% cfor hams, all canvased and packed.

GREARS—Was quoted at \$5.0025.50 for No. 1 whits, 4%25c for good yellow, and 4%24% c for brown.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were firm and quiet at \$8.5028.75 for mess, \$9.5020.75 for extra mess, and \$17.75218.00 for hams.

Tallow—Was quiet at 6%26% c for city and 6%26% c for country.

With 10 per cent less for vessels in class A.

The grain toils on the Eric Canals the coming season will be one mill per ton per mile.

The Illinois & Michigan Canal will be opened next Saturday to boats drawing not more than four feet eight inches.

The following were among the direct exports from this city last week on through bills of lading to foreign torts: 9,917 bris flour, 126,690 bu wheat, 179,616 bu corn, 15,631 bu rye, 2,548 bris pork, 2,146 other pkgs do, 15,646 bbres meats, 15,578 cases canned do, 8,050 tes lars, 90 other pkgs do, 401 bris beef, 1,061 bris tongues,

Tallow—Was quiet at 6% 6%; for city and 6% and 6% of 6%; c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was tame and steady. There was some inquiry by shippers, but their bids were generally below the limits of sellers. The local trade was deling. Sales were reported of 230 bris winters, partly at \$3.85, and 250 bris springs, partly at \$4.75 for Minaceotas. The following was the nominal range of prices:

Choice winters.

Socious vinters.

Socious winters.

Socious vinters.

Soc

BRAN-Was quiet and easier. Sales were 30 tons at \$10.25 per ton on track, and \$10.50 free on 10.00.

AUD DU.

RYE—Was quiet and firm, sellers asking about 5c more than on the previous day. April was quiet at 444,645c, and May dt 496,494c. Regular No. 2 was quiet at 444,c, and fresh at 465,d. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 but y sample at 474,648c on track, and 400 but do at 49% free on board. Total, 2,400 bu.

BARLEY—Was in better demand and firmer, the improvement being chiefly in extra 3. The offerings were small, and the lower grades were wanted to ship, the late break having brought in orders from outside. Futures were also in better request, the shorts for next month showing a desire to cover, but the trading in these was light, as the offerings were meagre and held above the prices buyers were willing to give. April No. 2 closed at 66c bid, and May at 70c, with no sales. Regular No. 2 was quiet at 66c 70c. Extra 3 sold at 35c early for April, and closed at 5c bid. May was held at 40c, with 39c bid. Regular extra 3 sold at 36c 37c, and winter receipts of A. D. & Co. 's at 43c. No. 3 was firmer. Cash sales were reported of 4.800 bu extra 3 at 38643c; 800 bu No. 3 at 33 236c; 2,400 bu by sample at 426.77% on track.

MORNING CALL.

Morning Call.

Mess pork—Sales 10,500 bris, at \$9,924 for April, \$10.07\, \$010.10 for May, and \$10.20 for June. Lard—10,750 tes, at \$6.35 for April, \$6.42\, \$6.45 for May, and \$6.47\, \$6.45 for June. Short ribs—550,000 lbs, at \$4.72\, \$6 for April and \$4.82\, \$64.85 for May. Wheat—230,000 bu, at \$9\, \$6 for April and \$3\, \$6 for May. Corn—5,000 bu, at \$3\, \$6 for May. Common ...

5,000 bu, at 35½ for May.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat—Sales 165,000 bu at 89½ for April and 94@94½ for May. Corn—25,000 bu at 35% for May and 36½ for June. Mess pork—250 brls at \$10,07½ for May. Lard—4,000 tos at \$6,40% 6,42½ for May and \$6,50@6,52½ for June. Short rbs—100,000 lbs at \$4,97½ and for June \$4.85 for May.

EGGS—Declined to 10c per doz. The receipts were large, and bid fair to continue so.

FISH—Trade seems to be quieting dewn a little, but there is still a very fair call both on local and interior account, and previous prices are well supported. We quote:

No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl. \$4.40@ 4.50

Family whitefish, ½-brl. \$2.25@ 2.35

Trout. ¼-brl. \$4.10@ 4.25

Mackerel, extra mess. ½-brl. 12.50

Select mess. ½-brl. 16.00

Extra shore. ½-brl. 10.50

No. 1 shore. ½-brl. 7.00@ 7.50

No. 2 shore. ½-brl. 7.00@ 7.50

No. 2 shore. ½-brl. 4.50@ 5.00

Large family

Fat family, new, ½-brl. 3.00@ 3.25

No. 1 bay, kits. 7.50@ 1.20

Family kits. 7.50@ 6.00

Dressed cod. 6

Dressed cod. 6

Dressed cod. 6

Dressed cod. 6

Dressed cod. 7

Labrador herring, split, bris. 6.00@ 6.50

Labrador herring, round, ½-brls. 1.50

Scaliforms salmon, bris. 6.00@ 6.50

Califorms salmon, bris. 6.75

FRUITS AND NUTS—Apples and peaches continue to show great firmness, and the quotations were again recovered up a trifie. Peaches also are advancing. Foreign fruits were generally firm. We quote: Bank oil Dates Dates, fancy.
Figs, layers Turkish prunes.
French prunes, kegs.
French prunes, boxes.
Raisins, layers 1.
London layers 2.
Lose Muscatel 1.
Valencias, new 2.
Zante currants 554@ 644 8 @ 16 14 @ 18 6 @ 64 67/@ 7 10 @ 16 1.70 @1.75 2.15 @2.25 1.80 @1.85 74/@ 8 45/@ 44 145/@ 15/4 ante currants New York and Michigan
Southern
Ohlo...
Peaches, unpared, halves.
Peaches, unpared, quarters.
Raspoerries
Blackgerries
Pitted cherries.

NUTS. Carolina COPPEE.

Mendaling, Java.
O. G. Java.
Costa Rica
Choice to fancy Rio.
Good to prime.
Common to fair
Roasting.28 @29

Do. No. 2

Extra C

C No. 1

C No. 2

Yellow
New Orleans white, clarified
New Orleans fully fair to prime
New Orleans fully fair to prime
New Orleans fair
SHUPS.

California sugar-loaf drips
California silver drips California silver drips...... Sugar-house sirup..... New Orleans molasses, choice

Miners' oil, extra yellow

Miners' oil, extra yellow

Miners' oil, extra yellow

Miners' oil, white

Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity

Gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg

13

Gasoline, 87 degrees

West Virginia, natural, 28 degrees

Natural, 30 degrees

Reduced, 28 degrees

POTATOES—Were steady at 65:675c for peachblows, and 50:60c for early rose. The offerings

of fine stock were light.

POULTRY AND GAME—Chickens and turkeys

were scarce and firm. Wild ducks were nnchanged
in price and not so plenty:

Chickens, dressed, 9 h

S 8 9

Chickens, if the peach of the stock of the stock

Chickens, dressed, 9 h

Chickens, dressed, 9 h SEEDS—Timothy was in active request and bringing \$1.22\, 21.24. Flax and other seeds seen rather quiet, and unchanged as regards prime rather quiet, and unchanged as regards prime being \$3.65, and mammoth at \$3.80. Hungarian was steady at \$0c. and flax at \$1.4031.65.

SALT—The demand continues fair at the anexed prices:
Fine sait, \$2.50. SALT—The demand continues fair at the annexed prices:

Fine sait, \$\perp\$ brl. \$ 1.15

Coarse, \$\perp\$ brl. \$ 1.40

New York dairy, \$\perp\$ brl, without bags. \$ 1.75

New York dairy, \$\perp\$ brl, with bags. \$ 1.75

Michigan dairy, without bags. \$ 1.50

Michigan dairy, with bags. \$ 1.50

TEAS—Remain firm. There is, a well-sustand activity in the demand, at the range of prices dreabelow:

HYSON. INPERIAL.
 Washed neece woo, y m
 286.33

 Medium inwashed
 206.23

 Fine do, good
 186.20

 Coarse do
 162.20

 Tub-washed, choice
 334.37

 Tub-washed, common to fair
 336.33

 Colorado, medium to fine
 20224

 Colorado, common
 166.19

 Colorado, coarse
 13314
 LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO. 9— Cattle. 2,9974,500

2,051 3,087 2,748 CATTLE—Reports from the East continuing un-favorable and the receipts continuing liberal, the market again showed a weak and unsettled tone for shipping grades. Eastern buyers were present in about the usual numbers, but they did not take hold with much show of interest, and in the absence of competition sales dragged at lower prices, the de-cline from last week being 10@15c per 100 hs. Butchers' stuff was in good demand and not in excessive supply, and therefore holders of that class found it possible to realize at very full prices, the reported sales not indicating any appreciable decline from former rates. For stockers also there was a well-sustained inquiry, and no softening of prices. The quality of the supply was not as good and in one or two instances higher prices were paid, but sales at over \$4.65 did not cut much of a figure in the day's transactions. Sales to shippers were mostly at \$4.00@4.65 for fair to choice steers weighing from 1,100 to 1,400 ha, while the purchases of the local trade were principally at \$2.75@4.03. Stockers were wanted at \$2.75@3.85 for very ordinary to very good lots, while good feeding cattle were salable at \$4.00@4.25. Although trade was quiet throughout, a good many cattle changed hands during the day, and the feeling at the close was rather easier than at the opening of the market.

Single for April and Singlishe for May, Corn-S. (2014).

Whest-Sales 106,000 he at Single for April and beginning the May and the formal single for May. Corn-S. (2014).

Whest-Sales 106,000 he at Single for April and the Single for May and Single for May of May and Single for Single for May and Single for Single for May and Single for

Corresponding period last week, and it could be in noted. The range of prices is shown by lowing:

| No. Ar. Price, No. Ar. 24 | 313 | \$4.10 | 29 | 203 | 35 | 301 | 4.10 | 73 | 228 | 236 | 306 | 4.05 | 23 | 194 | 22 | 233 | 4.00 | 189 | 296 | 268 | 318 | 4.00 | 41 | 1.80 | 23 | 270 | 3.95 | 40 | 198 | 23 | 270 | 3.95 | 40 | 198 | 23 | 270 | 3.95 | 40 | 198 | 23 | 270 | 3.95 | 40 | 198 | 23 | 270 | 3.95 | 76 | 211 | 33 | 232 | 3.90 | 55 | 215 | 22 | 287 | 3.90 | 55 | 215 | 22 | 287 | 3.90 | 23 | 204 | 51 | 338 | 3.90 | 38 | 212 | 22 | 287 | 3.90 | 29 | 1.76 | 47 | 321 | 3.90 | 39 | 194 | 27 | 239 | 3.90 | 39 | 184 | 27 | 239 | 3.90 | 39 | 184 | 261 | 3.85 | 36 | 292 | 286 | 205 | 3.85 | 59 | 273 | 43 | 294 | 3.85 | 67 | 216 | 54 | 312 | 3.85 | 59 | 273 | 43 | 294 | 3.85 | 67 | 216 | 54 | 312 | 3.85 | 32 | 300 | 28 | 204 | 3.85 | 32 | 300 | 28 | 205 | 3.85 | 59 | 273 | 43 | 294 | 3.85 | 59 | 273 | 43 | 294 | 3.85 | 67 | 216 | 54 | 312 | 3.85 | 32 | 300 | 30 | 28 | 270 | 63 | 250 | 3.80 | 28 | 270 | 63 | 250 | 3.80 | 28 | 270 | 63 | 250 | 3.80 | 28 | 270 | 63 | 250 | 3.80 | 28 | 270 | 63 | 250 | 3.80 | 28 | 270 | 63 | 250 | 3.80 | 33 | 206 | 36 | 202 | 38 | 38 | 34 | 293 | 36 | 202 | 203 | 380 | 32 | 298 | 36 | 300 | 32 | 298 | 36 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 No. Ar. Price No. Ar.
70 82 \$4.50 75 114
60 164 5.62% 14 93
97 100 4.65 42 110
19 128 5.00 24 94
66 92 4.40 83 100
78 114 4.87%
78 109 5.00

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LO

4.25; feeding steers, \$3.75 hipments, 500. Hoss—Fairly active and simores, \$3.70@3.85; paci tons, \$3.75@3.80; select ceipts, 3.200; shipments, SHEFF—Firm and uncha \$3.25@3.85; good to chok muttons, \$6.12½@5.37½ ments, 2,400. KANSA

Special Dispotch
KANSAS CITY, Mo., M
Price-Current reports rec
545; markst fair; native
native stockers and feed
cows, \$2.50@3.60.
Hous-Receipts, 2, 239;
week; fair to choice hes
\$3,00@3.25.

EAST LIBERTY. March e12 head; supply libera strong; %c off from las yet; best, 1,300 to 1,400, 500 to 1,000, \$3,80/24.50, Hogs-Receipts, 2,600 to 1, Philadelphias, \$4.45 SHEEF-Receipts, 3,600 5,50; most all sold; BUFFALO, March 25.—
market dull and unchange
SHEEF AND LANDS—Re
slow: fair to good Western
ambs offered.
Hoos—Receipts, 625; n
ceeds demand: Yorkers,
and heavy, \$4,3504.40;
mixed, \$3,5063.75.

WATERTOWN, March 464; no change.
Hogs-Western fat, live
SEEEP AND LAMBS-Re
hanged. CINCINNATI. O. MARCH and prices a shade lower; light, \$3.63@4.00; packi ers', \$4.15@4.35. Recei

DRY G The past-week saw an domestic and foreign dr. buyers were present than of prices and the more

purchases were liberal. that prices are strong, year a more than ordi progress, collections we present, and, taken all it market has rarely been. Prints are active, with a Prints are active, with at 54c and "off" grades atings and chirtings are from a serious and the serious and the serious at the serious of Lonadale at 85c. The Nemeros of Saturday last say. "In looking at the cupt consumers as the season condition as actually im sponding period that can ties is there more than a meet the distributing demands he borne in mind, howeve statistical condition has beincreased export request, low prices for the superiocottons, which demand is off by too high prices. I well to remark that the expreciative of the low prices the cotton supply of the well to remark that the expreciative of the low prices the cotton supply of the welf for future delivery have a advance on last prices, a have been declined for July the same figures."

New York, March 25.— fairly active, and business senting cotton goods, pri but woolen goods remain q ly held, owing to the late low grade fancy prints have foreign goods in moderate n BY TELE FORE

LIVERPOOL, March 25 8s 6d@10s. Wheat-W spring, 7s 8d@8s 2d; white 9s 3d@9s 7a. Corn. 4s 5 Lard, 33s 3d. Receipts of 000 centals, 111,000 Ame 000 centals, 111,000 Amer Liverpool, March 25-fair. Breadstuff quiet, 9 9s 4d; club, 9s 3d@9s 8d. Liverpool, March 25-cold and snowing. Liverpool, March 25-—Cumberlands, 26s 6d; 2 clear, 27s; short clear, 2 clear, 27s; short clear, ? Cheese—Good to fine, 46
Tallow—Prime city, 35s
Prime mess, Eastern, 55s;
long cut, 20-B average, 39
London, March 25.—Li
demand. Corn rather won
Wheat and corn steady.
Wheat steadily heid. The
offered on sale off the coa
Special Disputes.
Liverpool, March 25—1
1. 10s; No. 2, 8s 6d.
Grain—Wheat—Winter,
8s 11d; spring, No. 1, 8s

of Trade:

GRAIN—Whest—Winter,
8s 11d; spring, No. 1, 8y
No. 1, 9s 3d; No. 2, 8s 1
No. 2, 9s 3d. Corn—No
4s 5d.
Provisions, Pork—53s.
Livenroot, March 2s
It 5 11-16@53d; sales,
Ind export, 2,000; Amer
BREADSTUFFS—Quiet ICalifornia white wheat,
0s 3d@9s 8d.
CLOVER-SEED—32@37s.
PROVISIONS—Lard, Ameclear, 27s.
Cheksk—Fine America

Curkse—Fine America Yarns and fabrics at Ma London, March 25.—L Resin—Pale, 8s@13a. NEW YORK, March

NEW YORK, March in wheat; winter grade from export buyers, and speculative account; and amber yielded slightly, the per bushel, though things indicated rather some revival of in cources; spring of de fitmness, checking oper 2 Northwestern quoted 1.05 asked; Cable advic quiet markets; 41,000 b 1.05, chiefly prime Corn offered with much stronger, in most busheld, the chiefly at offered with less urgeous out important changes mixed Western, 5,600 becage afloat, 5,000 busheld.

April. \$10.10@10.15; SUGARS—Raw inactive at 6% @6%c for fair to g of sale at yesterday's fig Whisky-150 bris at 3 treme close reforted at

To the Westers NEW YORK, March 22 10.23c; May, 10.40c; J August, 10.82c. Froun-Moderate den Flours—Moderate den super State and Western good extra, \$3, 70@3, 9 4,50; white wheat extr \$3,70@5,00; St. Louis patent process, \$3,00@ Grain—Wheat stead cupts, 132,000 bn; re graded do, 80c@\$1.04; ungraded winter red, \$1,08%@1,09%; No. 1

ve request and 20@1.2d, prime other seeds were 1.15 1.40 1.30 1.75@2.00

1.50@1.70 well-sustained IMPERIAL APAN UNCOLORED.

non to fair. . 18/35

for to fine... 40/250

fine to finest55/260

oolong. on to fair. .. 18@28 for to fine. .. 30@40 a moderate Western

. 13@14 Hoge, 20, 926 20, 900 Sheep. 651 1,400 2; 051 3, 087 2, 748

9, 185 326 ad unsettled tone for hey did not take hold wer prices, the de 0215c per 100 hs fore holders of that ing any appreciable and no softening of supply was not as good w bunches of choice to 25.00 was obtained

5 did not cut much of a actions. Sales to ship-24 65 for fair to choice to 1,400 hs, while the de were principally at e wanted at \$2.75@3.55 good lots, while good e at \$4.00@4.25. Altroughout, a good many at the day, and the feelenger than at the openross: ers, weighing ers, weighing 85,00@5,35

well-formed 1,500 los. 4.60@4.90 g 800 to 2/65@3.90 veighing 2.75@3.90

heifers. 2.00@2.50

in much the same conty. Neither shippers
to strud in pressing
cet sales holders were
er flee, the market decommon to prime bacon
lo for poor to choice
ion there was but little
my hogs were left over.
ow improvement both
The arrivals since Satwice as large as for the
eck, and in comparison
increase of some 17,000
tes is shown by the fol-

Ar. Price.
203 \$3.80
228 3.80
194 3.80
296 3.80
198 3.80
198 3.80
1180 3.80
1185 3.80
211 3.80
211 3.80
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hipments, 500.

Hoss: Fairly active and lower; Yorkers and Baltimores, 53, 70@3, 85; packing, \$3, 40@3, 75; Bostons, \$3, 75@3, 90; select heavy, \$4, 00@4, 15; receipts, 2, 900; shipments, 3, 890.

SHERF - Firm and unchanged; common to fair, \$3, 25@3, 85; good to choice, \$4, 25@5, 00; export mutions, \$5, 12½@5, 37½; receipts, 200; shipments, 2, 400. KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 25.—CATTLE—The Price-Current reports receipts, 405; mirrents, 545; market fair; native shippers, \$6,75@4.70; native stockers and feeders, \$2,75@3.75; native loose, Receipts, 2,239; shipments, and the control of the control cows, \$210003.60. Hosse-Receipts, 2, 239; shipments, 545 for the week; fair to choice heavy, \$3.30@3.60; light, \$3.00@3.25.

EAST LIBERTY. EAST LIBERTY. March 25.—CATTLE—Receipts, 612 head; supply liberal; market dull; prices strong: 4c off from last week; very little doing yet; best 1.300 to 1.400, \$4.75@5.00; common, 000 to 5.00. \$3.80@4.50. Hous—Receipts, 2.600 head; Yorkers, \$3.90@4.10; Fhiladelphias, \$4.45@4.70. Super-Receipts, 3,600 head; selling \$4.00@4. BUFFALO.

4.25; feeding steers, \$3.75@4.25; receipts, 1,900;

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO. March 25.—CATTLE—Receipts, 510:
market dull and unchanged.

SHERF AND LAMES—Receipts, 1,300; market slow; fair to good Western sheep, \$4.65@5.00; no lambs offered.

Hoos—Receipts, 625; market slow; supply exceeds demand: Yorkers, \$4.00@4.15; medium and heavy, \$4.35@4.40; light Yorkers and pigs, mixed, \$3.50@3.75.

WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, March 25. - CATTLE - Receipts, Hoss-Western fat. live, \$5.00.
SHEEP AND LAMBS-Receipts, 1,914; rates un-CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. O. March 25.—Hoos—Market dul. and prices a shade lower; common. \$3,00%3.55. light. \$3,65%4.00; packing. \$3,00%4.10; butchers, \$4,15%4.35. Receipts, 2,100; shipments, 310.

DRY GOODS. CHICAGO.

The past week saw an increased distribution of domestic and foreign dry goods. Decidedly more buyers were present than on any previous week of the season, and, stimulated by the upward tendency of prizes and the more seasonable weather, their purchases were liberal. In addition to the fact that prices are strong, and that for the time year a more than ordinarily-good business is in progress, collections were never better than at present, and, taken all in all, the position of the arket has rarely been so satisfactory as now 54c and "off" grades at 4465c. Bleached sheet

Prints are active, with standard prants quoted at 5½c and 'off' grades at 4½c65c. Bleached sheetings and shirtings are freely dealt in, and prices are advancing. New York Mills and Wamsutta are nowheld at 11c; fruit of the loom at 8½c, and Lonsdale at 8½c. The New York Journal of Commerce of Saturday last says:

'In looking at the supply between the mills and consumers as the season advances we find that condition as actually improved over any corresponding period that can be recalled. Of no qualities is there more than a supply with jobbers to meet the distributing demand in sight. It should be borne in mind, however, that this satisfactory statistical condition has been reached through an increased export request, attracted by the very Jow prices for the superior qualities of American cottons, which demand is not likely to be choked off by too high prices. In this connection it is well to remark that the export request is more appreciative of the low prices ruling in the face of the costion supply of the world than our home markets, and during the week very important orders for future delivery have been made at ½c and ½c advance on last prices, and much larger orders have been declined for July and August delivery at the same figures."

NEW YORK. March 25.—Jobbing trade continues fairly active, and business fair with agents representing cotton goods, prints, dress goods, etc., but weolen goods remain quiet: cotton goods firmly held, owing to the late advance in cotton, and low grade fancy prints have an upward tendency; foreign goods in moderate request.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The following were received by the Chicago Board

of Trade: LIVERPOOL, March 25-11:30 a. m .- Flour. 8s 6d@10s. Wheat—Winter, 8s 11d@9s 2d; spring, 7s 8d@8s 2d; white, 8s 11d@9s 3d; club, 9s 3d@9s 7d. Corp. 4s 3d@4s 2d 9s 3d 9s 7d. Corn. 4s 5d@4s 6d. Pork, 53s. Lard, 33s 3d. Receipts of wheat last 3 days 139,

OOO centals, 111,000 American.

Liverspool. March 25-1:30 p. m.—Weather fair. Breadstuffs quiet, steady. White, 8s 114@ 9s 4d: club, 9s 3d@9s 8d. Rest unchanged.

Liverspool. March 25—4:30 p. m.—Weather very

cold and snowing.

LIVERPOOL, March 25. -- Special cable-Baco -Cumberlands, 26s 6d; short ribs, 27s 6d; long clear, 27s; short clear, 28s. Beef—Prime mess, 73s; India mess, 76s; extra India mess, 88s. Cheese-Good to fine, 46s 6d. Shoulders, 22s. Tallow-Prime city, 358 96 Prime mess, Eastern, 55s; Western, 52s. Hams, long cnt, 20-D average, 39s.

London, March 25.—Liverpool—Wheat in fair

demand. Corn rather worse. Cargoes off coast— Wheat and corn steady. Cargoes on passage— Wheat steadily held. There are no cargoes of corn offered on sale off the coast.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, March 25-11:30 a. m. -FLOUR-No. 1. 10s; No. 2, 8s 6d. Grain-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 9s 2d: No. 2, 8s 11d; spring, No. 1, 8s 2d; No. 2, 7s 8d; whi 1, 9s 3d; No. 2, 8s 11d; club, No. 1, 9s 7d; No. 2, 98 3d. Corn-New, No. 1, 48 6d; No. 2

Provisions, Pork-53s. Lard, 33s 6d. LIVERPOOL, March 25.—Corron—Market dul at 511-16@5%d; sales, 7,000 bales; succulation and export, 2,000; American, 6,000. BREADSTUFFS-Quiet but steady. Corn firmer. California white wheat, 8s 11d@9s 4d; do club,

CLOVER-SEED-32@378. Provisions-Lard, American, 33s. Bacon, long CHEESE-Fine American, 46s 6d. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull. LONDON, March 25. - LINSEED OIL-25s 10d.

NEW YORK.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
NEW YORK, March 25.—Grain—Less activity in wheat; winter grades attracted less attention rom export buyers, and were also less sought or speculative account; under freer offerings, red and amber yielded slightly, in instances on No. 2 red 2/2c per bushel, though the latter on the later dealings indicated rather more steadiness on some revival of inquiry from speculative sources; spring of desirable quality held with firmness, checking operations; April option No. 2 Northwestern quoted at \$1.01 bid and \$1.040. 1.05 asked; Cable advices of generally steady but quiet markets; 41,000 bu No. 2 spring at \$1.04@
1.05, chiefly prime Milwaukee at \$1.05.
Corn offered with reserve, and quoted

much stronger, in most instances 1/61/1c per bu dearer for early delivery on very good demand; mixed Western ungraded at 431/2@46c. as to quality, chiefly at 45@46c. Rye firm, and offered with less urgency, but quiet. Oats with out important change on a moderate movement mixed Western, 5,600 bu at 301/2@32c; No. 2 Chi cago afloat, 5,000 bu at 32c; do in store, 301/2 Provisions-Hog products declined sharply un der adverse reports from the West, with a restrict ed movement noted. Mess pork in light deman at lower prices, closing at \$10.25@10.37% for new and \$9.25@9.37% for old; forward delivery mod

erately active; a reduction of 20c quoted at the close for March; \$10.10@10.15 for new; April \$10, 10@10, 15; May, \$10, 20; June, \$10, 2 @10.30. Cut meats moderately sought. Bacon quiet and unsettled; long clear at 5%c. Western Steam lard in fair demand for early delivery at easier prices; 590 tcs at \$6.40@6.47%, chiefly a \$6.42%@6.45, closing at \$6.42%.

TALLOW-In fair request; prime at 6 9-16c. Sugars-Raw inactive; Cuba Muscovada quo at 6% @6%c for fair to good refining; refined slow of sale at vesterday's figures.

WHISKY—150 brls at \$1.06, and 50 brls at the ex-treme close reported at \$1.05½; market weak.

Freights—Business on a comparatively moderate scale, but indicative of no changes of moment in raics; inquiry from the grain trade less urgent; for Liverpool suggestations by steam included 3,000 for Liverpool engagements by steam included 3, 900 bris flour at 2s@2s 4d through freight, and by outport lines as low as 2s; 16,000 bu grain at 6d.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Corron—Market dull at 10% 210% c; futures steady; March, 10, 21c; April, 10.23c; May, 10.40c; June, 10.59c; July, 10.73c;

FLOUR-Moderate demana; receipts, 19,000 bris Super State and Western, \$3,25@3.75; common to good extra, \$3.70@3.90; good to choice, \$3.95@4.50; white wheat extra, \$4.55@5.25; extra Ohio, \$3.70@5.00; St. Louis. \$3.80@5.75; Minnesota patent process, \$6.00@8.00.

GRAIN-Wheat steady, with fair demand; recelpie, 132,000 bu; rejected spring, 77@79c; ungraded do, 80c@\$1.04; No. 2 spring, \$1.04@1.05; ungraded winter red, \$1.90@1.14; No. 3 do, \$1.082@1.08½; No. 2 do. \$1.742@1.15; No. 1 ments, 8,800 bu; higer; No. 2 cash, 90%c; March,

do. \$1.15%; ungraded amber, \$1.10@1.12; No. 3 amber, \$1.11%@1.12½; No. 3 white, \$1.09%@-1.10; No. 2 do. \$1.11@1.11½; No. 1 do. \$1.13½ @1.13% @1.13½ @1.13½ @1.13½ @1.13½ @1.13½ @1.13½ @1.13½ @1.13½ @1.13½ @1.13½ @1.13½ @1.13½ @1.13½ @1.13½ @1.13½ @1.13% @1.13% @1.13% @

fined, 9c.

Tallow—Steady at 6 9-16c.

RESIN—Market dull at \$1.35@1.40.

TURPENTINE—Market dull at 29½@29½c.

E008—Weak; Western, 15c.

PROVISIONS—PORK steady: mess, \$10.45 for new;

\$9.25@9.37½ for old. Beef quiet but steady.

Cut meats quiet; long clear middles, 5½c; short clear do, 5½c. lear do, 5%c. Chress - Market dull; Western, 2@8%c. BUTTER - Market dull; Western, 6@27c. Whisky - Steady at \$1.06.

NEW ORLEANS. New Orleans, March 25. - Flour-Strong: an-perfine, \$3.00; XX, \$3.75@4.00; XXX, \$4.25@ 5.00; hign grades, \$5.25@6.00. GRAIN-Corn-Market easier at 441/047c. Oats Quiet, but firm; choice white, 45@47c. Oats quiet, but firm; choice white, 45@47c. Corn.-Mear.—Quiet and weak at \$2.35. HAY—Market dull; ordinary quoted at \$10.00@13.00; prime, \$14.00; choice, \$16.00@17.00.

PROVISIONS-PORK quiet and weak; old, \$9.40; new. \$11.00. Lard-Market easier; tierce, 64.60 7%c: keg. 7@7%c. Bulk meats frmer; shoulders quoted in first hands, loose, at 4@4%c; packed. 4%@5%c; clear rib. 5%@5%c; clear sides in bulk. 5%@5%c. Bacon—Shoulders, new, quoted at 4%c; clear rib. 5%c; clear, 6c; hams, sugar-cured, dull and lower; canvased, 8@9%c, sin size. WHISKY-Market dull; Western rectified, \$1.05 @1.10
GROCERIES—Sugar quiet and weak; common to good common, 4%@5%c; fair to fully fair, 5%@5%c; yellow clarified, 6%@7%c. Molasses dull and lower, ordinary quoted at 9@11c; prime, 12@13c; choice, kic. Rice dull and lower at 5%@

BRAN-85c. PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—FLOUR—Market dull: Minnesota extra family, \$4.50@4.75; Illinois fancy, \$5.75; Minnesota patent process, \$7.00@ 8.50. Rye floar neglected.

Grain-Wheat steady; No. 2 Western red, in elevator, \$1.14%. Corn firmer; Western rejected on track, 41@41%c; do steamer, 42@42c. Oat depressed; mixed, 30@31c; white Western, 31%

depressed; mixed, 30@31c; white Western, 31½ @32c.
Provisions—Quiet but steady. Mess beef, \$12.50 @13.60. Prime mess beef, \$10.25@10.50. Hams, smoked, \$4,@9½c; bickled, 7½@8½c. Lard—Western, 6½@7c.
BUTTER—Firm and unchanged.
Eggs—Easy; Western, 14@15c.
CHEESE—Nominally unchanged.
PETROLEUSE—Nominally unchanged.
RECRIFTS—Flour, 3,000 br; sweat, 63,000 bu; corn, 73,000 bu; outs, 17,000 bu; rye, 2,500 bu.
WOOL—Moderate demand; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia double extra and above, 34@35c; extra, 33@34c; medium, 35@37½c; coarse, 29@30c; unbolt, 28@32c; medium, 35%37½c; coarse, 29@30c; unbolt, 28@32c; combing, unwashed, 36@42c; unwashed, 25@28c; coarse and medium, 21@40c.

BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, Md., March 25 .- FLOUR-Dull and No. 2 Pennsylvania red, \$1.15; No. 2 Western winter red, spot, March, and April, \$1.13%@ 1. 13%: May. \$1.13%@1.14. Corn-Western dull Western mixed, spot, March, and April, 43%@43%c; May unchanged; steamer, 40%c. Oats dull; Pennsylvania, 33@33½c; Western white, 33@33½c; do mixed, unchanged. Rye quiet at 55@

To.

HAY—Unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Unchanged.
BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.
ROSTER—Steady and unchanged.
PETROLJUM—Unchanged.
COFFEE—Steady and unchanged.
WHISKY—Dail and unchanged.
FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steam quiet; grain,

\$10.10. Lard dull; \$0.20 be. Bark meats dull and lower; clear ribs, \$5.20@5.25 cash; \$5.07% April; clear, \$5.25@5.30.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bris; wheat, 15,000 bn; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 11,000 bris; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 50,000 bi; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKEE, March 25. - FLOUE-Quiet and

GRAIN-Wheat steady; opened Mc higher; closed frm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, \$1.00½; No. 1 Milwaukee, 96%c; No. 2 Milwaukee, 91%c; March, 89%c; April, 90c; May, 94%c; No. 3 Milwaukee 80c: No. 4, 741/c; rejected, 65c. Corn scarce and 80c: No. 4, 74½c; rejected, 65c. Corn scarce and wanted; No. 2 fresh, 34c. Oats steady, with a fair demand; No. 2 fresh, 24c. Bye less firm; No. 1, 45c. Barley demoralized and lower; No. 2 spring, 63c; April, 62½c. Provisions—Quiet, and easier. Messpork quiet; new, \$0.90. Lard—Prime steam, \$0.35. Hoos—Live dull and lower at \$3.50@3.90. Receivts—Flour, 11,000 bris; wheat, 39,000 bn. Shipments—Flour, 18,000 bris; wheat, 42,000 bn.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, O., March 25. - Cotton-Firm

FLOUR-Easier but not quotably lower. GRAIN-Wheat-In fair demand; red and white, \$1.00@1.05. Corn quiet but firm at 36@37%c. Oats—Good demand at full prices; 274@30c. R; steady at 56c. Barley quiet; No. 2 falt, 95@9s. Provisions—Port—Demand fair and market fir at \$10.00. Lard dull and nominal; current mak held at \$6.30. Bulk meats dull; lower to sein nominally \$3.55, \$3.75, and \$4.95. Bacon dull \$4.12%; \$5.52@5.50, \$5.62.
WHISKY—Steady and firm at \$1.02.
BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.
LINSEED OIL—Steady at 65c. Oats-Good demand at full prices; 271/2030c. Rye

LOUISVILLE. Louisville, March 25 .- Corron-Firm at 9%c. FLOUR-Quiet and unchanged. GRAIN-Wheat steady; red, \$1.08; amber, \$1.00 1.03. Corn steady with a fair demand; white,

601.03. Corn stead with a second fair and mar-set firm; white, 30c; mixed, 28c. Rye quiet. Provisions—Lard quiet but firm; choice leaf tierce, 7%c; do keg, 8 4.68%d. Bulk meats steady at 3%c; clear rib. \$4.9065.00; clear, 5%c for loose. Bacon firm at 4%c; clear rib, 5%c; hams, Sugar-cured, 8½@9½c. Whisky-Market dull at \$1.02. BOSTON.

Boston, Mass., March 25. -FLour-Dall and GRAIN-Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 47%c. Oats market dull; No. 1 and extra white, 36@39c; No. 2 white, 35@35%c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 34@34%c. Rye, 65c. RECEIFTS—Flour, 1,500 bris; corp, 59,000 bu; wheat, 52,000 bu. Shirmknts—Flour, 1,100 bris.

TOLEDO. TOLEDO. O., March 25.—GRAIN-Wheat quiet and steady; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1,04; amber Michigan, spot, held at \$1.06%; April held at \$1.07; June, \$1.08%; No. 2 red winter, spot and March, \$1.07; April held at \$1.04%, \$1.07 bid; May, \$1.084; Western amber, \$1.074. Corn quiet; high mixed, 36c; do Dayton and Michigan, 354c; No. 2. spot, 6c; May, 374c. Oats dull; No. 2, 27c; white, 28c.

INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 25. - Hoss-Stron at \$2.50@4.10; receipts, 1,400 head; shipments GRAIN-Wheat nominally unchanged; No. 2 red \$1.03@1.04. Corn nominally unchanged at 34½@ 34½c; July, 27@28½c. Phovisions—Shoulders, 3½c; clear rib, \$4.75. Lard, 6%c. Hams, 7%@7¾¢.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO. March 25.—GRAIN— Wheat-Spring neglected: winter dull; sales of red Michigan at \$1.09%. Corn quiet; sales of 5 cars new on track at 30%; 2 cars No. 2 at 40c. Oate quiet; sales of mixed Western at 32c on track. Rye neglected. Barley dull.

RAILBOAD FREIGHTS—Nominal.

KANSAS CITY.

9]c; No. 3 cash, 88¼c; March, 88½c; No. 4 cash 80c. Corn—Receipts, 7, 700 bu; shipments, 30, 300 bu; firmer; No. 2 cash, 28c; March, 28½c.

DETROIT. DETROIT, Mich., March 25. - FLOUR-Steady. GRAIN-Wheat closes weaker and lower; extra \$1.05; No. 1 white, \$1.03%; April, \$1.03%; May, \$1.05%; June, \$1.05%. Receipte, 25,482 bu; shipments, 37,352 bu. OSWEGO.

Osweeo, March 25. Grain—Wheat in moderate demand; No. 1 hard Duluth spring, \$1.13; No. 2 Milwankee, \$1.05. Corn steady; old No. 2 West-PEORIA.
PEORIA, March 25.—Highwines—Quiet; sales 50 bris at \$1.02%.

ST. LOUIS, March 25.—COTTON.—Steady and unchanged; middling, 8%c; sales 140 bales; receipts, 1, 200; shipments, 1, 900; stock, 23, 300.

New Osheans, March 25.—Cotton—Quiet; middling, 10c; low do, %c; net receipts, 2, 972 bales; gross. 3, 415; exports to Greaf Britain 6, 133; coastwise, 1, 415; sales, 4,000; stock, 226, 680;

Memphis. March 24.—Cotton—Easy; receipts, 636 bales; shipments, 1, 113; stock, 50, 473; sales good; export, \$100; spinners, 800; middling, 10c. COTTON.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., March 25. - PETROLEUM-Firm a CLEVELAND, U., MARCH 25.—PETROLEUM—Firm at the quotations; standard white, 110 test, 8c.

PITTSBURG, March 25.—PETROLEUM—Dull; crade, 1%c at Parker's for shipment; refined, 9%c Philadelphia delivery.

Oil. CITY. March 25.—PETROLEUM—Market opened steady, with 82%c bid; advanced to 83%c, at which price closed; shipments, 39,000, averaging 31,000; transactions, 200,000.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, March 25. - SPIRITS OF TURPEN ring-Firm at 26%c.

MARINE.

THE VESSEL-OWNERS. The Vessel-Owners' and Agents' Board of Chicago held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, in the Board of Trade mmittee-room, for the purpose of reorgan zing under the requirements of the Inland Vessel-Owners' Association. The attendance mbraced all the prominent owners of grainarrying craft in the city. George C. Finney, President of the Board, occupied the chair, and

John M. Long acted as Secretary.

Mr. Thomas Hood, from the Committee of Three appointed at the previous meeting, reported that they had come to the conclusion that it was impracticable to attempt to harmonize the constitution and by-laws of the Ves-sel-Owners' and Agents' Board of Chicago with the instructions of the Inland Vessel-Owners' Association of the Western Lakes, and recom mended the formation of an association of vessel owners for Chicago to conform to the require nents of the Inland Vessel-Owners' Association

as adopted at Cleveland. After some discussion upon the feasibility of naintaining the Vessei-Owners' and Agents' Board under the requirements of the Inland Vessel Owners' Association, there being som question about the admission of agents who were not vessel-owners into the new organization, the report of the Committee of Three was accepted, and the Committee discharged.

Mr. Hood, from the Committee, presented articles and by-laws for the formation of a new organization agreeable to the requirements of he Inland Association. Capt. H. S. Halsted moved an amendment to

the above,—that the old organization of owners and agents be continued and adapted to the requirements of the Inland A sociation.

Capt. W. M. Egan offered a substitute, as follows, and it was adopted after considerable talk:

which was adopted without discussion:

Resolved, That we, as members of this Board,
piedge ourselves, one to the other, that we will
withdraw our patronage from any agent that
violates the rates established by the Board of
Directors. If suspected, such agent shall be asked
for an affidavit of the matter, and a non-coinpliance on the part of the agent shall be deemed
confession, and such agent be posted at the
headquarters of the Association.

confession, and such agent of posted at the headquarters of the Association.

Capt. Halsted offered a resolution providing that none but vessel-owners or part owners of vessels shall be appointed on the Board regulating freights, and it was adopted.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Wiey M. Egan; Vice-President, Ira H. Owen; Secretary, C. W. Elphicke; Treasurer, Thomas Hood; Directors, W. M. Egan, H. S. Halsted, John M. Lotg, George C. Finney, Charles J. Magill, J. S. Dunham, A. R. Atkins.

Capt. Egan then took the chair.

Mr. Jacob Johnson proposed the following amendment to the constitution for the purpose of harmonizing the Board with the Inland Vessel-Owners' Association, and it was laid over

or harmonizing the Board what the Island over sel-Owners' Association, and it was laid over under the rules:

That the words 'and agents' be stricken out of the preamble, Art. I. and the words 'or agents' in Art. IX.

Mr. Halsted gave notice that he would present an amendment to the constitution at the next meeting, providing for the rotation in office of the Directors, three new ones to be elected the last Saturday of each month in place of three whose terms were to expire at such periods.
The President appointed Messrs. Johnson,
Mullen, and Hall a Committee on Finance, and
Messrs. Hood, Dunham, and Long as a Stand-

mesors. Hood, Palana ing Committee.

The Board then adjourned without day, and the Directors held a brief session with closed doors, but, so far as could be ascertained, did not transact any business of special importance. They will fix a time for regular meetings at an early day, and take some action with reference of traight rates. to freight rates.

MILWAUKEE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, March 25.—The schrs Loveland

and Barnes did not get away until this morning for Grand Haven. The tug E. L. Anthony, which sunk in the river near East Water street bridge, two months since, is being raised. She has suffered considerable damage through collision while lying at

the bottom of the river.
The schr Arrow has taken out a clearance for Advices received here to-day indicate that the scow Alaska, which was beached at Two Rivers Sunday night, is out high and dry and but little

The Custom-House records show a transfer of one-fitth of the scow Success by Michael Michaelson & Co. to O. Torrison, of Manitowoc, for \$800, and of a similar interest in the same vessel by Ole Torrison to Ole Hanson for the same At Wolf & Davidson's shipyard the schr Jen-nibel is in dry-dock., She will be followed by the scows Dunham, South Side, Becker, and

PORT NOTES. The charters made on corn to Buffalo during the winter range from 41/4 to 6c per bu, and from 5 to 61/2c on wheat. The schr Thomas W. Ferry was not towed to elevator to load yesterday, as reported she would be, but was merely transferred from one to another.

to another.

Col. James Hendrick, General Superintendent
of the Orient Mutual Insurance Company of
Albany, is in the city on business connected Albany, is in the city on Dusiness with marine underwriting.
The Directors of the Lumber-Vessels Owners' Association will meet this afternoon at their new headquarters on South Water street, near Franklin, for the purpose of fixing the freight, rates for the opening of the season, which begins April 1.

A Story of the Raving.

A Story of the Raving.

Oil City Derrick.

I think 'twas in September, if I rightly now remember, that I heard a knocking, knocking at my door: yes, I know 'twas in September, for quite well I now remember he had been there about fifty times before,—had been there knocking at my door. But I opened not, nor wondered, as upon the door he thundered, for he yelled, "Say, now will you settle this 'ere bill I bring you," as he battered on the door; and I answered, calmly answered, "Nevermore."

CURRENT GOSSIP.

TWO LOVERS' VIEWS. Springfield (Mass.) Republican.
They were straying by the seasons, In the twilight's ourple glow, Listening to the soft, sweet music Of old Ocean's ebb and flow.

"I am thinking, love," be whispered,

Only sea and sky about us:
What a happy life 'twould be! 'If you're ever near me, darling,

I can care for nothing, since You are all the world to me— I'm as happy as a Prince!" Then she answered, hesitating,

In their conversation's luil,
"Yes, my dear, it might be pleasant—
But I'm sure it would be dull." A WONDERFUL BUNNED

New York Times.

The present interest in pedestrianism, manifested by the gathering of throngs of people to witness walking and running matches, was out was then excited by the wonderful and almost incredible performances of one man. This was Mensen Ernst, born in Bergen, Norway, on Oct. 19, 1799. He was the son of a sea Captain, and, when still a boy, entered the English navy. Although his powers as a runner were displayed even in his boyhood, he had made three voy ages to the East Indies, and had completed a three-years' cruise on the frigate Caledonia, be fore he made a public exhibition of them, which he first did by running a race in London when 19 years old. Though up to this time he had had no training, and had even lacked a pedestrian's ordinary opportunities for muscular development, he was famed throughout
the navy as a runner, and wonderful stories as
to his extraordinary powers circulated among
all branches of the service. At last a heavy sum
of money was wagered by the officers of his ship
that Mensen would run from London to Portsmouth, a distance of seventy-three miles, in less
than ten hours. The feat was attempted and
accomplished, the distance being covered by the
young sailor in exactly nine hours. Shortly
afterward he ran from London to Liverpool, a
distance of 150 miles, in thirty-two hours. Although thus successful as a runner, Mensen did
not quit the sea until after having distinguished
himself by bravery in the battle of Navarino,
fought Oct. 20, 1827. Soon after that date he
became a professional runner, and, after winning a number of lesser matches, was induced
to undertake the great feat of running from
Paris to Moscow. He started from the Place
Vendome at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of June
11, 1831, and entered the Kremlin at 10 o'clock
a. m. of June 25, having accomplished the distance of 1,760 miles in thirteen days and eighteen
hours.

This feat created a decided sensation theoryes. destrian's ordinary opportunities for mus

tance of 1,760 miles in thirteen days and eighteen hours.

This feat created a decided sensation throughout Europe, and the employment of Menser as a courier extraordinary by Kings and Princes became a popular amusement in European courts. He ran from country to country, and from court to court, bearing messages of congratulation, condolence, or dispatches of greater importance, and whenever matched against the regular mounted couriers, easity succeeded in beating them. He always carried with him a map, a compass, and as many biscuits and map, a compass, and as many biscuits and ounces of raspberry sirup as there were to be days occupied on the journey. In winter he took with him a pair of long, slender Norwegian snow-shoes, and in traveling he always chose the most direct line, turning out neither for mountains nor rivers, but climbing the one and swimming the other. He never walked, but inwariably ray keeping was long swimping. but invariably ran, keeping up a long, swinging lope for hours at a time without rest. His only refreshment was one biscuit and an ounce of raspberry sirup per day, and two short rests of ten or fifteen minutes each in twenty-four hours. These rests he took while standing and leaving a transcent of the control of the co leaning against a tree or other object of support. At such times he covered his face with a handkerchief and slept, and after such a nap he would pursue his way apparently as refreshed as though he had slept for hours.

Ross—Quiet at 14@15c.
Perrol_3UM—Unchanged.
CorrEx—Steady and unchanged.
Whiskx—Dull and unchanged.
Fributa—To Liverpool per steam quiet; grain, 7d.
Receipts—Flour, 4.716 brls; wheat, 87,700 bu; corn, 171,800 bu; corn, 171,800 bu; corn, 67,700 bu.

ST. LOUIS.
St. Louis, Mo., March 25.—Flour—Easier; double extra fall, \$4.35@4.50; treble do, \$4.55@4.570; family, \$4.75@4.85; choice, \$4.90@5.10.
Grants—Wheat active, firm, and higher; No. 2 red fall, \$1.02\(\pmu\) cash; \$1.02\(\pmu\).03 April; \$1.02\(\pmu\).03 April tries whose inhabitants were sayage robbers, and who lived in a state of continual warfare. The man seemed invested with supernatural powers, and his fame spread far and wide. One powers, and his fame spread far and wide. One of the most interesting problems of the age being the discovery of the sources of the Nile, it was suggested that this wonderful man be employed to follow the course of the river to its sources, and thus determine them. Prince Puckler Muscan, who had himself traveled extensively in Egypt and had made several unsuccessful attempts to penetrate to the head waters of the Nile, offered to defray all expenses and reward Mensen handsomely if he would undertake the trip. The indefatigable runner consented to make the attempt, and on May 11, 1842, set out from Muskan, in Silesia, whence he ran to Jerusalem, where he had some business to attend to. Thence he continued his way to Cairo and up the western bank of the Nile, through Lower and Middle and into Upper Egypt. Here, just outside the Village of Syane, he was seen on the moraing of Jan. 22, 1843, to stop and rest, leaning against a palm tree, with stop and rest, leaning against a palm tree, with his face covered by a handkerchief. He rested so long that some persons tried to wake him, but they tried in vain, for he was dead. He was buried at the foot of the tree, and it was years before his friends in Europe knew what fate had

befallen him. HIGH PAY AT MONTE CARLO.

MONTE CARLO, March 6.—Except in the matter of weather, which has been exceptionally wet, the session at Monte Carlo has been quite up to the average. The play has been very heavy at times, and those who came here with the laudable determination of breaking the bank or of working systems have not the usual fate of "going empty away." The English players have had a particularly rough time of it, both here and at the Mediterraance at Nice, where more money has been lost and won at baccarat than the oldest member of that gambling circle can call to mind, competition for the bank hav-ing often reached as high as 7,000 francs. When I arrived here, soon after Christmas, the large I arrived here, soon after Christmas, the large winnings at trente-et quarante of two English habitnes were upon everybody's tongue. A Mr. L. threw in for 94,000 francs, with an original stake of ten louis; while F. N. was credited with 150,000 francs "to the good;" and I saw the latter win close upon 70,000 francs in on hour one afternoon when playing the maximum (6,000 francs). Half of it went again after dinner, however; and before he left for England last week his play was reduced to a single louis stake; yet during the hight of his success it stake; yet during the hight of his success if was estimated by the bank that Mr. N.'s insurwas estimated by the bank that Mr. N.'s insurance money alone brought them in a louis a minute! His gross losses are reported to be over £12,000. Mr. L. was 150,000 francs "out" up to yesterday, when he got it all back, with something to the good. Au contraire, almost every knight of the frigger who has tried so recoup his losses with the gun has met the same disastrous luck on the tapis vert. A considerable portion of some of the valuable pigeonshooting prizes, too, have found their way back again into the coffers of the administration from the pockets of the winners thereof, and, except in the solitary case of a 60 per cent money-lender, the pockets of the winners thereot, and, except in the solitary case of a 60 per cent money-lender, who sent £5,000 to London the next day, no winner of any consequence was talked about until Count Belgarde, who always played the maximum, woa 200,000 francs, with which he departed to Vienna yesterday.

There have been some wonderful runs at treute et quarante during the last fortnight; and if a noble plunger, well known in English racing circles, had not prevailed upon his unwilling partner (the Mr. L. before aliaded to) to transfer an accumulated stake of 10,000 francs on rouge and couleur to noir after a run of seven

willing partner (the xi. It. to the and to transfer an accumulated stake of 10,000 francs on rouge and couleur to noir after a run of seven on the former (which extended to eleven), he would have returned to Nice by the last train a richer man than the mere possessor of his railway ticket. One of the heaviest players here is Mr. Watson, an American, who is said to have lost £50,000 at trente et quarante within the last five years; but the most sensational performer of the present season is a Dutch-American, who goes by the nickname of Count Impair, from the fact of his invariably staking the maximum on that division at rowette. I have also seen him out the same amount on the color, 2,000 francs on passe, and the maximum of nine lonis on ten or a dozen even numbers en plein; and one afternoon he had such a tremendous run of luck that he was obliged; to roll up the bank-notes in his pocket-handkerchief on leaving the table. But he, too, has had his reverses, and was a few days ago reduced to

twenty-franc stakes. Another Englishman who has had a bad time of it is young P. The Duchese of Manchester has been fortunate at Monte Carlo; so has Lord Dupplin; but the great winner at the tables is a Hungarian Count, who sent home an installment of £6,000 as part of his winnings the other day, and has remained to increase or lose them. So it is with everybody who plunges, or stays long enough—certain loes, although nothing can be fairer than the entire system of play. But what with insurance at the rate of 10 per cent, and the percentage in favor of the table at trente et quarante, with the double refrait, it is only a matter of time against the player. Proof of this is afforded in the luxurious attractions of the piace, which art has assisted nature to provide. The latest addition is a large, lofty, gorgeous saile des concerts, erected by Garnier of the Grand Opera, wherein music by the finest orchestra in the world is open to all twice a day.

"WHAR'S DE KERRIDGE!"

From the Virginia City (Ner.) Chronicle.

He was a new bootblack, but already seemed quite at home at the old stand so long a famil-"Sartin, boss, shine 'em up in less'n no

time," said he, and we mounted to the hurri-cane-deck of his place of business. "Wall, yes, boss, not bin here long, but I'se

getin' insight inter de ways mighty fast. De ways here, sab, is different to what dey is down in ole Massissip. Bin Massissip, sah? Fine ole State, sah." "The colored people here appear to be quite

as happy as in any part of the world," we ventured to remark. "No, sah; beg leave to diffah; you's not or

de inside, sah; dar's too much elewation; dat's what's de matter. Give you instance: Las' reek, you know, sah, de cullud folks had a week, you allow, san, de control to an about the control of the country, sah. I am not indifferent to dress, and I put on clothes, sah,—clothes dat don't every day see de light ob de sun,—and went to de res-

day see de light of de said,—and went to de residence of de gal.

"I 'rived at de 'pinted time. De gal was in de sees' room an' in her bes' clothes, waitin' my arrival on de scene. De ole man was dar, an' de old woman also figgered in de tableaux, wid a amily.
"Miss Augusta smiled on me in dat meitin'

"Miss Augusta smiled on me in dat meitin' way ob de eyes dat allars guv me a movement of de heart. I was interjuced to de more influential inembers ob de household, an' de discours was agreeable. Presently I suggested dat it would be well to be movin' for de party, an' Miss Augusta rose in all de pomp and circumstance of her high-priced attire.

"We arrived on de stoop of de door, an', offering my arm, I suppose, we should progress. No, sah, not a bit of it. Dat gal receded. She rose erec' to an astonishin' hight, an', as ahe transfixed me wid her gaze, she uttered dese memorable words: 'What's de transpotation!' "De what!' says I, feelin' dat suffin was agoin' wrong.

n' wrong.
De trans-pot-ation! Whar's de transpota-

on!"
"What's de transpotation? says I.
"De webicle—what's de webicle? she says,
"I don't know nuffin 'bout no webicle,' says I.

"'Whar's de kerridge?' says she.

"De kerridge?' says I. 'I haven't seen no kerridge!'

"Mistah Berry, does you pretend to tell me dat you've come to take me to de ball widout a kerridge?' and she became of a still greater hight.

kerridge! and she became
hight.

"Why, of course,' savs I. 'I thought we
could walk. Down in ole Massissip de gals
think angfin of goin' miles an' miles'

"So you expects me to hoof it, Mistah
Berry! You tell me 'bout de gals in Massissip,
Mistah Berry; do the gals in Mississip know
hout proper attire, Mistah Berry! anything 'bout proper attire, Mistah Berry!'
An' she guv a sort of kick an' a sling of her body, an' trailed out about four yards of train.

"De ole man, an' de ole womar, an' ail de rest now put in dar 'bearance, an' says the dle man, "What't all dis ernfusion of tongues?'

"'Mistah Berry doesn't consider de hounh afficient to warrant him in de outlay necessary.

sufficient to warrant him in de outlay necessary for de furnishing of propah transpotation,' said Miss Augusta.

"'Sab!' said de ole man; 'Sab!' said de ole
woman; 'Sab!' said all de little members.

"I said nuffin'.

"Does de niggah 'spect he's gwine to lead
our darter off ou de hoof like she was a cow?'

said de ole woman.

"'Who you call piggah, ole woman?' says I.

"Why, I'se drove better-lookin' heifers nor

"'Who you call biggah, ole woman? says I.

'Why, I'se drove better-lookin' heliers nor
yours to de plow in ole Massissip!'

"De gal shriekt!

"'Dar you talk to me an' my darter in dat
bituminous manner? said de ole man. an' he
gur me a lift wid his ole stogas dat raised me
off'n de stoop, and follered it up wid numerous
of de same dat was much assistance to me in
gittin' out de gate.

"Dar's too much elewation, sah, creepin' into
cullud society. I turns my back to it sah!"

OBLIGED TO EAT HIS OWN WORDS.

New York World.

In Moscow City a goodly sized book was pub lished in vindication of the rights of the sub-ject. The work contained stinging sarcasms aimed at the venaiity of the officials, with many satirical and humorous allusions to bribe-taking and other iniquities. Even the Czar himself was handled without gloves, his acts were fear lessly denounced, and a powerful argument was adduced in behalf of the rights of his subjects. The maladministration of law was set forth in strong, plain language.

The book attracted general notice, but this was bad for the author. He was arrested and thrown into prison. After a short and summary trial his production was pronounced a libel, and he was condemned to "eat his own words" or suffer the punishment of the knout. This terrible instrument of torture is in the shape of a long whip or scourge, and is composed of many touch thongs of thick, hard skin plaited together and interwoven with strands of stout wire. The criminal is stripped and is frinly bound to two stakes which are sufficiently wide apart to admit the free motion of the head. The blows are laid upon the bare back, every stroke cutting like a knife, and soon the victim of the scourge is a shapeless mass of blood and flesh. One hundred blows are equivalent to a death sentence. This was the alternative of the unhappy author.

The day fixed for carrying the sentence of the Court into execution arrived. A platform was erected in one of the public squares of the city. Bound hand and foot, the victim of despetic power was seated in the centre of the platform. trial his production was pronounced a libel, and

Bound hand and foot, the victim of despetic power was seated in the centre of the platform. An immense concourse of people had gathered to witness the strange spectacle. The Imperial Provost, the Magistrate, the physician and the surgeon of the Czar were in attendance. The obnoxious book had been separated from its bindings, and as an act of grace the margin had been cut off. The leaves were then rolled up, not unlike cigar-lighters. And there were a basketful. Now the meal began. Amid roars of laughter from the ignorant and degraded populace, the Provost served the author leaf by leaf with his own production, putting the rolls populace, the Provost served the author leaf of leaf with his own production, putting the rolls of paper one by one into his mouth. He slowly chewed and swallowed one-third of his book, when the medical gentieman conclude he had received into his stomach as much of the from the first of the first of

A YUMA ROOSTER.

Los Angeles (Cal.) Heraid.

Yuma has a famous rooster, and this is the

way it came about. It is emphatically a self-made bird. The firm of Sisson & Wallace, mongst other things, sell eggs. It so happene that all the eggs were sold out of a particular can save one. Meantime the sun went on getcan save one. Meantime the sun went on get-ting hotter and botter, and presently the egg began to warm up to the situation. The progress of this novel solar gestation was watched with an absorbing curiosity by the store people. About the time the mercury reached 124 degrees in the shade the chicken began to peck its way out of the shell, and presently it emerged as de-fiant an infant rooster as ever wore spurs. It grew apace, and to-day its habits are as eccentric as its manner of birth. It is exceedingly flerce, and will attack a man, a dog, or anything that as its manner of force. It is exceedingly herce, and will attack a man, a dog, or anything that comes in its way. All a visitor has to do to insure a delivery of battle by this purmacious rooster is to hold up his foot, and straightway the bird will fly at him viciously. We have heard of many ways of hatching chickens, but a roester hatched by natural heat in a tin can is a little ahead of our previous experiences.

THE CZAR'S BEAR. The Czar wished to shoot a bear. A bear was accordingly found, a ring of peasants surrounded it, and words of its whereabouts was sent to the Imperial sportsman. Unfortunately, while these preparations were being made, the ereature contrived to allp through the ring and escape. What was to be done? That the Em-peror of all the Russias should come and flad no game would never do. A hanpy idea seized one of the foresters. Regardless of cost, a tame bear was procured in the nick of time, turned loose within the ring, and now all was ready. The circle closed in. Bruin was discovered at the foot of a tree; the attendants fell back, the Emperor advanced to fire, but now came the climax.—just as the trigger was about to be drawn Bruin rose slowly on his hind feet and beyan to perform the national dance! This exhibition saved his life, but it did the reverse of securing for those who introduced him to the presence that Royal favor which their ingenuity deserved.

QUIPS. Difficult to real eyes-Artificial optics. How to mark table linen-Upset the gravy. Miled insanity is an expression synonymous with nedestrian mania.

A little Hackensack boy, who was looking up at the stars the other evening, exclaimed, "Oh! mamma, mamma, who's a pinchin' them stars?" A young man calls his breast-pin Consistency, because he says "Consistency, thou art a jewel." But his friends say it is because it is of the con-sistency of paste.

The night watchman of one of our factories was arrested the other night for shooting the cats of families residing in the vicinity. When asked for an explanation, he said the cats made such a noise that he couldn't sleep more than half the night.—Philadelphia Chronicle.

"Robbed on a bobtail car!" That's the headir for an article in a Boston paper. Think of it! right in the seat of culchaw, where the boy at the foot of his class would have known better and wrote it: "Roberted in a Robert-narrative car." We call on the proprietor of that paper to fire the writer of the article out.—Toledo Commercial. Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Dolor stores-Where they sell mourning goods. Drawing from nature is contagious, that is to The revival in business will excite anything but a Moody feeling.

Is a ship engaged in the hardware business when she is making tacks? The town is flooded with business circulars.-

A masked burglar has got ten years in the State Prison at Long Islaud. No more mask'-raiding for him.

A great many young men who cry "Westward ho!" are not so anxious to do any hoeing after they get there.

The difference between a church deacon and a picture auctioneer is, one takes up and the other knocks down a collection.

An exchange, defending itself from a charge of misquotation, says: "Our contemporary lays on our table." Now this is a gramatical error. Newspapers never "lay"; they lie.—New York Herald. Yes; but the compositors set.

They were going up in an elevator, and the newly-arrived Englishman, after gazing in silent wonder at the brawny son of Erin who handled wonder at the brawny son of Erm who handled the wire cable, remarked to Spicer: "I say, that is a man of muscle now, is he not?" To which the interrogated shellfishly responded—"Yes, he is a raw hoister." The Briton was heard to murmur faintly, "This is stew much."

NEW PUBLICATIONS. 5 MUSIC 5 BOOKS 5

PIANO ARRANGEMENT OF H. M. S. PINAFORE,

THE SORCERER,

HULL'S TEMPERANCE GLEE BOOK, Contains a large and well-arranged collection of Sa

CUPS & SAUCERS,

THE GEM GLEANER, By J. M. Chadwick.......\$1.00
An unusually good collection of Anthems. All choir should have it. LYON & HEALY, Chicago, Ill.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

FINANCIAL. LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL RAILWAY AND

IRON COMPANY.

STOCK AT AUCTION. By order of the Comptroller of the Currency and the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the Receiver of the Ocean National Bank will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 30th day of April, 1879, at 11 o'clock a. m.,

Salts sanres of the capital access to the Lake superior Shiro Canal Kaliway and Iron Company (the par value being one hundred dollars per share). The right to withdraw said stock or any part thereof from sale, in case satisfactory bid is not obtained, is reserved.

THEO. M. DAVIS, Receiver.

21 Nassau-st., New York. \$25. \$50. \$100. \$200. \$500.

5,315 shares of the capital stock of the Lake Superior

Alex. Froshingham & Co. have been for many years stock brokers and bankers in New York, at 12 Wall-st. They have the reputation of gaining for their customers large returns from investments ranging from \$30 to \$500, and have the exhibite reputation of always making quick returns. Send for their Financial Report, tree.—New York Tribune.

GRAY'S REMEDIES. GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE. TRADE MARK. The Great En-TRADE MARK, glish Re me dy, will promptly and radically cure any and every case of Nervous Debility and Weakness. result of Indiscretion, excess or overvous process of the brain and nervous years with and nervous years with the market and has a feet Taking like market and has a feet Taking. The process of the THE GRAY MEDICINE CO

10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.
VAN SCHAACK, STEPHENSON & CO., 92 and 94
ake-st., Chicago, wholesale and retail agents who
rill supply druggists at proprietors' price. MEETINGS. CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD CO.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE. CHICAGO, March 17 ANNUAL MEETING. The Stockholders and Voting Bondholders of the Chicago & Aiton Railroad Company are nereby notified that the Annual evering of said Company, for the election of three Directors to serve three years, and n ansaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the Company's Office in Chicago, Hinois, on Monday, the 7th day of April next, at 100 clock a. m.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 21st instant and reopened on the 8th day of April next. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

QUINCY GRANITE CO. F. J. FULLER, Proprietor, WEST QUINCY, MASS.

GRANITE MONUMENTAL WORK of every descrip-tion, executed in the best manner, in LIGHT, DARK, and AMBER SPOTTED

GRANITE. Estimates or orders for Building Work promptly at-ended to. Our quarries are of the best quality dark blue tock, and we have extensive Steam Polishing Works. Correspondence and orders solicited. WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PIL

JOHN HOLLAND'S Patent Record GOLD PEN

Is the highest achievement in the manufacture of Gold Pens and the result of experiments for more than twenty years. The "RECORD" Pen is produced by a skillful combination of the two precious and non-corrosive metals; 16 km. Gold and Platinum, while the ordinary gold pen contains an alloy of copper, reducing its fineness without yielding that elasticity, density and steel like temper which the costly Platinum supplies. The "RECORD" Gold Pen Points are of the best Iridiarm. (Diamonds.) indestructible with fair treatment, and polished to glass like smoothness. Steel pen writers have now every coliction to gold fairly overcome, and every requirement in a Pen which will endure and not oxidize, squarely met. The "RECORD" Gold Pen is guaranteed to possess Durability, Permanency of Spring and Perfection of Point. Price, \$2.50, sold by all Jewelers and Stationers in the United States. If not found order direct from JOHN HOLLAND, Manufacturer, 19 W. 4th Nt., Cincinnati-

GOLD PENS.

REGORD PER

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. - Sate excepted. Sanday excepted. Monday excepted. CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

10:30 a m 3:40 p m 10:30 a m 3:40 p m 10:30 a m 3:40 p m

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 s.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of botel cars west of Chicago.

G-Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta.

B-Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sta. CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & OUINCY RAILROAD. Depots foot of Lake-st., Indians-av, and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 50 Clark-st. and at depots.

Leave. | Arrive. Chicago & Mendota Express ... * 7:25 a m * 7:30 p m
Ottawa & Streator Express ... * 7:25 a m * 7:30 p m
Nebraska & Kansas Express ... * 9:20 a m * 4:10 p m
Rockford & Freeport Express ... * 10:00 a m * 5:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express ... * 10:00 a m * 5:20 p m
Pacific Fast Express ... * 10:30 a m * 5:20 p m
Oowner's Grove Accommodation 10:35 a m * 3:40 p m
Aurora Pasengez ... * 3:15 p m
Aurora Pasengez ... * 7:35 a m * 7:35 a m Aurora Passenger. 23:15 pm 7:35 am

Mendota & Ottawa Express 4:30 pm 10:40 am

Aurora Passenger. 5:30 pm 8:55 am

Downer's Grove Accommodation 6:15 pm 7:15 am

Freeport & Dubuque Express 9:30 pm 6:35 am

Omaha Night Express 9:05 pm 16:35 am

Kanass City & St. Joe Express. 9:05 pm 16:35 am

Kanass City & St. Joe Express. 9:05 pm 16:35 am

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RATLEDAD | Leave. | Arrive.

* Saturdays and Thursdays only. † Sundays only. CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 123 Randolph-st. Leave. | Arrive. Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex... 12:30 pm

St. Louis, Springfield & Texas... 9:00 a m

7:55 pm

Mobile & New Oriesans Express ... 9:00 a m

7:55 pm

St. Louis, Springfield & Texas... 9:00 pm

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Peoria, Burlington | Fast Express ... 9:00 pm

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& Keckuk | Express ... 9:00 pm

7:00 a m

Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex. ... 9:00 pm

Streator, Lacon, Washingth Ex. 12:30 pm

Streator, Lacon, Washingth Ex. 12:30 pm

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CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY Union Depot. corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot. | Leave. Arrive. Milwaukee Express. * 7:55 a m * 7:45 p m Milwaukce Express...

7:55 a fb. 7:45 p fb. Wisconsiu & Minnesota, Green
Bay, and Menasha through Day
Express...

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10:10 a m 4:00 p m
Madison, Francis du Chien 6

5:00 p m 9:0:45 a fb. Milwaukce Fast Train (*ali*)...

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4:00 p m

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapelis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown LaCrosse, and Winons. ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-secon Ticket Office, 121 Handolph-st., near Clark. Leave. | Arrive. St. Louis Express. \$8.30 am \$6.45 pm \$

St. Louis Fast Line. \$9.50 pm \$6.30 am \$6.45 pm \$

Cairo & Kew Orleans Express. \$9.50 am \$6.45 pm \$

Springfield Express. \$9.50 am \$6.20 am \$6.70 pm \$

Springfield Night Express. \$9.50 am \$6.20 am \$6.20 am \$6.25 pm \$

Springfield Night Express. \$9.50 pm \$6.30 am \$6.25 pm \$

Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk. \$9.50 pm \$6.30 am \$6.35 pm \$

Dubuque & Sioux City Express. \$9.50 pm \$6.35 am \$6.35 pm \$0.00 pm \$9.25 am \$6.35 am \$6.35 pm \$9.25 am \$6.35 pm \$6.35 pm \$9.25 am \$6.35 pm \$9.2

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. Depot. foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Rand dolph. Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Paliper House. | Leave. | Arrive.

Mail (via Main and Atr Line)... 7:00 a m • 8:55 a m Day Express. 9:00 a m • 7:40 p m Kalamazoo Accommodation. • 4:00 p m 7:030 a m Atlantic Express (dally). 9 8:15 p m 9 8:00 a m Night Express. 9:00 p m 8:45 a m PITTSBURG, PL WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY epot, corner Canal and Magison-sta. Ticket Offices, 85 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Leave. | Arrive. BALTIMORE & OHIO. Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monros-st. Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmor House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. Leave. | Arrive. PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. (Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot. corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

Leave. | Arrive.

| Leave. | Arrive. Cincinnati, Indianapolis. Louis-ville, Columbus & East Day Express. \$8:40 a m \$8:10 p m Night Express. \$8:00 p m \$7:10 a m KANKAKEE LINE. Leave. | Arrive.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD. "Danville Route."
Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts. | Leave. | Arrive.

MISCELLANEOUS. A new Medical Treatise. "THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, OR SELF-PRESERVATION," a book for everybody. Price. 81, sent by mail. It contains sifty original prescriptions, either one of which its worth ten times the price of the book. Gold Media awarded the author by the National Medical Association. The Boston Herald says: "The Science of Life is, beyond all comparison, the most extraordinary work on Psysiology ever published," The London Lancet says: "No verson should be without this valuable book. The author is a noble benefactor. An illustrated sample sent to all on receipt of 6 cents for postage. The author is a noble benefactor. APRICEE, No. & Buisinch street, Boston, THYSELF

NO PAY!! DR. KEAN 173 South Clark-st., Chie

NOT SO BADLY DUPED.

The Great Colored Hegira from the South.

A Correspondent Examines the St. Louis Crowd.

The Darkies Appear to Know What They Are About.

Their Lives Are Safe in Kansas --- A Chance

for Philanthropists.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
St. Louis, March 34.—I have spent a great ple who have within the past week arrived from e South, the most of whom have passed on to Kansas. My object has been to learn, from personal observation, what sort of people they were, their reasons for leaving their homes, and the cause or causes of their simultaneous migra-

IN APPEARANCE they are less intelligent than the average colored people of the North, although among them are found many exceptionally bright men and women. Their clothing all seems to b very old, especially that of the men. Their coats and pants are made up of countless patches of the most mixed materials, both in olor and quality. The women look better, and some of them make quite an attempt at gay attire. They are mostly field-hands, both There is a large proportion n and women. of very old people and very young children. They seem to have brought away their families,

ROOT AND BRANCH, and are fully determined never to go back to the plantations of the Lower Mississippi. The most of them have a little outfit of household itensils, and are especially well supplied with edding. Many of them have a little money.

As to the causes of their leaving, all tell extly the same story. They worked the land under contracts which put them wholly at the mercy of the white people. The usual rent, paid in cotton, was at the rate of \$10 per acre. They had to buy provisions, on credit, of the land-owners at ruinous prices. I myself saw receipted bills for groceries where corn-meal was charged at \$7 per barrel, soda at 25 cents a package, sugar at 16 cents a pound, side bacon at 2 ents a pound, and flour at \$15 per barrel. Calshirts were sold at \$2.50 a piece; coarse an shoes, such as we buy in the North for \$1, were sold at \$2.50. At the time of the picking of the cotton the renter was usually IN DEBT TO MCRE THAN THE WHOLE AMOUNT

or His CROP, and then anything he had—hogs, mules, or chick ens-would be seized in payment. Being unable read or write, they were constantly at the mercy of the unscrupulous. They said they had been working now for fourteen years, and were ing worse off every year; that it was only rvation any how, and they thought they might as well starve in Kansas as anywhere They were unanimous also in their testi-y that if they complained and were dissatsfied with their landlords their lives were ger. A large number of the men had not roted for years, being afraid to do so. They ere not allowed to meddle with politics, and my colored man who made himself conspicuous in this direction was warned to keep quiet or leave. Among the reasons given for leaving the South forever this one of danger to life seemed the most prominent. As an eminent lawyer here said while discussing the stampede,

ny better than a white man." As to the causes of the simultaneous stamof those cases where the whole thing seemed to be in the air, a kind of migratory epidem-Having seen it stated by some of the Demratic papers that these colored people had en duped by anonymous circulars sent down south by Northern politicians for the purpose of making political capital, I took particular freular I could find or hear of was one of a col ored emigration agent at Vicksburg, a copy of which I herewith append: NOTICE.

"A NIGGER DON'T LIKE TO BE KILLED

IMMIGRATION AND INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, VICKSBURG, Miss., Feb. 22, 1879.—For the satisfaction of all classes of people who may desire to move and locate in any section of the country to work in any rapacity, we are prepared to furnish all information desired at this office.

We are also prepared to give information in regard to localities, and to the leasing and renting of lands to parties with or without teams. Those in search of situations, of those who may need laborers of any class whatsoever, would also do well by calling on us. Orders for laborers, either white or colored, promptly allied by an arrangement with Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Louisiana. ow, a word to the colored people who have

I have written to Mr. C. K. Lord, the General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the St. Louis, Kanjas City & Northern Railroad Company, for correct information in remark to that question. I told him there were a number of colored families here who were smitten with the idea of free land and transportation, and a candid and truthful reply was necessary to do them justice.—

His answer is as follows in substance, and dated Feb. 16:

Feb. 16:

The Government has made no such arrangement for free transportation. We have low immigrant rates by way of the Anchor Line of steamboats to st. Louis. On reaching there, the price is to Kansas City. \$7.50; from Kansas City to Topeka, \$2.50; to Fort Scott, \$2.50; to Baxter Springs, \$5; to Abilean, \$4.60; to Hayes City, \$6; to Empera, \$3.75; to Lawrence, \$5.85; to Hutchison, \$4.25; to Kisled, \$6.35; to Lawrence, \$1.25. The nearest point to Kansas Territory is Wyandot, and that will cost \$11.30 per head; you are allowed 150 pounds of baggage to each ticket and seventy-live pounds to each half ticket,—that is, by rail after you reach St. Louis.

Now, if you have money, Kansas is a good place for you, but, if you have not, do not break your connections here with the expectation of receiving land, and transportation to Kansas free, for if you do you will be bitterly disappointed.

Now, colored men. more especially those who have families, stop a momeut and reflect. Sefore you sever your association here and sell the little you have, which you may have taken years of patient toil to accumulate, to go into a strance place, fraught with all the disadvantages of a different climate and sparsely settled district. Your children will need clothing, so will yourself and wife; clothing costs money. You will need a great many articles not wanted where you are now: they cost money and are a needless expenditure,—your money is thrown away, since you have no earthly use for them here. Your traveling expenses must be paid, and, at the figures shown above; what a sum it must cost for twoor three persons!

These tumors are set affoat, not to better you that is certain. They will ruin you in the end. Stay where you are. Too have always made a liveling here, and always will if you desire to do so. You can now make better arrangements with the planter than heretofors, which is much better than taking risks in a venture that will cost you quite a sum of money, and for which you have no garantee.

grarantee.
If you desire a situation apply at this office. If you are not satisfied in regard to the Kansas business then call at this office for further information, and it will be cheerfully given.

T. W. RAYMOR & Co.,
Office, corner Washington and Grove streets.

IT SEEMS TO BE FAIR AND HONEST its statements, yet the agent, Mr. Raynor, very intelligent colored man, told me that he had been notified to leave Vicksburg on account of his publication of it. I asked him what obtion was made to it, and he said it was to his statement that Kansas was a good place for the red people if they had money. The story of North has no foundation in truth whatever.

Over 2,500 persons passed through here last week. At least 2,000 were quartered here for several days, in the basements of three large colored churches in the lower part of the city. It was an intensely cold day when the first boatload of 600 arrived, and

THE SNOW AND WIND WERE TERRIBLE. THE SNOW AND WIND WERE TERRIBLE.

Their arrival was wholly unexpected. The Mayor had received word that such a cargo was coming when the boat was but a short distance below the city. He and the City Council were much alarmed lest they would become panpers on the city's care, and lest they should bring disease. He at once issued and sent circulars down the river warning all colored people from coming to St. Louis without money. Kansas has sent the most discouraging word that she wants no laborers there who have not money enough to support themselves a year; but the colored people

poverty and oppression, and have taxed them-selves heavily to help them. Over 1,000 meals a day have been furnished for the past week; the basements of the churches have been given up to furnish sleeping accommodations and stopping places. Committees composed of the best colored citizens here, including J. Milton Turner, late Minister to Liberia, Mr. James T. Smith, of the Post-Office, Mr. C. H. Tandy, Mr. Charles Starks, Mr. C. P. Johnson, and all the colored clergymen have given their whole the colored clergymen have given their who

THE NOBLE WORK of helping their own race. The white peo

have done very little, and do not at all seem to realize the importance of the movement. Very few white people even go to see them.

It is reported that strong efforts have been made to induce many of these emigraints to return. The Anchor Line of steamers offered free transportation to all who would go back; but from the least to the oldest they all reject the idea with indignation. I have asked some of our best colored people here what they thought of

THE WISDOM OF THIS MOVE, THE WISDOM OF THIS MOVE,
and they have invariably replied that they believed all these refugees would better their
condution. One prominent colored citizen here
said to me: "You can know by looking at them
now wretched has been their condition in the
South. Why, you can distinguish every colored
person who has been in St. Louis a year from
any of this crowd just by his more comfortalies were the second of the secon ble appearance. These men are not paupers; they are tillers of the soil, and if they can only get leave to settle on the land in Kansas they will soon be doing well for themselves and well for the State." As to the matter of

THE COLDER CLIMATE, the invariable response was that they might as well freeze to death as starve to death. It is reported that thousands more are ex-pected. What a chance for capitalists who pected. What a chance for capitalists who would combine philanthropy with business to go out to the fertile plains of Kansas, take land, procure implements, and make money for themselves, and benefit the whole colored race y employing these people and giving them a

THE POLITICAL EFFECT OF THE MOVEMENT t is difficult to estimate. A few more weeks of emigration like that of the last week might materially change the apportionment in Congress after next year." Time will tell.

CURRENT OPINION.

A Scarcity of Backers Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times (Dem.)

Obio has few citizens who do not think o running for President some time; hence none of the candidates from that State have many local backers, as it were.

An Apt Simile. Fremont (O.) Journal (Rep.). Republican Congressmen are confident they can stay at Washington as long as can the Democracy without any appropriation bill being passed: Like the man in his night-shirt, who with the thermometer at zero, was trying, at the corner of his house, to freeze the dog to death, the Democracy will find they have undertaken an unpleasant contract, and are likely to suffer the most from their own obstinacy.

Must Have Reform

The killing of Mr. B. C. Porter, a member the Ward-Barrymore theatrical combiationn, in Marshall, Tex., appears to have been altogethe deliberate and cold-blooded. Mr. Porter mere ly replied to some insulting remarks about th adies he was escorting, and was shot by a rul fign. Tais is a case where the halter should be promptly applied. The South must have reform in this matter. The woods are full of ruffians, and they must be hunted down and driven out of the country. There must be no half-way measures.

The New Canadian Tariff.

The first surprising result of their new tariff the Canadians, according to the Toronto Globe, is the privilege they have acquired of pay ing dearer for everything they wear and con ume. f The grocer, the butcher, the baker, and andlestick-maker have raised prices to the en thre satisfaction of consumers. The next sur-prise will be the loss of foreign markets as a consequence of the increase in cost of manu-facturing, making the Canadians unable to compete with other manufacturers. They, however, will have the sweet consolation of consuming their own products at increased prices.

> Cut It Short. Cut it short! The extra session-Cut it short! Voters pardon ali tra Of the sort. Subsidies should be subsiding; Only jobbers are deriding
> "Permanence of legislation";
> Cut it short!

> Cut it short! There's ruin in it-Cut it short!
> Ninety dollars every minute
> Isn't sport.
> When the budget has been voted,
> 'Peace and rest will be promoted'
> By the flight of House and Senate— Cut it short! Ninety dollars ever

State-Rights Idiots and Lunatics.

Memplus (Tenn.) Avalanche (Ind.).
The Senate National Quarantine bill collided with the ghost of State rights in the House and went down. It is to be hoped the new House ontains fewer State-rights idiots and lunatics, and that the Senate measure will be taken ur promptly and passed. That the South is still improtected against the importation of yellowlever germs is not the fault of the North, but of the men who represented Southern constitu-ents in the Forty-fifth Congress. The Northern Republicans, led by Mr. Garfield, supported the Senate bill, and were ready to approve any prac-tical measure desired by the South. Quarantine was slaughtered in the house of its professed friends. Judged by their acts, one of the chief uses of a majority of Southern Congress, men is to kick the life out of the poor South, and make atonement in gush.

A Southern Democratic "Plan."

Washington Dispatch to New Orleans Times (Dem.).
The plan which is suggested, if a deadlock occurs, is, in case of a veto, Congress shall take a recess instead of adjourning until December Congress would constructively be in session, and, therefore, could not be called by the Presi dent in extraordinary session. The expenses of a continuous session would be obviated, all anxiety to business men would be allayed, which would be felt if Congress began to tinker with innancial matters, and the responsibility for fail-ure of appropriations would fall on the Prest are of appropriations would fall on the Presi-dent if he vetoed the Appropriation bill, and he could try the experiment of running the Gov-ernment without money for a few moths, and when Congress met he would hear to reason. Though no such policy has yet been agreed to, it meets the views of the majority of the South-ern members, and stands a fair chance of being tested, as the majority will not yield the dis-puted points.

An Old Trick Played Out.

Wash McLean is willing to give the Nationals "the biggest half of the platform," if the Nationals will give the Democracy their candidate and all the fruits of victory. That is an old Democratic trick, which was successfully practiced before the War, but it won't work now. For years the Democracy held the ascendency by giving the North the platform and the South the President. A solid South always carried off the dish, while the North was hurrahing over the bill of fare. If the Nationals of Ohio will take a bold and many stand, ignoring all entangling and demoralizing alliances, show that they have no more sympathy with Democracy than with Republicance, hut are sincerors. that they have no more sympathy with Democracy than with Republicantsm, but are sincerely in earnest in the work of dinance revolution they have undertaken, they will attract to their standard wast numbers from the Republican party, and so clearly foreshadow Democratic defeat as to draw every honest Greenbacker from the Democratic ranks to their own.

Peoria (III.) Democrat (Dem.).

There is a "paper" published in Okalona.

Miss., called the Southern States. Republican papers copy extracts from it with greater unction than they used to do the utterly scandalous, treasonable, and filthy utterance of Brick Pomeroy's LaCrosse Democrat in 1876-7. It has been a wonder and a mystery to Democrats for a long time who it could be that was publishing this vile Okalona sheet, as was publishing this vile Okalona sheet, as Democratic papers, somehow, never see it. The secret is out at last. It will be remembered that, a few years ago, the Chicago Times was almost utterly ruined on account of the performances of one Keenan, who, by some inschance, became for some time managing editor of that sheet. But Keenan's vagaries were too much for even that vite sheet, and he was "bounced." He had previously been employed on the Fort Wayne Sentine. After leaving the Times, he manager of the Indianapolis Sentines. It was during his management of the Sentines that the famous telegrams passed between Typer and Brady and the Republican managers in regard to turchasing "two Indian Agents" for \$85,000 apiece, and to buy the Sentines and change it to a Greenback paper, in order to prevent indiana from going Democratic in 1876. It is safe to say, from his connection with Typer and Brady in their attempted purchase of the Indianapolis Sentines, that he is now in the pay of the Republican party, and that the money for the maintenance of the Okalona States comes from the sale of Brady and Typer's "Indian Agents," and other funds from the Republican National Executive Committee. Keenan has come to the surface again. Keno!

A Democratic Paper on Wash McLean an the "Ohio Idea."

Washington (D. C.) Sentinet (Dem.).
Wash McLean, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, ha been in Washington during last week working for an alliance between the Democrats an Greenbackers. McLean is the man who, a few years ago, entertained and feasted Gen. Grant at Cincinnati. He is now doing his best to make a re-election of Grant in 1880 a fixed fact. His paper is the most powerful and efficient Re-publican engine in Ohio. All the Republican papers in that State combined do not serve the Republican cause half as well as McLean's Democratic" Cincinnati Enquirer. Without the latter, Ohio would be a strong and reliable Democratic State. McLean is the despotic master of the Ohio Democracy. The Ohio Democratic Congressmen have to dance whenever he whistles. To adhere to sound Democratic principles is a crime for Ohio Democratic Congressmen, which McLean punishes with political death. The Ohio Democrats are his slaves. Judge Thurman, the ablest of the Ohio Democrats, manfully struggled against obeying the dictates of that secret ally of the Radicals and friend and feaster of Grant. Even in the Bill Allen campaign he adhered to the cardinal and sound old principles of his party, for which he was daily assailed by that pseudo-Democratic Eviquirer. Finding that McLean's influence was too powerful for him to overcome, so as to secure his re-election to the Democratic Congressmen have to dance overcome, so as to secure his re-election to the Senate, and through it a nomination for the Presidency, he too, succumbed and became an advocate of McLean's "Onto Idea,"—the very thing he had so ably been fighting all his life long. That settles the career of a man whose loss in the councils of the Nation the whole country will regret. McLean knows as well as his Radical friends that the "Ohio Idea" cannot carry the Presidential election in 1880. For that reason he now seemingly supports Judge Thurman for the Demoso as to secure his re-election to the ngly supports Judge Thurman for the Demo ingry supports duge infirman for the bello-cratic nomination, hoping that the ability and former standing of the latter may be powerful enough to induce the leaders of the Democratic party to nominate him. McLean knows that the "Onio Idea" has been defeated in 1875, the "Ohio Idea" has been defeated in 1875, 1876, and 1878 in Ohio. (The Democratic victory in 1877 was the result of the dissatisfaction of Radicals with the new Hayes Administration.) His knows that it is exceedingly doubtful whether Judge Thurman, standing on the stolen Radical War-measures as embodied in the "Ohio Idea," will be able to carry even his own State. He knows that no "Ohio Idea" man can carry an Eastern State; hence Grant, or any other Republican candidate with a hard-money platform, will have a sure thing of it. Thus the services of McLean and his paper will be again worth to the Republican thing of H. I thus the services of McLean and this paper will be again worth to the Republican party at least \$250,000. Tom Ewing, Sherman's relative, and the author and executioner of Order No. 10, during the War, is McLean's chief assistant. Should they carry the next election, assistant. Should they carry the next election, they will thereby increase the chances for a pomination of their "dummy," Judge Thurman. But the "Ohio Idea" will not triumph at the next Ohio election. The interest of the National Democracy imperatively requires that it shall not. McLean's game will fail, as it failed in 1876, and true, sound, Democratic principles, and not stolen Radical plunder, will be the shibboleth of the party in 1880, just as they

WHITING'S REVENUE BILL.

Taxing Mortgages in Illinois." To the Editor of The Tribune. SPRINGFIELD, March 24.- I read with attention ur criticism on my "bill for an act to prevent ouble assessments upon incumbered real estate and to provide for an equitable division of the axes between the parties in interest." I see I must explain this matter before I get

THE TRIBUNE for a convert. There are three methods, or proposed methods. of assessing and taxing lands under mortgage. (1) To tax the owner and debtor in full for the nds, and then to tax also the holder of the mortgage. (2) To tax the owner and debtor in taxation the holder of the mortgage. (3) To tax the owner and debtor ratably with the holder of the mortgage, so as equitably to divide the tax between them in proportion to their interest in

The first is the law of Illinois as it now stands. The second is the mode advocated by THE TRIBUNE. The third is the plan proposed o be reached by my bill.

1. I object to the present law because it is It to be to the present law because it is double taxation if executed according to its terms. It taxes the debtor inexorably, and then mostly fails to reach the creditor by imperfection of the machinery. It is estimated that more than \$50,000,000 of 10 per cent mortgages

y these imperfections escape all taxation.
2. Tobject to The Tribune's plan because it mposes all the burdens of taxes on the defitor, and totally exempts the creditor, who generally most able to pay.

3. I am in favor of the third plan attempted 3. 1am in lawor of the third plan attempted to be embedded in my bill because it avoids double taxation, because it reaches creditor as well as debtor, and is thereby just and equitable; and because it exactly conforms to the Constitution. "by levying a tax by valuation,

so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her, or its property." THE TRIBUNE agrees with me that the present THE IRIBUNE agrees with me that the present mode of double taxation is wrong. The remedy of The TRIBUNE is to tax the debtor only, and exempt the creditor. My remedy is to divide the tax equitably between the debtor and the arealy of the creditor.

credi or.

I complain of the present law because it does I complain of the present law because it does not effectually reach the creditor. The TRIB-UNE thinks about the only saving grace of the present law is, that it affords such facilities for creditors to escape. it prefers, of course, to let them escape by law, and so advocates a change have stated the case, and might rest here,

but I desire to notice and reply to some of the specific objections of THE TRIBUNE to my bill. I gather them from its two articles as follows: 1. That my bill taxes persons and not property, and would send the tax-collector in a fruit-less hunt after the holders of mortrages, and thereby the public lose the taxes on land.

2. That it will be no relief to debtors, because the creditors will charge a higher interest on their money, and be more exacting in their

I answer, my bill follows the Constitution and taxes "persons in proportion to their prop-erty," but specifically provides that these taxes shall be a lien upon the land. It does not "send the tax-collector in a wild hunt after the holder of the mortgage," because the land is the security, as now provided by law, for all delinquent taxes. The "fruitless hunt" of the tax-collector after the holder of the mortgage, so graphically described by The Tribune, exists now under the present law in full blast; and the "hunt" is so "fruitless" that not more than one in a hundred is ever found. My bill proposes to reverse this hunting process, by provailing for the holders of mortgages to hunt for the tax-collector! This kind of a hunt. I imagine, will not be quite so "fruitless." The fifty millions in mortgages will have send the tax-collector in a wild hunt after less." The fifty millions in mortgages will have sharp eyes and a keen scent when the lands on which it rests are about to slip from its grasp for delinquent taxes.

But The Tribune claims that this plan will bring no relief to the debtot, because money lenders and creditors will charge higher interest

and exact harder terms.

This implies that money-lenders and creditors may exact what they please, and the debtor must submit notens votens.

If the borrower is really under this kind of a argument why the law should come to his protection by prescribing rates of interest, and the terms on which lands may be placed under mortgage. True, some may evade the law, but in the great mass of transactions the practice will conform to the law. In these days of money hunting investments and going multipage. money hunting investments and going millions a day into Government 4 per cents, this just law protecting the rights of our citizens will not drive away capital. Under this proposed arrangement more will come than ought to be horrowed.

of course, Shylocks will cry out against it. They desire a clear field to practice their exactions, and unload their taxes on the shoulders of others. If the debtor is as helpiess as THE TRIBUNE describes, and really has no voice in fixing terms, then let the law come to his rescue and fix some bounds to the exactions which may be practiced.

THE TRIBUNE charges that I got my ideas from California. If they are good this ought not to be statal. But the fact is, I have held them for seven years, and at times advocated them. That California now proposes to embody

them in her Constitution encourages me think the seed is growing and the principl em in her Constitution click the seed is growing and the principle und. I invite criticism. If it is wrong, put it own, and inflict me with such condemnation as deserve. If it is right, I scarcely expect when the service we have the service with the powerful influence was a service with the service we have the service with the service was the serv speedy success against such powerful influences; but believing the principle to be sound, just, and practicable, and promotive of morality, and greatly to the public good, I make bold to advocate it, and hope it may soon have a better champion. Respectfully,

L. D. Whiting.

[Some weeks ago we had some remarks on revenue bill prepared by Senator Whiting; he answered by requesting that the bill be published. This was done, and now we are called upon to publish the foregoing letter. It is hardly worth while to waste space or

this absurd proposition; the sincerity of its au-thor does not make it any more intelligent or just. The object of the bill is simply for the supposed benefit of the borrower. It is not to increase the revenue, not to afford relief to taxpayers whose property is not mortgaged; not to lower taxes on personal property; not to help any class who are operating on their own capital; not to induce capital to come to the State; not to reduce the rate of interest to those under the necessity of borrowing; and not for the benefit of the people collectively or individually. The sole purpose of the bill is to enable a man who has borrowed and possesses another man's capital to escape a part or all of his taxes, and compel the creditor who has loaned him the money to pay all or part of the borrower's taxes on the land. Will this bill accomplish even this disinterested and unselfish purpose? He thinks the borrower will "with keen eyes and sharp scent ' give away his creditor by making return of the amount of the mortgage in order to relieve his land of taxation. Perhaps so, but how will that work in practice? When a man wants to borrow \$5,000 at 7 or 8 per cent and offers his farm, worth \$10,000, as security for the repayment of the capital when the notes mature, the very first question that will of necessity arise will be as to who is to pay the taxes on the money loaned? The rate of interest to be charged will turn on that single and all important question. If the rate is 7 per cent without the tax, and the taxes are 2 or 3 per cent, the nterest charged will be put necessarily at 9 to 10 per cent, or the loan will not be made. If the borrower agrees to pay the taxes, the rate may be 7 per cent; if he does not agree to pay the taxes on the mortgage, then the rate will be 10 per cent. In that case who will, in fact, pay the tax? It may be that if the borrower will promise to make no return of the mone loaned to him to the Assessor, he may get the use of it for 7 or 8 per cent. But this bill proposes to declare that any contract by a debto to pay taxes on a mortgage or other lien on his real estate shall be null and void. This provision, if enacted, would be set aside. A contract to pay taxes on a mortgage is part of an honest and legitimate consideration. It s not opposed to morals nor to the universal custom of business. Such an enactnent would be an abridgment of the right of every man to conduct his own business to his own best advantage. To enforce such a law would be to put an end to all borrowing or lending money in Illinois on any terms. The attempt to reconcile a tax on mortgages with the rovision of the Constitution that all property should pay taxes according to its value is lame If to lend money on a mortgage is to give the ender a property and taxable interest in the land equal to the amount of the mortgage, then the execution of the mortgage must reduce the value of the land in a like proportion. The debtor who holds the land and also the borrowed money is exempt from taxation, while the man who has neither the land nor the money is to be taxed on a large proportion of the property.-Ep.1

TEMPERANCE. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
BELVIDERE, Ill., March 24.—Quite an intere has been awakened in Belvidere, during the past week, by Dr. W. W. King, of Chicago, who has been laboring under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. Dr. King spoke on Sunday evening, March 16, in the Presbyterian Church, to a large audience, and on Monday evening at the same place; but on Tuesday evening a large crowd of people followed him to Union Hall, to listen to his carnest appears for the suppression of this gigantic evil. The Doctor made a very favorable ion, and his meetings were full of inte set throughout the week. This new impetus to the work, coupled on to the fact of our having first elected a "No-License" Board of Trustees, gives our temperance people occasion for re-joicing; and it is believed that they can now confidently look for a permanent work of reform in our town, and get the control of this traffic, so that it will be no longer a question as to who shall govern in this matter. It is hoped that Dr. King may come to us again at no distant day, and help on the good work he has so well

HUMOR.

Song of the cheese: "Will you love me when The thoughtful tramp observes that half ass of whisky is better than no bread. Schnitzenheim remarks: "I dinks dem Englische vellers vind oudt dot Sout Africa vash a cedle too Zulubrious, aindt it?"—Boston Trav-

We would remark that the lilac buds are swelling, but refrain through fear of some scof fer asking why we lilac that for.—Boston Transcript. When a man puts on his knap-sack he gener

afly bids adjeu to sleep; when a woman puts or her nap-sack she bids adieu to everything else.

— Yonkers Guzette. "Mother is all the time telling me not to bolt my food," said the small boy, "and now she has gone and bolted up the cupboard that has got all the company victuals."

Man can do many things, but there is one thing he can't do; he can't button on a new collar, just after cutting his thumb-nails without looking up in the air.—New York Star. The Camden Post wants to know the difference between its editor and his wife, and an-

swers the question by saying: "One writes things to set, and the other sets things to rights." No one knows how precious air is until he gets out of breath.—New Orleans Picayane. Handing this paragraph to our fat compositor when he

had got within one flight of the roof story, he gaspingly said, "Yes, I know; that is so."—
Boston Advertiser. Mrs. Julia A Moore, the Sweet Singer of Michigan, says she has not suffered flattery to turn her head, for she knows that the critics which praises her the loudest is the same ones as praises Longfellow; and tain't likely there is two poets to once.—San Francisco Argonaut.

He was a venerable and agricutural-looking nan, attired in the latest New Jersey fashion, and the stood on a street-corner near Washington farket. Holding up his left hand, and gazing reflectively upon three pieces of string tie around an equal number of fingers, he solite quized: "That's to remind me—get a spool of cotton; t'other means don't forget the calico. But, what in thunder's this one for! Ah, by gum! that's don't get drupk again."—New York

New York Journal of Commerce.

A gentleman asks us what risk he runs by allowing the telegraph companies to affix their wires to the tops and sides of his buildings. We wires to the pops and sides of his buildings. We were about to say something on this theme before the question was proposed. There is no more wanton and impudent defacement of private property than is practiced by the Gold & Stock Telegraph Company and other similar corporations in extending their wires about the city. We have several times, in person, forbid the workmen in the service of this corporations in extending their wires about the city. We have several times, in person, forbid the workmen in the service of this Company to affix any of their conductors to our building, and by calling the police have compelled them to desist at the time; but the moment our back was turned they have crept back to their work and spiked their uncouth attachments to the walls of our building for the purpose of extending the wires over the block. Beside the defacement of walls, the injury to roofs, many of which are made leaky by this rough usage, and the general damage to edifices that are strung with their wires, they are stealthily acquiring a lien, of which they cannot easily be dispossessed. After suffering such an attachment for twenty years the owner of the building cannot take down the walls to rebuild, or in any way disconnect the wires, except by consent of the company which has thus willfully trespassed upon his rights. This is a serious matter, and property-holders will do well to look to it, of they will become saddled with a paraste which they cannot throw off at pleasure, and which may very seriously impair the value of their estate. EGYPT.

The Strange Crisis-Government Foreigners-Retrenching the Harem.

Dismissing Officers Without Pay---The Revolt Against Nubar Pasha.

Will France and England Rule

Jointly?

Correspondence New York Sun.
ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, March 1.—The problem f mixed administration in Egypt is at this moment in the process of solution, and the strain has become severe in consequence. The extent of the Khedive's indebtedness to English bondholders rendered it absolutely neces some time ago that something should be done try and the administration generally; and, as French susceptibilities had to be taken into consideration,-rendered unusually keen by the purchase of the Suez Capal shares and the acquisition of Cyprus,-a Cabinet was formed consisting of Mr. Rivers Wilson, Finance Minister; Mr. Blignieres, Public Works; and Nubar Pasha, Prime Minister, the other two Ministers being Egyptian.

NUBAR PASHA. upon whom the success of the experiment mainly depended, is the son of a Turkish functionary and an Armenian Christian. He came to Egypt as a young man, exhibited marked ability, arrived at the dignity of a Cabinet Min ister, fell into disgrace, was exiled, ived in Paris, and became thoroughly Europeanized; in other words, he added the vices of Western civilization to those which he already possessed, and having become thus thoroughly qualified to carry out the delicate experiment of a mixed administration, he was se-lected as the Prime Minister destined to rehabilitate the fortunes of Egypt.

In order that the reforms which were contemplated should be the more thoroughly carried

FOREIGNERS WERE INTRODUCED into all the branches of the public service Three Commissioners were appointed to dea with the revenues, which were to be applied to with the revenues, which were to be applied to the payment of the Egyptian debt to the bond holders. These consist of an Englishman, at Austrian, and an Italian. They are assisted by a Comptroller-General, who is an Englishman A Board of Railway and Telegraph Adminis A Board of Kailway and Telegraph Administration was constituted, consisting of two Englishmen, one Frenchman, and two Egyptians. The customs are superintended by two Englishmen; the Post-Office by one Englishman; three Commissioners, consisting of an Englishman, a Frenchman, and an Egyptian, administer the revenues of the Dalra estates, which belong to the reference forms. the reigning family, and are of immense extent, while their income has now been hypothecated to various classes of creditors. In addition to this, there are the domain estates, belonging to the Khedive, the revenues of which have also been appropriated to the public exigencies, and these are administered by an Englishman, a French-man, and an Egyptian. The courts of justice are conducted by about a dozen foreigners of all nationalities, including two Americans: the all nationalities, including two Americans; the navy is commanded by an English Admiral, and the army contains a number of foreign officers in its ranks. From all of this it will appear that the Egyp-

tians.themselves

HAVE VERY LITTLE TO SAY in the government of their own country, and it cannot be wondered at if a considerable amount of friction is the result of a machinery so strangely constructed. While the lower classes, who have in the past suffered from the grossest who have in the past suffered from the grossest forms of finjustice, are sensibly relieved from the oppression under which they ground, and are beginning to appreciate and to like a change which secures them justice and material security, the upper classes, including the Khediye, at whose upper classes, including the Khedive, at whose expense these reforms are being introduced, writhe under the pressure of foreign control and domination. Thus, while outwardly putting a good face ou it, they are all the time conspiring and plotting to make the whole thing a failure. In this they are assisted by a lack of character of some of the foreigners employed, and especially of the man who was until the last fortnight Prime Minister. He has, as it were, ridden to power on the cry of retrenchment, and has had the unpopular duty imposed upon him of cutting down the Khedive's personal expenses, and reducing the staff of Government officials in every department, while those who remain can no longer fill their pockets by illicit gains, as they did formerly. But as it is strongly suspected that, while rigidly engaged in making others empty their pockets for the good of the State, the State.

NUBAR PASHA HAS BEEN FILLING HIS OWN; and as he is essentially of an intriguing and conspiring disposition, he was not pre-eminently fitted for the post,—and it is no doubt owing to his personal unpopularity that the late crisis is principally due. At the same time he has seured warm supporters among some of the oreigners, so that the diplomatic and foreign lement in Egypt may be divided into two categories,—those who believe in the virtue, integ-rity, and ability of Nubar Pasha, and those who, while giving him credit for the latter quality.

while giving him credit for the latter quality, altogether deny his honesty.

The crisis, which had been brewing for some time past, reached an acute stage about a fortnight ago. Among other wholesale reductions which it was proposed to force upon the Khedive, one was the retrenchment of his harem, and the other of his army. This was touching his Highness very closely, and it is supposed that he meditated revenge. It is impossible, however, to be sure of this, as Ismail is a very plausible little man, who swears the profoundplausible little man, who swears the profound est esteem and friendship for his foreign con trollers, secretly telling the English that he hopes they will allow no more Frenchmen to work themselves into his service, and saving the same to the French, calling both "Mon cher," and using his own impotence as a weapon to cause dissension between English and French, vhose jealousy of each other exists as a matter of course, forming the string upon which the subtle little Khedive continually plays. For

HE IS A SKILLED ADEPT in the arts of Oriental intrigue, and is as great an economist of trutia as Nubar Pasha himself. In fact, they are perfectly well matched, and the English Cabinet Minister, Mr. Rivers Wilson, whose training has simply been that of a clerk in the Treasury in London, and is as honest as day, is a mere infant in their hands. It is not likely that his French colleague, Monsiers Bliguinges is quite as quileless.

is not likely that his French colleague, Monsieur Bliguieres, is quite so guileless.

First came the reduction of the harem, when 600 of the Khedive's slaves were to be married off. He professed himself delighted to get rid of so much useless female lumber, but the modus operandi was curious. The husbands were mainly chosen from the officers of the army and small officials. The plan adopted was simple in the extreme. An officer was informed that at such an hour he must walk up and down beneath the lattice of the Khedive's harem to be inspected by the black eyes of the ladies. When he had done this and was approved of, the ceremony was arranged for the following the ceremony was arranged for the followin day, and then, for the first time, his bride was unveiled before him, and he saw whether sh day, and then, for the first time, his bride was unveiled before him, and he saw whether she to whom he was about to confide his happiness was old, black, and wrinkled, or young and fair and beautiful. How the ladies arranged the choice of husbands among themselves, I have no means of ascertaining; but

A CURIOUS TARBY

A CURIOUS TARBY

was established, the nature of which I will endeavor, as delicately as may be, to convey to your readers. If the bride was a virgin who had never been noticed by the Khefitye, she was bestowed upon a very inferior officer, such as an Ensign or a Lieutenant, with a portion of £50. If she was a virgin upon whom the Khedive had cast a favorable giance, and who had been transferred to the apartments set apart for those destined to receive his attentions, and had then been lorgotten by his Highness, she had advanced a grade, and was more valuable; she A CURIOUS TARIFF then been forgotten by his Highness, she had advanced a grade, and was more valuable; she was therefore bestowed upon a Captain or employe of corresponding rank, with a portion of £160 and a slave. But if she was of the highest rank of all, and was no longer a virgin, but had received the favors of the Khedive, she was bestowed upon a Major or Colonel, with £200, two female slaves, and a cupuch.

It seems that the army, so far from being pleased with this arrangement, were furious at it. They were, as a rule, too poor to afford wives, and when an officer found himself saddled with the two female slaves and the cunuch into the bargain, he grumbled sorely at the foreign interference which had brought about such a state of things, and

BECAME DISAFFECTED GENERALLY.

BECAME DISAFFECTED GENERALLI.

The Khedive was no less put out, and we can all sympathize with what his feelings must have been when he was arbitrarily told by an Euglish Treasury official that he must part with 600 of his lady companions. Moreover, the poor ladies were disgusted. The change from being surrounded with the luxury of the Khedive's relace and becoming the possible mother of a palace, and becoming the possible mother of a Khedive; to being the wife of an Ensign in a marching regiment, could not have been attractive to them. Thus all the parties were put into a bad temper; and on the top of this comes the reduction in the army. No sooner do these officers find

selves burdened with the res ng, or rather harem-keeping, than med that nearly half the army is of housekeeping, or rather harem-keeping, than they are informed that nearly half the army is to be disbanded for purposes of retrenchment; and, to add insult to injury, they are refused all the pay owing to them for the past two years of service. Can we wonder that the crushed worm turned? Here is a man suddenly saddled with a wife, two slaves, and a cunuch, then turned out of his profession, and cheated then turned out of his profession, and cheated out of his pay to boot!

It was then that the Khedive

SAW HIS OPPORTUNITY.

is firmly believed here-but, of course, these are matters that can only be circumstantially inferred—that be arranged with his discontented soldiery the attack on Nubar Pasha and Mr. Rivers Wilson, though it is possible the latter did not enter into his calculations. the latter did not enter into his calculations. Anyhow, he was suspiciously near the scene of the outrage which occurred near the Ministry of Finance. As Nubar Pasha and Mr. Wilson were driving in two carriages to lunch, they were stopped by a mob of indignant soldiery. Nubar Pasha was dragged from als carriage, his beard pulled, and he was severely and most ignominiously kicked and cuffed. Mr. Wilson, who got out of his carriage to come to the rescue, was similarly ill-treated, and they were both dragged into the Ministry of Finance and locked up until the Khedive came upon the scene. The suddenness and ease with which this usually up until the Knedive came upon the scene. The suddenness and ease with which this usually timid little man calmed the soldiery was very suspicious, and those who were present saw many indications of an understanding between him who had lost his ladies and those upon whom they had been conferred. At all events, he succeeded in

GETTING EXACTLY WHAT HE WANTED. The Khedive said that he could not answer for the soldiery unless Nubar Pasha resigned, and that a military revolution was inevitable, which he had no means of opposing. So Nubar Pasha did resign, and it was at arst supposed that Mr. Wilson would do the same. He has, however, degerred his decision, and will depicted the same. eferred his decision, and will doubtless finally onclude to stick.

conclude to stick.

Thus the country is without a Prime Minister.

It is believed that powerful efforts are made by
one foreign clique in Cairo, who are bringing
pressure on the English and French Governments to force the Khediye to take back Nubar Pasha, while another foreign clique are bringing a counter pressure to bear to prevent it; and it is supposed that if the one clique succeed, the other clique will resign their appointments, so that either way the prospect is not hopeful. The worst of it it that there is no Egyptian politician who seems to be strong chough to take Nubar Pasha's place. The soldiers have won the day, they have obtained the payment of their back pay, the retention of which was a most unjusti-fiable act of spoliation; but the lady question REMAINS THE SAME.

In fact, I do not think either the Khedive or the officers have openly put it forward as a grlevance; but it seems pretty clear that the Khediv can bring about the chaos he desires, if he had not already done so, and that the problem not already done so, and that the problem of governing Egypt through foreigners is as far from solution as ever. The position is one which must, however, be overcome one way or other. Things can never revert to their old condition. England and France are committed too deeply, and have too large interests at stake, to ab don the country to itself. The question is, Will they quarrel over it, or annex it, or agree to govern it jointly and smicably with a mixed military occupation! It is impossible to foresee how the difficulty is to be met; but that Egypt is at this moment a factor in the tion which must be dealt with admits of no doubt. That it is also a dangerous spark in the great Eastern powder-magazine is likewise

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

What Does He Believe ? To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, March 25.—Please insert the following: Col. Ingersoll-I have been listening to what you do not believe for some time. I should very much like to know if you have any belief, and what it is. INQUIRER.

To the Editor of The Tribune

CHICAGO, Marth 25 .- I spose we mussent beleve the Bibel becaus Col. Ingersol sais isent tru, but some of us boys wants to no whi the world dident run over with folks a milyon years ago if it was allwas, and had folks on allwas, we no it aint so awful big, and we no ther gets more and more folks; of course he noes and whi don the tel us all about it ide black his boots fur nothin

An Alleged Swindle.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

JERSEYVILLE. 111., March 24.—The advertisement of a Cincinnati company that appeared in THE WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE of March 5, offering to send "Fleetwood's Life of Christ" free stamps, is a "take-in" affair by a set of rogues who "steal the livery of Heaven to serve the Devil in." Instead of sending the book they promise, they send only their circulars in an open envelope, at one-cent postage, stating that on receipt of a cash order for not less than \$10 worth of their books they will send free the "Life of Christ" or a "Bible Dictionary." They thus make 11 cents clear on every answer to their deceptive advertisement, and have the "cheek" to ask their dupes to send them \$10 more! The police might secure a good job and lo the public a service by "gobbling" the con cern at 46 Arcade, Cincinnati, O.

How Is This, Rev. Gibson?

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, March 25.—It may or may not be nformation to you that the Rev. Gibson, the San Erancisco missionary, so-called, owns a arge building, or rookery of buildings, in the imits of Chinatown, in San Francisco, which is ented in apartments at flush prices to Chinese odgers. If you will examine the files of your San Francisco exchanges of last summer and fall, you will find the Council of San Francisco directed the Board of Health to inspect and cleanse the buildings in Chinatown, to prevent in epidemic from breaking out in that pestian epidemic from oreaking out in that pesti-lential locality. What do you think was discov-ered! This, that Gibson's buildings were as filthy and densely packed by the pagans as the fithlest and dirtiest rookery owned by any of the Chinese. Upon this discovery the Health officials ordered the money-making missionary's building to be the first cleansed and regulated! building to be the first cleansed and regulated; Gibson complained at thus being compelled to clean his tenements and restrict his rents to a degree of wholesomeness, but he had to comply with the orders—to his shame. Money-making is Gibson's business and re-ligion. He is the landlord of a Chinese tene-ment-house, and should pass for this and noth-

ligion. He is the landlord of a Chinese tene-ment-house, and should pass for this and noth-ing else in any community. Had he been a decent, law-abiding, respectable, not to say Christian, landlord, even for Chinamen, surely he would have been found with his house "swept and garnished." A TRAVELER.

Alle Perkins Takes a Hand at Crop-Repor

ing.
To the Editor of The Tribune MIMICO STATION, Etobicoke, March 24.-I am disgusted with the way in which irresponsi ble, ignorant scribblers impose upon the people by their reports of crop-prospects, statistics of acreage, interviews with leading agriculturists, etc., and propose through your valuable medi um, THE TRIBUNE, to correct some of these fallacies and give you something reliable.
Since writing you last, on the 3d ult., I have

traveled by rail and boat, on horse, foot, and telegraph, 47,382 miles; have been through the fer tile tields of sixty-nine States and Territories have seen the golden grain wave in billowy masses; the hogs grazing in maize knee-deep on 1,002 hills; the sweet potato festooning in lines of beauty the banks of 217 rivulets and 146 streams of lesser degree; have listened with de-light to the busy hum of the steam thresher. light to the busy hum or the steam thresher, and gazed in amaze at the steady stream of pecan nuts running for weeks from its straw-carrier; and the hop-fields—just now the awful "swish" of the rushing scythe through their russet ranks reminds one of the picture of Old Time with the graceful scythe so pendulous

rom his left clavicle.

Nor have I been idle in the matter of inter-Nor have I been idle in the matter of interview,—have conversed intelligibly with 3,264 leading agriculturists; have taken notes from the lips of eight non-leading agriculturists (and here let me interject the fact that they are by far the more reliable and truthful of the two), and have entwined myself into the inner recesses of the heart of nearts of 800 more of a class properly perhaps sivled "citiz-n-farmers," but for all that worthy of credence. In order that my investigations might be more thorough, and my reports more accurate and precisely truthful, I have spent from one to three and one-fourth days with each person visited, which you observe has given me very exceptional opportunities. The limits of reserved space in your journal for these reports will not permit an elaborate tabulated statement, so I must, quiwillingly, condense.

Corn promises well, although some report a bursting of the pods prematurely; carrots are

bursting of the pods prematurely; carrots are about ready to husk, and an enormous croppredicted; wheat planted in hills, the old style, will yield fairly, but a great scarcity of suitable poles for the crop is generally reported; rye

looks well, and with fair weather will soon be fit to dig; onions appear heavy, and the wire-binder will soon be at work on the crop; oate are good, but complaint is made in many quar-ters of injury to the fibre by the coding-moth-an animal of the mole species; potatoes early promised a large yield, but in isolated localities are rotting on the trees; bees are dying by tens and scores, attacked by H. M. S. Pinafore,—a new intruder, and dangerous. (This receivanew intruder, and daugerous. (This report is incomplete by reason of the paucity of space allowed by the editor.)

ALIE PURKINS.

Judge Van Burer

Judge Van Buren.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, March 25.—In the light of facts,
Judge Van Buren's letter in your paper of yesterday is truly interesting. He says: "The
truth is, my whole dividends do not amount to \$200. These agents must have some chronic disease that prevents them from speaking the truth." On the question of veracity we need only say that the Judge has given the Company notes to the amount of \$1,272. He has never paid any part of them, as he must admit. His note at the present time is only \$601.65. Deduct

note at the present time is only \$601.65. Deduct this amount from the full amount of notes he has given, and the dividends are shown to have canceled \$670.35,—the amount stated in our former letter to have been paid him. Any one taking the trouble to examine our books can verify this statement in all respects.

Again, the Judge says of the Company's first and life, that they are "all in one room, one set of stockholders, and one set of managers, and probably one set of books." This statement is too ridiculous to need contradiction. The entire business and assets of two companies are as distinct and separate as the business of Judge Van Buren and President Hayes. esident Haves.

President Hayes.

He asks why the Company does not divide its surplus on hand. We supposed we had sufficiently answered that point. If not, we will say it is dividing more than previously, and for the year 1879 the dividends are considerably the year 1879 the dividends are considerably larger than for any year since 1871. It is an ected a similar increase of dividends will be continued. Solvency has been the first consideration with the management, and will probably be in the future. We think the public and its patrons, with possibly a few exceptions, will approve of the course pursued.

The Judge reflects upon the officers of the Company. To this we can do no better than quote what the Hon. J. W. Steadman, insurance Commissioner of Connecticut, says of the Æting.

quote what the Hon. J. W. Steadman, Insurance Commissioner of Connecticut, says of the Æin Life-Insurance Company: "There is no sounde company in the world than the Æina, nor on better managed in the interests of its policy holders." PAUL & MASON,

Another Presidential Candidate.

To the Editor of The Tribune MILWAUKEE, March 25 .- Now that the Presidential question is agitated, and candidates are being brought forward and their respective claims urged and debated and their qualifications analyzed, I take the liberty of asking space for a few words in your columns, knowing they are open at all times to your readers. It is admitted by all parties that the country demands a statesman for Chief Executive, -one of undoubted ability, of untiring zeal and energy, and of rare merit, one who can rise above the mere politician and be a representative man of the intelligent masses, seeking by the majestic influence and perseverance of the true states-man a memorable administration of the Gov-ernment that would be acknowledged, respect-ed, and admired by all men.

Withal, the times demand a military Presi-

Withal, the times demand a military President, in harmony with statesmanshin.—one who upon the battleileid distinguished himself, a true patriot and a mighty General, who, when our beloved country was groping through her darkest days of internecine strife, grappled with the defenders of servitude, and with sword in hand added to the consummation of the glorious dawn of liberty to all men, which now graces the annals of our country's history.

Such a statesman and warrior can be found in our countryman, Maj.—Gen. John F. Hartranti, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania. His record as ex-Governor of Pennsylvania. His record as Chief Executive of the second State in the Union eminently qualifies him for positions of higher trust and honor, and be it said a wiser of more patriotic statesman never graced the Gubernatorial chair of that State. In his publ Gubernatorial chair of that State. In his public or private life there is no blemish,—political adversaries unite in commendation of his public career and are loud in their praise of his ability and integrity. For his services to his country upon the field of battle he will ever gratefully live in the hearts of all true patriots. So it is but just, in recognition of his services, that Americans should see to it that he is nominated

That "Communist Bill."

To the Editor of The Tribune. been recently introduced into and discussed by the State Legislature of Illinois in regard to the regulation of the payment of wages to mechan-ics is just now receiving some attention, a few words upon this subject may not be uninterest-ing to your readers. That this bill is eminently a just and proper one, and should receive the considerate attention of a majority of our Legislature, needs little argument to prove. In the first place, it is scarcely necessary for me to say that hundreds—yea, thousands—of our most that hundreds—yea, thousands—of our most the dustrious mechanics are yearly deprived of their hard-earned wages simply because they were unable to collect their pay at the end of each month. It is well known that many a large business firm in this city, after "standing off" their employes for month, has become involve. business firm in this city, after "standing off" their employes for months, has become insolvent, leaving perhaps a dividend of 5 or 10 percent to those without whom the business could not have been transacted. There are also hundreds of shop-girls in this city to-day who, owing to the meanness and littleness of their employers, are unable to collect scarcely enough money to even subsist upon, to say nothing of the manner in which they are treated when they simply ask for that which is justly due and actually belougs to them.

This whole non-payment system is wrong, and is simply a fraud perpetrated upon a class or

This whole non-payment system is wrong, and is simply a fraud perpetrated upon a class or our most worthy citizens. Loud cries of "reform" are heard from every quarter, and it is just that some steps should be taken to bring about a reform, which is so badly needed just now. Besides, there are many firms in this city who not only insist upon retaining the "lion's share" of their employes' money, but, when they find they have "kept back" \$200 or \$300, make it a practice to cut down their already too poorly-paid help. In view of these facts, it is deemed unnecessary to advance any further argument in behalf of the justness of the aforesaid bill, for it is believed always that the laborer is "worthy of his hire"; but it is mell known to thousands in this city that it is impossible to get that "fire" without legislation in its behalf.

A BUSY MAN

in reply to a friendly warning concerning his health said, "I have no time to rest, or money to doctor." What would you think if a mechanic should say he was too busy to keep his tools in order, or replace them when lost? The early symptoms of disease promptly yield to the proper remedy. Neglect confirms and makes disease incurable. Consumption in its early stages is readily cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, though if the lungs be half wasted away, no medicine will effect a cure. Yet no known remedy possesses such soothing and healing influence over all scrolus, tuberculous, and pulmonary affections, as the Discovery. John Willis, of Elyria, O, writes under date of Dec. 14, 1877: "The Golden Medical Discovery does positively curt consumption, as after trying every other medicine in vain, this succeeded." Mr. Z. T. Phelps, of Cuthbert, Ga., writes: "The Golden Medical Discovery has cured my wife of pronchitis and premisely consumption? Discovery has cured my wife of pronchitis and Incipient consumption." Hundreds of names of cured are published in l'ierce's Memorandum Book, which is given away by druggists.

Cheating at Cards by Machinery.

Cheating at Cards by Machinery.

San Fruncisco Bulletin.

Isaac Finberg and Frank Basset were held for the Grand Jury in default of \$3,000 bail by the Police Judge on a charge of burglary in the second degree. They broke into a room in the Rock House, on Broadway street, a few days ago, and stole, among other things, a quantity of gamblers' implements. Ameng the latter was an exceedingly ingenious apparatus, which was exhibited in court as evidence against the men, and is designed to facilitate cheating at cards. The contrivance consists of an arrangement of springs in a frame which passes around the player's arm beneath his coat-sieere, and ment of springs in a frame which passes around the player's arm beneath his coat-sieere, and contains the cards designed to be used in cheat-ing. Attached to the apparatus is a string which passes around the player's body to his left hand. By means of the string the player can throw out the cards so as to "stock" his hand, and withdraw those he does not consider strong enough to play against his opponent. strong enough to play against his opponent The machine bore evidence of long service, an has doubtless emptied the pockets of many

Victoria, Crown-Princess of Germany, is re-markably fond of horses. When she arrived at the Charing Cross Station not long ago, where her two brothers were waiting to meet her, she was presently discovered patting the beautiful horses attached to the Royal carriages and ad-dressing them cheerily.

Appropriate the state of Tag Cart.

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GENTLEMEN: The Departmen vestigation requested by you lastition of Apollinaris Wasers in raters are distural are, as had be substantially artificial minera-substantially artificial minera-duty provided by the statue in. In conformity with your re-state was asked to cause a thou-into the matter by our Consu-of documents on file in this i of documents on hie in the Lahned statements reflecting up such Apollinaris Waters were p the United States, were furnish A very voluminous report up received, with accompanying tists and others who have made nd who have fully ins The Consul states that the given him to examine the Sprin

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